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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1903.

A DIGNIFIED CELEBRATION.

Saturday evening will remain impressed for a long time upon the memories of all who did not fail to come to Libuse hall on 12th Street. Ottakar Lodge #78, Knights of Pythias celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary there. It was a dignified celebration full of meaning. Long before nine o' clock, at which time the program was to start, the tastefully decorated hall was filled with invited guests.

Immediately upon arriving at the hall, everyone was presented with a beautiful flower, which was pinned on the gentlemen helter-skelter by two charming young ladies. Upon entering the hall, everyone was surprised. The stage was transformed into an exotic grove. Palms and other tropical greens were artistically arranged upon the stage. Sharply at nine o'clock the program began. Mr. Tesinsky's band opened the program by playing a march and immediately following Mr. Vaclav Kuchynka, the grand chancellor of the lodge and chairman of the arrangements committee, spoke.

He said, "Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen! This lodge was organized by Germans, Czechs,



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and Poles, and it began its work in the German language. The brother Purer translated the rituals into the Czech language, the grand lodge approved them and the lodge began to work in the Czech language. Those brothers of the foreign tongue withdrew, and the lodge continued further until orders were received from the grand lodge requiring all subordinate lodges to work in one language, that is in English. Therefore the lodge is now working in its third language.

"At the conclusion of these twenty-five years of struggle, we have left only five old veterans. Four are members of our lodge, the fifth is brother Somansky, who is no longer a member of our lodge, however he remains a sincere brother of ours!"

Then Mr. Eugene Reis spoke, recalling blessed memories of the time, when twenty-five years ago, he inducted this lodge into the organization. The presentation of the five remaining charter members was an impressive moment.

After this act, those present seated themselves at richly arranged tables and certainly everyone was surprised, not only with the arrangement of the tables, which were an example of good-taste and elegance, but with the rich assortment of excellently



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prepared dainties.

Several more speeches and toasts were offered, all of which were for the success and welfare of Ottakar Lodge. During the banquet, the Splavcovys (husband and wife) introduced several remarkable acts.

In short, as we have already said, the entire celebration was very fine and soul inspiring.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1903.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF OSVETA LODGE #27 C.S.P.S.



One of the oldest lodges of the powerful Czechoslovak Benevolent Society in the northwestern part of the city, Osveta Lodge #27, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence in a grand manner in Cechii Hall, last Saturday night. It was one of the biggest events among our countrymen living in that section, and that almost all of them took an active part in the celebration is not be wondered at.

The celebration was opened by the band which played the march from Smetana's "Bartered Bride". Jakub Jiracek, chairman of the celebration committee, made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. Following him, Vojta Janecek, for many years the worthy chairman of Osveta Lodge, warmly welcomed all those present, mentioning the prosperity of the entire C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society). His words were received with applause, and he was presented with a bouquet. Twenty-five girls under the direction of choirmaster J. Simonek, sang the "March of the C.S.P.S. Lodges".

The secretary of the lodge, one of the most active members, not only of his own



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lodge, but of the entire C.S.P.S., Longin Tuma spoke of the history of the lodge.

Osveta Lodge was organized under great difficulties on the 12th of May 1878. During the twenty-five years of its existence, there were proposed 254 candidates for membership, of these 220 were inducted, thirty two members resigned, twelve transferred, thirteen were expelled, and forty one died. The treasurer of the lodge, Jakub Kouba then read a summarized financial report, from which it is indicated that during its existence the lodge paid out \$44,373.49. It has on hand \$1,588.17 and \$627.45 in the sinking fund.

Mrs. Marie Pelikan, chairwoman of the women of the lodge, delivered an emotional speech, in which she urged the mothers to raise their children for the lodges, after the manner of Bohemians, so they might become the successors of their parents. The speaker of the occasion Jos. Tuma, spoke at length, explaining the advantage in the joining together of lodges, and the benefits derived thereby by all people, pointing out the C.S.P.S. as one of the outstanding examples.

In the presence of the founders of the lodge, who had taken their places on the stage, were read the well wishing communications, which had arrived.

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After a choral sung for the chartermembers by seventy children, the chairman of the lodge, Vojt. Janecek, was presented with the emblem of his office, a gavel. With that the program was brought to an end, and after a wonderful dinner, which had been prepared, those present gave themselves up to an informal pleasant entertainment, which lasted until the early hours of the morning.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1903, p. 1

GRAND BANQUET
IN HONOR OF JAROSLAV KOCIAN.



In Libuse Hall, luxuriously draped with Bohemian Colors, decorated the Bohemian Club 12th and Cypress St., held a grand banquet yesterday in honor of the distinguished guest Jaroslav Kocian, who arrived accompanied by his pianist Spindler, and their business manager Aronson. The attendance was large, and all seats at the tables, in the entire room were occupied. In addition to members of the club and their wives, almost the entire Ludvik Company and other invited guests were present. Among foreign nationalities, lawyer, W. E. Elliot, Jr., Maynard Harlan and Mrs. Murdough, were present.

Kocian, will remain in Chicago over Sunday, and promised to visit the theatrical performance of the Ludvik Company.

Trans. note (The Ludvik Company was a Stock Company producing plays in Bohemian).

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Sep. 7, 1896.

GRAND CELEBRATION

UNVEILING OF THE FLAG BY THE CLUB PREMYSL NO. 41.

The Lodge #41 celebrated yesterday, starting at noontime, the unveiling of its new flag. The celebration was preceeded by an imposing parade to "Thalia Hall," corner 18th and Allport streets. The parade made a round of many streets between 18th and 20th and all the way different clubs and societies joined it. The parade was accompanied by fifteen carriages and coaches with mother, god-mother, maids and delegates. The celebration started with placing the flag and its mother, Mrs. Stuchlik, and its god-mother, Mrs. Ludvigova, in the place of honor.

In the rear were located maids of honor and many flags of other clubs and societies.

The celebration was opened by John Jurena, Pres. International Businessmen's Union, who greeted the present guests and introduced to them all officials of the club.





Svornost, Sept. 7, 1896.

Several patriotic speeches were delivered, commemorating the dynasty of "Premysl," during whose rules as Kings of Bohemia, the country reached the highest development and prosperity. All Bohemians should be proud of their past history and always be true to this national flag, so much more - as it is the product of hard work of the Bohemian women's hands.

The speaker of the celebration, F. B. Zdrubek, told the audience what the ideas of clubs and lodges, the fraternity and friendship of members united under the new flag - should be forever.

Mutual help in industry and workmanship should be the main guiding idea of the Bohemian societies, especially those in Chicago, as the Bohemian community is in need of such cooperation. He appealed to all American Bohemians never to forget the real meaning of brotherhood. The new flag was then adorned with innumerable flowers and greeted by representatives of other societies.



Swornost, Sept. 7, 1896.

After expiration of the celebration program delegates and guests danced continuing late into the night.

Svornost, February 4, 1892.

BOHEMIAN WOMEN AT THE EXPOSITION



A Bohemian Section in the Women's Palace is now assured. It has become a sort of habit with us, that if we wish to accomplish something we get the help of our women folk. Whenever the women and men join for some purpose, success of the undertaking is assured from the very beginning, for we will not allow it to be said that our women lead us in resourcefulness and energy.

Bohemian women went to work quietly without any fanfare, and to day announce to the public the results of their efforts. A committee was appointed and it called upon Mrs. Palmer, Chairman of the Women's section of the Exposition, who received the committee very kindly and assured them that the Bohemian Women would have a separate section allotted to them. We feel certain that a Bohemian section in the Women's Building would arouse only admiration, and with congratulations to our Chicago committee for the results thus far accomplished, we wish that they should continue in the same manner. Since they are assured of space in the exhibition they should secure for the Bohemian section the finest of products such as only the artistic hands of Bohemians are able to produce.

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Svornost, April 8, 1890

BOHEMIANS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR



The election of the Board of Directors for the World's Fair of 1892 has been completed. The ranks of Directors have been filled with the rich people, who subscribed the most; even at that, it was expected that some Bohemian would be elected to the Board of Directors, but this did not happen, but in spite of this we do not see any reason why we should be antagonistic to the affair.

It is well-known that at a meeting, such as was held at Battery "D" any names that do not sound American are not given much consideration. To bring honor to the name of Bohemian we would suggest to Chicago Bohemians another and, we think a better method, if we wish to provide for a wider currency of the Bohemian name at the World's Fair. Let there be organized among Chicago Bohemians a Committee whose purpose it will be to arrange for a Bohemian Section in the Fair. At all previous fairs the work of Bohemians has been shown in the Austrian Section and this can be avoided this time.

The Directors of the Fair would give consideration to a Bohemian Fair Committee and our committee could then advise our country-men across the sea.

Svornost, April 8, 1890



Bohemia can take pride in its' manufactures which are unequaled by any other nation. The needlework of our country-women is much admired throughout the world. Chicago Bohemians should provide for a Bohemian Section at the Fair, entirely separate from the Austrian Section. In that way they will serve Bohemian industry as well as the Bohemian name.

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Svornost, June 2, 1884.

CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
CZECHO-SLOVAK BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Czecho-Slovak benevolent societies was celebrated yesterday in the large building of the Bohemian school. The school building was beautifully decorated with garlands of wintergreen and with national flags. Over 500 spectators were present. The main speakers were J. F. Sprosty, chairman of the main administration office; J. A. Schleiss, secretary of the office, and L. J. Palda, of Cedar Rapids, as well as the chairmen of the Chicago branch offices.

Between the speeches the singing society Lumir delivered beautiful Bohemian songs. This association was organized in St. Louis in 1854 with 300 members. Now there are 16 lodges, 110 branch societies and 7,000 members.

Svornost, June 2, 1884.

Illinois alone has twenty-one societies and of this number sixteen are in Chicago with a total number of 2,000 members. This association pays \$750 in case of the husband's death, or total disability, and \$250 in case of the wife's death. Besides this the association takes care of the orphans and maintains a school. The celebration finished with the play, "Primator," presented by the club Kolar (Cyclist), for the first time in Chicago.

Svornost, August 15, 1883.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE OLD PEOPLE.



Chicago's old settlers held, yesterday, a festival in Ogden Grove. Between 7,000 and 8,000 people enjoyed all kinds of entertainment during the day and in the evening, when the prizes were distributed, the attendance was over 10,000 people. Around 2 p. m. the festival commenced with the writing of the signatures in the "Memorial Book." Only those settlers were allowed this privilege, who have lived in Chicago not less than twenty years, and who are over thirty-five years of age. This being done Em. Hochster, then introduced a very old judge, white-haired J. D. Caton, who came to Chicago fifty years ago in 1833. Chicago was incorporated in July, 1833, and Mr. Caton and Bill Carpenter are the only two Bohemians who participated in the ceremony of incorporation.

Old Judge Caton gave a short review of the history of Chicago and its first years of development. His narration was interwoven with many very interesting and humorous episodes. At the time of the incorporation of Chicago there were only three girls in town. One of them is still living, her name was Miss Gray, but she has been grandma for a long time and is always merry.



Svornost, August 15, 1883.

In 1834 Mr. Caton was elected Justice of the Peace, although he had never held that office before that time. He performed his first weddings on the North Side and twenty years later he untied some of these couples. Ordinarily he charged only three dollars (\$3) for the certificate of marriage and it was so reasonable that all couples wanted to be married by him. In 1837 he was elected an alderman of the 3rd Ward and because of that, he became a member of the first City Council. Following are the names of the oldest settlers, who participated in the festival:

D. Schmitz (1827), T. T. Kennall (1832), Jan D. Caton, Dr. V. A. Boyer, J. B. Allen, Ratchel Clom, F. Engelhardt (1833), Leo Meiers, A. Berg, T. Lyle Dickey, Barbora Gerber, J. Miller, D. M. Ford, Delphine Rasinot (1834), Jiri Sinclair Marghall, Jiri W. Blair, J. Chackfield, Peter Casey, Kat. Miller (1835).

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Svornost, Vol. III, No. 222, Chicago, June 22nd, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Members of "Thalia" dramatic club are requested to appear at 7:30 A.M. Sunday at Mr. A. Dvorak's place, 44 Bunker Street.

From there they will march in a body to the picnic of the Bohemian National Benevolent Association "Slovan."



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Vol. III, No. 196, Chicago, May 23, 1878.

LOCAL NEWS

The Bohemian National Benevolent Association in the northwest section of the city, will hold a picnic and excursion on Sunday, June 2nd to the Pacific Gardens. Bohemians in this section will be pleased by this, as ordinarily they do not have many such affairs to amuse them.



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1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1918.

CHICAGO PRESS CLUB HOST TO CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY OFFICERS

The Chicago Press Club, whose members come from circles of journalists, literati, musicians, and other artists has extended an invitation to four officers of the Czechoslovak Army in France who are sojourning in Chicago at present. This news was conveyed to us by Mr. James F. Stepina, treasurer of the Club. Professor Thomas G. Masaryk was also a guest of the Club some time ago.

Second Lieutenant Miloslav Niederle, who speaks the English language well, will address the members, and present a survey of the activities of the Czechoslovak Army in France and Russia. He was in the Austrian Army when he was captured by the Russians. While a prisoner of war, he helped form the Czechoslovak Army which, under the command of General Brusilov, fought against the Austrians on the side of the Russians. This Army is now a detached unit, and is fighting under the supreme command in France.

Lieutenant Niederle's comrades are First Lieutenant Ant. Holy, and second Lieutenants

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1918.

Oldrich Spaniel and Jos. Horvat. They have come to Chicago to promote enlistment in the Czechoslovak Army in France and in the Allied armies in general. Professor Jar. J. Zmrhal will also be one of the speakers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

One hundred years have passed since Josef Dobrovsky wrote his monumental work, a grammar of the Czech language in German, under the name Lehrgebaude Der Bohmishen Sprache. The book represents a foundation upon which the Bohemian language was further developed until a dream had come true: the re-birth of the Czech nation. Dobrovsky used good judgment in couching the work in the German language in order to reach the more educated classes of the Czech people, who had a good command of that tongue and less of the Czech language, because of the scarcity of intermediate schools and the lack of higher schools. The Czech Literary Association, which has taken upon itself the burden of supplying books and accessories to Czech classes in American high schools and universities, and also the propagation of the Czech language in such schools, is planning a great undertaking even if within a limited frame. They intend to translate into English the book by Dobrovsky, making it an extensive grammar of the Czech language destined to be a comprehensive textbook for American students. The



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

book will fill a long felt need in high schools and universities. It is, in fact, to be regretted that we have arrived at the thought rather late, for all the books printed in our old homeland cannot take the place of the book in English, as they are used by purely Czech pupils; the educational trend in an American book must consequently point in a different direction. Many of our adolescents have only a scant knowledge of the Czech language and they cannot be initiated into its beauties and charms simply because of the lack of a book adapted to our conditions. This reasoning appears still more valid in cases of children who hear very little of the Czech language at home, and in cases of those who have acquired only an insufficient preparatory knowledge in private schools. The book will be welcomed by pupils of other nationalities, who are ambitious to acquaint themselves with the Bohemian language.

We complain about the lack of attention to our literature on the part of the American public, but where can the educated American acquire a knowledge of



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

our language when there are no books?

The Bohemian Literary Association has indeed begun a work of still greater import since it has already published two handbooks. The outlay for the book will amount to about \$1,000; the nucleus of the amount is the generous gift of the Bohemian National Cemetery. It is incumbent upon the Czech-American public to further the work by generous support.

J. V. Nigrin,
Secretary.



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Denni Hlasatel, February 21, 1901.

SOCIETY OF BOHEMIAN JOURNALISTS

At a special meeting of the "Society of Bohemian Journalists," which was held Monday, it was resolved to rent club rooms in the Schlitz building, corner Blue Island Avenue and 19th Street, so the next regular meeting will be held in that building.

It was also decided to subscribe to all local American newspapers, Review of Reviews, Mc Clures, Scientific American; from out of town, Kvety, Osvetu, Zlatou Prahu and Zoon. The club manager, J. E. Havlicek, Editor of Denni Hlasatel, will furnish individual members of the society with a key to the club premises. The premises will be arranged to suit the purposes of the society.

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SVORNOST, December 9th, 1878.

BOHEMIAN



Z Ctenarke Besedy (From the Literary Club).

In the last meeting which was held Saturday evening it was agreed that hereafter, we are to have lectures on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Also it was decided that any member wishing to speak should communicate with the agent of the Club so that he may publish the necessary information to members.

Thus far the following have agreed to speak:- F. B. Zdrubek, V. Kotzum, Fr. Stetka and A. Purer. The first lecture will be held to-morriw night and Mr. F. B. Zdrubek will be the speaker.

Fr. Stetkam Agent.

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Svornost, Chicago, October 8th, 1878.

/VLASTA WOMEN'S SOCIETY ORGANIZED/

It is true, that Chicago Bohemians had once before a Women's Society under the name "Libuse" but this did not prove enduring as , after the great fire of 1871, they did not meet again. For eight years our Bohemian Society was without the noble influence of a Women's Organization. Today, we are able to warmly welcome again the first such organization which incidently takes the name "Vlasta".

Upon the invitation of some of our more enlightened ladies a meeting was held the 6th of October in the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Hall. After a lengthy debate as to what kind of lodge would be organized and what its aims are to be, it was unanimously agreed to name it "Vlasta" and that it should be educational and social. Some debate was also carried on about the subject of benefits but this did not meet with approval.

When organization was perfected 57 ladies present came forward and accepted active membership by paying an initiatory fee of fifty cents. Thereafter monthly

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Svornost, Chicago, October 8th, 1878.

dues were set at .15¢ so that they would not be burdensome to anyone.

"Vlasta" will hold their educational meetings separately from their social gatherings. The members will do considerable reading and the society will find a great help in the library, which is made up of books belonging to Tel. Jed. Sokol (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Besedy (Literary Club) and Svobodne Obce (Republic.) The books will be loaned without charge.

We know there are among the membership several wise and experienced ladies who know how to handle these difficult beginnings with a firm hand, and when some of the new members become accustomed to Parliamentary Prodecure, it will be a pleasure to listen to their debates.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Chicago, October 7th, 1878.

[VLASTA HOLDS FIRST MEETING]

First meeting of the Chicago Bohemians Women's Society "Vlasta" was held in the hall of the "Telocvicne Jednoty Sokol" yesterday and brought together quite a large number of our ladies. It was resolved that the aims of the Society are to be educational and entertaining. Sick benefits were left out entirely.

Altogether 57 members were present and proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Mrs. Barb. Pitt, President; Mrs. Julie Kaspar, Vice President; Mrs. Klementin Novak as Secretary; Mrs. A. Splichal as Treasurer. Miss Anna Jurkov as agent.

New members are accepted from the age of 15 years and initiation fees are fifty cents.

Svornost, Oct. 7, 1878.

[LITERARY CLUB ENTERTAINS]



An informal entertainment and dance given by "Otenarske Besedy" (The Literary Club) last Saturday turned out as we expected exceedingly well, excelling in all respects previous entertainments of the Club. At about 10 P.M. the small hall, of Tel. Jed. Sokol (Gymnastic Society Sokol) began to fill with a select Bohemian crowd and an unconstrained merriment began at once. However, at 11 P.M. the management found it necessary to move the merrymakers into the large hall so as to be able to accomodate all those present.

Dancing was continuous till morning so that when the last dancers left the hall they were greeted by the rising Sun. The Club, through this fine entertainment, has won great favor among Chicago Bohemians and, no doubt, will thereby greatly increase its membership. We shall look forward to more such entertainments in the future.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 3, 1878.

[READING CLUB COMMEMORATES THE DEATH OF VOLTAIRE]

The Reading Club commemorated the one hundredth Anniversary of the death of Voltaire, exhibiting a large portrait of him and reading several of his shorter works. Because of rain, attendance was small.

We were much surprised at the skill of our young and modest artist, Miss M. Koupalove.

Using a small portrait as a model, she completed, in two hours, a large painting for the club. She is certainly deserving of recognition and encouragement to proceed to further success.

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e. Literature

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.

INTEREST IN BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN LITERATURE

A few days ago a certain Chicago daily brought the news that a well-known local banker has donated a one-hundred-dollar prize for the best dramatic or other literary work by a Bohemian-American author. A contest will be conducted to determine the winner of this prize. A committee of judges will be selected especially for this purpose. The Bohemian-American public will no doubt welcome this news and show deserved appreciation to the donor for his noble act, because literature, too, is one of the component elements of Bohemian national life in America--indeed, an element of considerable importance.

Certainly all of us hope and trust that the American branch of the Bohemian nation--our branch--will prosper and grow stronger; that it will not wither; and that the Bohemian element will not disappear like a drop in the immense sea of other nations. This is also the only ultimate aim and purpose of our Bohemian-American national groups. What else would they be striving for but



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.

that we do not perish; that we do not lose the strategic positions gained so far; that these positions be enlarged and strengthened? This is also the reason why all of our associations, lodges, and societies contribute so generously to our Bohemian schools; and there is nobody who would dare to maintain that money spent on schools is money wasted. We do not want to see our youth lose its nationality entirely; forget its origin, its native tongue. The old statement of Vaclav Hanka (a Bohemian patriot of the first decades of the nineteenth century) that a nation does not die as long as its language lives, has not yet lost any of its validity. By saving our language we shall save our nationality.

What then is the first and foremost means of keeping our language from drowning in the torrent of foreign streams? Without a doubt, it is literature. It is the Bohemian book which keeps us thinking and feeling Bohemian, and which will guide the vessel of our national existence through the rocky waters and keep it from foundering in America.

To try to prove this is unnecessary. All we need is to look into the history



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.

of the Bohemian nation at the beginning of the nineteenth century when it began to awaken to a new life from a sleep of almost two hundred years; when, as if by a miracle, it accomplished its resurrection; and to the astonishment of all Europe, it stood up at the side of other nations who had never believed that it would revive. Then it was the Bohemian book that performed this miracle and awakened in us the desire for a new respectable life. It was not the sword that accomplished this resurrection and brought about the renaissance of ancient Bohemia--it was the writer's pen. For this reason our countrymen in Bohemia hold their authors in high esteem and honor them as resurrectors.

However, the developments in our American branch have been quite different. We did not need to be awakened from an age-long sleep. It was not necessary to prove that we are a living nation--all that we need here is to maintain, promote, and strengthen our national consciousness. And that is the duty of literature. So far, the Bohemian-American literature has been pitifully poor. This can easily be explained by the proverbial American haste and hustling, the maddening chase after material and financial success which makes it difficult

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.

even for the most fine-feeling and idealistic people to devote their efforts to something seemingly as petty and inconsequential as literature. In this, however, we Bohemians are not alone. It is characteristic of all America, which, with all its greatness, its stirring history, can point to only a very small number of really important writers. Just a few names will cover this field.

It is a great pity that Bohemian literature in America has not had an opportunity to develop and prosper. The life of Bohemians in this land of freedom differs so greatly from the life in the old country. It is so interesting and so distinctive in character that an able treatment of American life would enrich our literature to a surprisingly large degree. The life of a Bohemian in America--what a fascinating and promising theme for an author!

It behooves us, therefore, to welcome gratefully and with satisfaction the news that some of our prominent men have started to show an interest in this phase of our national life--an interest which is not only academic, but, as it

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.



should be in America, practical. Our benefactor's offer of a literary prize is a noble, cultural deed. It is the first experiment of this kind. For the first time our Bohemian-American writers have an opportunity to enter into competition and show their mettle, their literary skill. Every competition is a very valuable encouragement for new efforts, which no doubt will also prove to be true in this case.

Bohemian writers are not numerous in America. But the contest will certainly show that there are among them some who can stand an honorable comparison even with authors of renown in the old country, and who will prove that the sprig of the Bohemian linden tree which has been transplanted to America can also produce attractive blossoms and bear beautiful fruit in the field of literature. It is to be hoped that many valuable and interesting manuscripts will be entered in the contest. If such contests were more frequent--we trust that this example will soon find many followers among our benefactors--a new American branch of Bohemian literature would develop before long--a branch with its own individual color, its own peculiar character and distinctiveness.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1913.



This new branch would bring us greater honor in the old country.

Neither the date of the competition nor the appointment of the judges has yet been made public. It would be desirable to have judges who are literary experts, capable of indicating a correct opinion on the entered manuscripts and making a just, unprejudiced decision. However, with the small number of both authors and literary experts, the selection of the jury will certainly be difficult, because all authors will probably enter the competition and therefore be ineligible for judging the manuscripts.

But for the time being, such matters cannot mar our pleasure in seeing that Bohemian-American literature has also aroused interest in nonliterary circles, and our public may look forward with a great deal of expectation to the results of the first contest of this kind.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1907.

LITERATURE

p. 1--Attorney Thomas Capek, a well known Bohemian who has gained merit and fame among Bohemian-Americans for his scientific and political literature, has just completed a second volume of "Memories of Bohemian Emigrants in America." This book is published by a Bohemian printing concern in Omaha.

Anybody who is interested in the history of the first Bohemian immigrants to America, cannot find a book anywhere at any price that will serve its purpose better than this book. Yet this book will sell at the nominal price of one dollar.

It pictures and describes Bohemian immigration and emigration from the "White Mountain era" to the year 1848.

The author states that this book is not a history, but just an addition to it.

He claims that even more important facts about the Bohemian people could be discovered by some one who would have interest and time for research.

This book is recommended to all Bohemian people in America.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1905.

ADOLF HEYDUK ATTAINS THREE SCORE AND TEN

During the closing days of this month one of the most prolific and most popular among the Bohemian poets of the nineteenth century is nearing the seventieth year of his life. His comparatively long span of life has been devoted entirely to the writing of poetry which, peacefully flowing from the southwestern Bohemian forests into our literary market, will occupy a place of honor on the shelves of Bohemian literature.

This poet whose birthday is being celebrated belongs among the oldest literati of our homeland. He has managed to retain a personal brightness and buoyancy and a certain youthful enthusiasm in his work which must be called extraordinary, indeed, in our times. Though old in years and rich in experience, his spirit and his temperament are vigorous and youthful. This is the light in which Heyduk appears to us, in contrast to the unnatural and decadent writers of our times who, even in their teens, are torn already by fatigue, ennui, and mental torpor--qualities with which they infect their literary products.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1905.

Heyduk has preserved his remarkable vigor and creative enthusiasm primarily because he became fond of tranquillity and rural solitude; because he avoided the turmoil of cultural centers, which as a rule merely embitter and poison the taste for work; secondarily, because he always followed the narrow path which he had laid out for himself, unconcerned with current fads and changing fashions; and, finally, because with his temperament and with his beliefs as to the tasks of contemporary art, in his selection of subjects for poetry, and in his way of treating these subjects artistically, he has remained, to this day, a true son of the sixties and seventies of the last century, when work meant brisk activity, sincere feeling and a deep national interest. In those times the editing of poetry, educating to leadership and imparting resiliency of mood to the reading public were all inherent parts of a single whole. This is the reason why a majority of our literati of that time applied themselves to their work with much more enthusiasm and pleasure than those of today, when literary activity is merely flirted with because of the fact that by the distribution of one's books a national mission is fulfilled, and people derive pleasure from them and obtain an education at the same time.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1905.

Heyduk's literary work comprised epic and lyric poetry. Lyrics, however, play the formost part, and even in his epic there is a trace of lyricism.

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II. CONCLUSIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

CZECH LIBRARY IN DVORAK PARK

Mr. Kodl, director of Dvorak Park, announces that Miss Anna Hrdlicka has been appointed librarian of the public library branch of the park. This news will surely be greeted with joy on the part of all the prospective readers. Miss Hrdlicka cherishes sincere feelings for the people of her descent, and our fellow-countrymen may turn confidently to her for advice; they will be accommodated in a most friendly manner.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

A CZECH LOCALITY WILL AGAIN HAVE ITS LIBRARY

In Shedd Park, which occupies a small plot of ground between Lawndale and Millard Avenues, and between 23rd Street and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, there stood a small railroad ticket office building, which was used for park purposes, and also as a branch of the public library.

This branch of the public library was moved away, over a year ago, to Twelfth Street, and, as anyone can see, is entirely out of the locality where the Czechs are settled.

This moving of the branch library seemed unreasonable to the Czechs living there, and immediately efforts were put forth to have the library returned to its original site.

Alderman John Toman was approached by some of the citizens, and he called

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

on some of the board members to make inquiries regarding the discontinuance of the library.

The library board, in its answer, gave reasons for the moving which seemed very satisfactory. One of the reasons given was the poor attendance and the infrequent requests for books. Another was the violence of hoodlums, which, it seemed, the police were unable to suppress. In the light of these explanations, the library board seemed to be within its rights, and it looked as though this Czech locality would have to accustom itself to the lack of a circulating library.

Alderman Toman did not lose heart, but soon made an application for the return of the library. Some time ago he was informed that his request had been acted upon by the library board, and that permission would be given for the opening of new library rooms in a more favorable locality.

The alderman turned to the West Park Commission for assistance. Through

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1916.

his efforts the West **Park** Board agreed to allow the money for the building of a structure thirty-five by thirty-five feet. The first floor is to be used as a reading room and library, and the second floor as an assembly room.

The building will stand at 23rd Street and Millard Avenue. The construction will begin as soon as weather conditions permit. It is expected that the new library building will be finished some time during the summer.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

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ACTION TAKEN BY BOHEMIAN STUDENTS BENEFITING
THE BOHEMIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The students of the Harrison Technical High School attending the third-year Bohemian classes in Bohemian literature and history have found it very difficult to find the books assigned by their teachers. They have found the Bohemian section of our library at Roman Avenue and 26th Street in a deplorable condition. This Bohemian section can boast only of a few books of doubtful literary value, and they are dirty and torn.

Two committees were selected from the student body which are to strive to remedy this sad condition. One committee, Antonin Nemecek and Miss Anzka Basta, was sent to visit Mr. Legler, the librarian, to ask him to improve the Bohemian section. Mr. Legler greeted the committee very cordially and said that the money was there, but that conditions did not permit the buying of books just then.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Glasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

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The committee composed of Bohumil Janda and Miss M. Kaspar was directed to visit Dr. Frantisek Pokorney, a Bohemian member of the library board, to ask him to work for the betterment of the conditions existing at the Roman branch of the Public Library, and to see to it that employees shall be stationed there who understand Bohemian and can help those who seek information.

The student body has not stopped with the appointment of committees but intends to use self-help. The students of the second semester are now translating into Bohemian a fine one-act play, "Peveclidu" (The People's Singer), which they expect to produce, and with the money thus earned they plan to start an auxiliary Bohemian section of the library in our School.

J. V. Nigrin, teacher of Bohemian

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1913.

ACTION ON LIBRARY CONTINUES

The recent meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library dealt, among other things, with the question of the library's Bohemian branch on 26th Street and Homan Avenue. The board fully recognizes the justification of the request for a decent, sanitary, and otherwise desirable building for the Bohemian branch, a request which was voiced in the meeting by the Bohemian member of the board, Dr. Pokorny. Alderman John Toman and Bailiff Anton J. Cermak were also present at the meeting. Since these two influential leaders have indicated their interest in Bohemian books, an interest aroused by the recent action of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), our hope for an early improvement seems to be justified.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1911.

NEW CZECH BOOKS

Again, the Public Library Board has increased the number of Czech books in the Public Library. Five hundred dollars worth of the newest and best Czech books have been bought. The Board also established a new branch library in Svatopluk Cech Park in the Pilsen district. There the newly purchased books will be available to readers. We are convinced that our young folks and the older ones also, who long for worthy Czech books, will visit this library often, and derive therefrom much pleasure and learning. Various Czech newspapers and periodicals, American and European, will be available at this branch. It is desirable, since the Library Board is meeting us half way, to show that we appreciate their efforts. We are convinced now that cooler weather is arriving and evenings lengthening, that both branches



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1911.

of the public library in Svatopluk Czech Park, and in Ceska
Kalifornie [district on west 26th Street] will be well attended
and Czech books much read.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1910.

NEW BOHEMIAN BOOKS

P.1, Col.6--The manager of the public library, Mr. H. E. Legler, informed us yesterday, that at the meeting of the Library-Board, held in the past week, it was decided to purchase a large quantity of new Bohemian books which were recommended to the Board. The Bohemian members of the Board, Mr. J. Toman, some time ago requested several individuals to furnish him with a list of recommended Bohemian books which could be purchased for the public library. This new list, together with the corrected old list, he turned over to the Librarian, Mr. Legler, who wishing to be fair to everybody, recommended at the meeting of the board, the purchase of the listed Bohemian books and to enrich the Bohemian branch with them. The Board accepted the recommendation with the exception of the Otto Encyclopedia which was eliminated from the list temporarily. Nevertheless the library will be enriched with the newest Bohemian works and these in turn will increase the attendance at the Bohemian branch of the Public Library. We regret to add, that the librarian of this branch is forced to continually protest against the bad behavior of some of the youth frequenting the library. It would certainly be in the interest of Bohemians if the parents were to take some prompt actions in the matter.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1910.

BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO OPEN IN BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

P.1, Col.3--Due to the combined efforts of the West 26th St. Business Mens' Association and prominent men such as, Mr. Cermak and Mr. Zimmer this Bohemian locality has been informed of the proposed opening of a branch of the public library.

The residents are eagerly awaiting this occasion and promise to make it successful by their regular attendance, which is essential to its success.

The location at 3347 W. 26th St. is convenient to all, being situated in the center of the settlement.

The date of the opening is set for May 1, 1910.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1905.

FROM OUR PILSEN DISTRICT

The Library in the Bohemian quarter is gaining in popularity.

P.1--Many of those patrons of good things who regarded with smiles of compassion the Ceska Straz (Bohemian Guard) and its friends while they were endeavoring to have a public library established in our Pilsen section, believing the realization of the idea to be an impossibility, and who even after its establishment did not predict a long future for it, will be astonished at the data published by Mr. Fred Rex, the manager of this branch.

According to his records the total number of persons visiting the branch in November was 6258, in December 6253, and in January 7882; and in February, according to preliminary estimates, the attendance will be in the neighborhood of 9000. According to the reports of the library board it is one of the most frequented reading-rooms in the city.

The number of readers will surely increase when the books purchased by the management of the Bohemian National Cemetery, at the request of the Ceska Straz, are delivered. Two hundred dollars' worth of books were purchased,

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1905.

and they will be placed in the library as soon as they are bound. It is a fine collection, which will surely please Bohemian readers and will be an honor to the Cemetery management.

The public library recently received a rich legacy, and therefore the Ceska Straz held a special meeting on last Friday in which it was resolved to send a deputation to the library board at its meeting next Monday to urge it to include Bohemian books in stocking the library. A list of Bohemian books will be submitted to the board for this purpose, including new publications which are lacking on the shelves. We hope that the library board will take the requests of the deputation under advisement, for it knows that Bohemians appreciate everything which it does for them.

The average Sunday attendance at the Blue Island Avenue reading-room was 211 persons, in November, 192 in December, and 245 in January. However, the report indicates that the men's better halves have thus far neglected their reading, for in November the library was visited by 4924 men and 1334 women, in December by 5232 men and 1021 women, and in January by 6741 men and 1141 women. The ladies will no doubt rectify this apparent neglect in the near future. There are about 400 library cards outstanding at present, and in

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1905.

January 1931 books were lent.

It is evident from these data that our library is growing, and this must be a source of great satisfaction to all those who worked for its establishment. It should also teach those who regarded these activities with compassion that it is not always proper to condemn a good idea in advance.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1904.

BOHEMIAN BOOKS IN READING-ROOM

p. 1. Visitors of our reading room on Blue Island Ave., at 18th St., will surely welcome with pleasure the information that there is to be found here a considerable selection of Bohemian books, which were delivered yesterday. To be sure there are not as many as should be but we can easily hope that in a short time all deficiencies will be removed, because if the library board finds that there is a demand for Bohemian books, it will not hesitate to increase the number continuously. Also there has been created among our countrymen a society which will strive toward that end, that the reading room will continually be expanded with selected Bohemian writings.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1904.

p. 4. The reports coming from the Bohemian reading room are very pleasing to us, because they indicate that the attendance at the reading room in our Pilsen is large. The reading room at Blue Island Avenue and 18th St. is a deserved attainment for us Bohemians. However, now that we have this reading room, we must not fold our hands in our laps, but we must strive further so that we may find in it Bohemian books and newspapers, so that we may make of it our own headquarters. Therefore it is necessary that we visit the reading room and send our children there also. Let us not, however, send them in such a manner that the police will have to take action against them. Bohemian parents should come to the reading room often with their children, so that they may see what a grand opportunity the children have of educating themselves in the reading room.

MPA (11) PROJ 1125

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

PUBLIC READING ROOM AT 543-545 BLUE ISLAND AVE. OPENED

The literature and reading loving public of Bohemian Chicago has at last reached its goal for the long needed public reading-room was opened in the center of the Bohemian quarter yesterday, at 543-545 Blue Island Ave, not far from 18th St. The reading-room was opened to the public at 8 P.M. by the Public Library board. The opening was attended by Messrs. Hild, librarian; Wickersham, secretary; Purer, manager of the public library and Eckert, Tyffe, Lindstrand, Depres and Broxeau, members of the library commission. In addition to these, we saw Alderman Hurt, Mr. Walleck, Mr. Souhrada, and many local citizens who filled the spacious reading room.

From the attendance, it is apparent that there are many, very many of those who are interested in the reading-room, and especially pleasing was the attendance of our youth. It is surely the hope of everyone that our youth should continue to visit the reading-room with the same interest that was shown by it yesterday.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

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Our reading room is spacious, well lighted, and nicely arranged, and the members of the Library board made no secret of it, and that it is one of the finest reading rooms in the city. The stock of books is not complete as yet, especially so far as Bohemian books are concerned, because they have just been ordered; however, everything will be arranged in the course of a few days. The selection of English books is fine, for there are books here, such as are to be found in the "Model Library" at the St. Louis Worlds Fair, which was awarded first prize. There is a whole group of various dictionaries, educational books, collections of historical writings, biographies, scientific, books on economics and fiction, and a large selection of volumes for children. Further, there are here, or already ordered, many newspapers and magazines, English, Bohemian, Polish, German and French. In addition to the books now at the reading room, there have been ordered an additional 1,500 volumes. By means of the reading room it will be possible to borrow, free of charge, any kind of a book from the public library.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

The reading room will be open on week days from 12 o'clock noon to 9 o'clock in the evening and on Sundays from noon to 6 P.M. Mr. Frederic Rex was appointed manager and began his duties today. We hope, that this reading room will continue to enjoy the attention of the local Bohemian community and that its beneficent influence will soon bear the desired fruit.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

PUBLIC READING ROOM ON BLUE ISLAND AVENUE OPENED

The goal for which the literary and book-loving public of Bohemian Chicago has been striving has at last been reached. The long-needed public Library and reading room in the Bohemian quarter was opened yesterday. It is located at 543-545 Blue Island Avenue, near 18th Street. The reading room was opened to the public at 8 p. m. by officials of the Chicago Public Library, Mr. Frederick H. Hild, librarian; Mr. William B. Wickersham, secretary; Mr. Purer, manager; and Messrs. Eckert, Tyffe, Lindstrand, Depres, and Broxeau, members of the board of directors. In addition to these, Alderman Hurt, Mr. Walleck, Mr. Souhrada, and many prominent local citizens were among those filling the spacious reading room. From the attendance it is apparent that there are many who are interested in the reading room. The large number of young people present at the opening was especially pleasing. It is surely the hope of everyone that our young people will continue to visit the reading room with as much interest as they showed yesterday.

This reading room branch of the Chicago Public Library is so spacious, well

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

lighted and nicely arranged that the members of the library board make no secret of the fact that it is one of the finest reading rooms in the city. The stock of books is not complete as yet, especially in so far as Bohemian books are concerned, but they have been ordered, and everything will be arranged in the course of a few days. The selection of English books is fine, for they include such books as are to be found in the Model Library which was awarded first prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. There is a whole group of dictionaries, educational books, collections of historical writings, biographies, scientific books, books on economics, fiction, and a large selection of books for children. In addition, there will be magazines, and newspapers in English, Bohemian, Polish, German and French. Besides the books now in the reading room, an additional 1,500 volumes have been ordered. By means of the reading room it will be possible to borrow, free of charge, any kind of a book from the Public Library.

The reading room will be open on week days from 12 o'clock noon to 9 o'clock in the evening, and on Sundays from 12 o'clock noon to 6 P. M. Mr. Frederic Rex

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1904.

was appointed manager, and he began his duties today. We hope that this reading room will continue to draw the attendance of the local Bohemian community, and that it will have a beneficial influence throughout the neighborhood.

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904, p. 1

THE QUESTION OF A BOHEMIAN READING ROOM IN
THE HANDS OF COMMITTEE.

The request for the establishment of a Bohemian reading-room in our "Pilsen," placed several days ago, together with a petition carrying the signatures of several hundred Bohemian citizens before the management of the City Library, was favorably accepted in a meeting of the Library Board and referred to the committee on delivery stations. As appears from the following letter, sent by the management of the Library to Mr. J. Andel:

Dear Sir:

Your letter accompanying the petition in regards to the establishment of a reading-room at 541 Blue Island Ave., was placed before the Board at a meeting held on the 26th of May, which referred it to the committee on delivery stations - William B. Wickersham, Secretary.

It now depends on what kind of opinion in the matter the committee gives the Library Board at its next meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

However, it is possible to expect, that this time the wishes of the Bohemian public will finally be realized, because the committee referred to surely will not find otherwise than is more than entitled to the reading-room.

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IV

Svornost, July 24, 1883.

FROM THE CITY LIBRARY.



The board of directors of the city library have published the eleventh annual bulletin, from which we choose a few extracts of special importance to us Bohemians: A member of the board of directors, our countryman Mr. L. W. Kadlec, was elected to the following committees: committee of alterations, committee for real estate and buildings, and committee of organization of the future new building for the city library. There are employed the following Bohemians: Mrs. D. Goldberger, Sophie Warhanik, and Mr. Carl Lhotka; at evenings Mr. Wm.A.Purer and Ed. L. Dvorak. - The library is in possession of 2300 Bohemian volumes and seven Bohemian newspapers, including the Svornost. Two donators of Bohemian books are mentioned: Fred Novy donated four volumes and F. L. Dvorak - seven.

Svornost, March 27, 1883



BOHEMIAN

NEW BOHEMIAN BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The present management of the Chicago Public Library agreed decisively with the request of Mr. L. W. Kadlec, a very active member of the Library Committee, to order a new supply of Bohemian books for the local library. The committee of the Library, consisting of Messrs Callaghan, Moses and MacMillan, entrusted the order again to August Geringer, and it has been already sent to Prague, Bohemia, to be filled. The Bohemian department in the local library is frequented by the Bohemians very diligently. It serves as a literary home for the Bohemian people.

Svornost, Feb. 3, 1882

PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCHES

We reported some time ago that there was under consideration the establishment of Branch Libraries in several sections of the city. This thought has many friends and it is also favored among the Directors of the Public Library, so that there can be no question, but that it will be accomplished soon. The Bohemian member of the Board of Directors of the Public Library is also in favor of the establishment of Branches, and especially, that at least one should be established on the west side where the majority of inhabitants are working people who do not have so much time to come down to the Central Library. There are to be found at the Library many volumes of more than one copy and these can be turned over to the branch to be established on the west side. Many Bohemians are now borrowing books from the library and if we had a branch out on the west side they would use it even more.

It is quite probably that at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, the matter may be decided.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Svornost, Nov. 22, 1881

THE BOHEMIAN SECTION OF THE CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Bohemian Section of the Public Library, which has really existed only since Mr. L.W. Kadleck was appointed to the Board of Directors by Chicago's present Mayor C.H. Harrison, is now quite a separate unit, having much valuable literature from former times as well as of the present day. The Library now has more than 1,000 bound volumes of high literary value, for care is exercised in selection of material so that no trash will be accumulated.

Through the efforts of Mr. Kadlec, there was received the first shipment of books, of the value of 1,100 crowns. These books are now in the Bohemian Section of the library, from where they may be borrowed by any one who has complied with the rules as set up by the Library.

Shortly after the receipt of this first order of books, there was placed a larger order. This last order has been delayed some what because many of the older volumes were not in stock at the booksellers and had to be obtained from private individuals who were willing to sell. Since all the books ordered could not be obtained at one time, shipment was made of those that could be had. The shipment consisted of more than 1,373 volumes of fiction, educational and scientific works, etc.



Svornost, Nov. 22, 1881

As soon as the shipment arrives and is checked, they will be turned over to the bindery and efforts will be made to have them available for circulation as soon as possible. Our Library will then have over 2,000 volumes of the finest Bohemian poets and authors and will be a Library of which Chicago Bohemians may justly be proud. No where in Bohemia is there a library which can boast of such a large number of the finest and richest writings.

This does not mean that we need to be satisfied with these 2,000 volumes. If we just care about it, surely the Bohemian section of the library will continue to grow.

The Directors of the Public Library, set aside each year various amounts for the purchase of books and it will, no doubt, provide as much as possible for Bohemian books.

Mr. Kadlec will have no difficulty in securing allotments for the purchase of Bohemian Literature, if he is given support by those most interested, and this support costs no one anything. It merely means that we Bohemians should make use of the Library service now that we have been recognized and books provided for us.



IV

Svornost, July 18, 1881

FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

We have before us the ninth annual report of the Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, William F. Poole, the report is of extraordinary interest to us Bohemians. It is shown in the report that among the directors is a countryman of ours, Mr. L.W. Kadlec, his term of office expires in 1883. To Mr. Kadlec was given the supervision of the finance committee.

In addition there are employed under the supervision of the Librarians, Mr. W.A. Purer and Mr. L. Meilbek. Mr. F. Novy is employed as night attendant. We have in the Public Library service four Bohemians. In the reading room the following Bohemian Newspapers can be obtained: "Svornost," daily, "Delnicke Listy", daily, "Dennice Novoveku", "Slavie", "Diblik" and "Volnost," all of which are donated. The Library now has 939 volumes of Bohemian books which is an increase of 838 volumes over previous years, however, this number of volumes will be doubled as soon as possible.

For any success that we Bohemians were able to realize in the Public Library during the past year, thanks should be given primarily to Mr. Kadlec, for his energetic action and intelligence. No one can deny him this, not even his enemies, if he has any.

IV

Svornost, March 22, 1881

BOHEMIAN SECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The readers of this paper know that the Board of Directors of our Public Library, allotted five hundred dollars for the purchase of Bohemian books a few years ago. This was done to comply with a petition of the "Ctenarske Besedy" (Reading Club). The money thus set aside was never used, although the Reading Club furnished the library with a list of books suitable for the purpose.

However, since Mayor Harrison, a short time ago, appointed our countryman, L.W. Kadlec, to the Board, the matter was revived, and the well-known bookseller, August Geringer, was chosen to purchase the books from book dealers in Bohemia.

There have been purchased for the Library a total of 700 volumes, all of which were included in the list as selected by the Readers Club. So that all our readers may know what books are available, we shall publish the titles of the books in the near future.



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IV

Svornost, May 22nd, 1880.

For "Sokol Library."

All our countrymen in Chicago know that we have in the Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) building a Bohemian library consisting of over 300 bound books, of fiction, educational, and humorous, and that these books have been circulated free of charge among Chicago Bohemians the past three years.

The library is appreciated very much by our readers, so that in some months there are as many as a hundred who borrow books and thereby with the aid of the library are furthering their education.

Some have read practically the entire collection and would still like to continue reading if only there were some new material available.

No doubt there are in the possession of our countrymen many individual volumes, which they themselves have probably read several times, and which are now thrown aside in idleness.

It is indeed wasteful to allow a book to remain unused when there are so many

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 22nd, 1880.

people who would like to read it.

We call on all our local countrymen who might possess such unused Bohemian books to be so kind as to make a gift of it to our Bohemian Library, where it will be taken care of always and loaned to our fellow-countrymen without any charge.

The names of the donors will be published and memorialized in the volumes they donate.

Let us act according to the motto:

"Work and knowledge is our salvation," and cooperate in educating and elevating ourselves.

Respectfully,

Fr. B. Zdrubek, Librarian.



SVORNOST, May 19th, 1879.

[BOHEMIANS NEGLECT LIBRARY]

The Chicago Public Library Commissioners will in the near future purchase a considerable stock of new books of English, German, French and Scandinavian publication. For the purchase of Bohemian books not one cent has been set aside thus far in spite of the fact that we are continually boasting that there are 25,000 Bohemians in this city. Some time ago the "Ctenarska" Beseda" (Reading Club) managed to have appropriate d about \$500.00 for the purchase of Bohemian books, and requested a catalogue of recommended volumes, but since then everything seems to have been forgotten again. Since no one seems to be interested enough to go to the public library and ask for Bohemian publications, it is not to be wondered at, that the directors of this institution do not purchase Bohemian books in a great hurry, that we are considered as ignoramuses who do not know how to recognize the importance of a library.

We ask for the third time: Does the "Ctenarska Beseda" (Reading Club) whose aim it should be, intend to do something about this matter. It is dependent on the Club to push this matter, because the first action in this cause was taken over two years ago by the Club.

II B 2 aIII HIllinois Staats Zeitung, July 31, 1874.

CZECH BOOKS.

At the beginning of this year one of the German members of the library board of directors wrote to Mr. Vojta Naprstek, eminent leader of the Czech national party in Prague, and asked him for a list of books in the Czech language most suited for the public library here. The attention of Mr. Naprstek was called to the fact that we intended to make our library a cosmopolitan one, containing especially the best literary works of the nationalities represented in Chicago. This was the first time that a public library in American was attempting to acquire Czech literature and it was to be hoped that the leader of the Czech national party would take part in it.

The letter remained unanswered - as well as a second one mailed three months later to the same address and the deduction was justified that even such eminent Czech leaders as Mr. Naprstek were indifferent to the mental needs of their compatriots in this country.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 31, 1874.

This deduction has lately been refuted through the arrival of a box of Czech books, which are stamped with the words, "Vojta Naprstek Napanatku" or "Americk Klub." As this consignment was not accompanied by any written message, we are unable to say if it is the result of a collection or the gift of an individual. Many of the books are well bound and over nine tenths of them have been published since 1860, thus no old junk.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

c. Scientific and Historical
Societies



BOHEMIAN

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III H

Zmrhal, J.J., "The Sokols Abroad and Here," Sokol Americky
(Monthly) August 1937, pp.53-54.

Like all great movements the Sokol movement had its origin in a great era. It was in the early sixties, when constitutional government was instituted in Austria and when national liberty became the one most desired prize, especially among the non-German races who up to that time were the most unhappy subject of absolutistic Austria. The wave of the Czech renaissance was fast reaching its peak. To live meant to live for one's people and for the ideas of freedom and national greatness.

Out of this desire to serve the common good and to help the nation with its aspirations, the Sokol idea was born. The founders Miroslav Tyrs and Jindrich Fuegner, men as noble as history has on record, wrote at the very beginning the immortal motto "Not for gain or glory!" on its standards. From the very beginning the only goal was to serve humanity, especially their own people.



Sokol Americky, Aug. 1937.

And the best way for the far seeing leaders to serve would be the way of bringing individuals and through them the whole nation to the highest levels of human perfection, both physical and mental. As Neruda, the great poet of Czech renaissance, expressed it: "If everyone be of granite, the whole nation an unshatterable rock shall be."

Yes, that was the objective of the Sokols from the very start: To be of granite; to be able to resist oppression; to have the strength to conquer all human pettiness and failings and to reach the highest goals ever conceived by the human mind.

It is no wonder therefore that the growth of Sokol was so phenomenal. From the seventy-five original members in January, 1862, the organization grew in five short years to 10,448 in 1871, and to 663,702 in 1930. And the growth was not only in numbers, but in interest, enthusiasm, and



Sokol Americky, Aug. 1937.

influence as well. Soon a slogan passed from mouth to mouth, from heart to heart: "Co Cech, to Sokol," which freely means "Every Czech a Sokol." And indeed, even those who were not so active whose names did not appear on the books of the organization were Sokols at heart. It can be safely said that the Sokol idea captured the heart of the nation, that Sokol became its pride as well as its hope.

What the Sokols did during the war, during the revolution and during the first few trying years of the newly born Republic, is a glorious story. Their deeds are written in indelible gold in the history of the country.

It is only natural that the Sokol idea took hold of all Czechs residing in America. And it did that early. Attempts at organizing Sokol units were made in the early sixties, until finally there grew American Sokol communities extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific from almost the Arctic to the southern boundaries of the United States. And in America



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BOHEMIAN

Sokol Americky, Aug. 1937.

as well as in the land of its birth, now as at the very beginning, its purpose is the same: to develop men and women; to make them strong in body and mind; to make of them efficient defenders of true democracy and true brotherhood; to promise the highest type of humanity.

It is easy to understand that in America the Sokols cultivate the highest type of citizenship and are in every sense of the term committed to American patriotism. They are a valuable asset to American democracy. It is an erroneous idea that Sokols are just another athletic association. They use athletics but only as a means of developing men and women. Physical fitness is recognized as one of the requirements of a well rounded character. Besides, they train their members in voluntary, democratic discipline, in love for the common cause and general welfare of the nation. In other words, they socialize, while they build the individual. The common good is never lost sight of, and the idea of sacrificing individual convenience for it is always alive in the Sokol code of ethics.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.

THE MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Spolek Ceskych Lekaru (Bohemian Medical Society) will hold a meeting at 9 P. M. tonight in the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club). Since all members of the society are expected to attend this meeting, our countrymen are advised to ask for medical consultations, wherever this is possible, before the doctors' meeting. It will be impossible to get medical help while the meeting is in progress.

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II D 1

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

A MONUMENT FOR HAVLICEK

P.5--Fellow-countrymen, compatriots! In the month of October a significant celebration will occur full of patriotic meaning for all Bohemian-Americans, namely, the unveiling of the monument of Karel Havlicek Borovsky. The statue has been completed in Prague and is ready to be shipped to Chicago. The committee is about to contract for the accessories required and for the work involved according to the plans formulated by the architects of the park board; but alas, a great amount of the money necessary is still lacking, and so we address the Bohemian public, hoping that this will be the last time that we shall be compelled to do so.

We are asking urgently for help so that we may finish a work highly important for us Bohemians! "The world is impelled by active forces," says one

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

of our proverbs. Well, let us exert our strength, and the future will bring the results of honest work. Even a small nation, transplanted to foreign soil, can, produce worthy fruit; if it possesses self-esteem and love for its sacred traditions and its rights, it can stand proudly side by side with other nations. We can prove that we are not merely scattered immigrants,--that Bohemians are not fallen leaves but healthy, fresh off-shoots of the old stock,--that we are a nation, not only in Europe but in America as well.

In looking over the list of collections for the monument of our martyred statesman, we get the impression that the greatest enthusiasm for this patriotic enterprise is registered in the American rural districts. Bohemian Chicago, that Bohemian metropolis where a third of all the Bohemian societies in this country are located, remains cool toward Havlicek! We find, true enough, several enthusiastic manifestations of enthusiasm, as for instance Sokol Slavsky with a hundred-dollar donation and some contributions of fifty dollars; but these few seem to have no emulators.

However, it is not yet too late. Bohemian Chicago will do its duty. In

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

Bohemia they are completing a collection of three millions for the Central School Fund (Matice Skolska), but we in Chicago are having difficulty in collecting the \$3,000 still required for the accomplishment of an aim of paramount national importance!. Shall we give up like cowards? We may well complain that our system of Bohemian schools is in a pitiful condition; but if we show no interest in the monument, we demonstrate that our indifference to the school problem as well; we show that we are merely a cultural fertilizer, absorbed in the mass of foreign elements!

We therefore appeal to the intelligent strata of the Bohemian populace, which are always the public spokesmen of our Bohemian sentiments; we appeal to the Bohemian corporations and enterprises for donations, be they ever so small,--to Bohemian businessmen, professional men, and tradesmen, (though we know that they are not lying on any bed of roses); we appeal to Bohemian journalism for its loyal support, and last but not least, to Bohemian labor, whose beacon-light Havlicek has ever been.

It is only by combining our forces that we can realize a long-cherished dream by unveiling the monument of Havlicek on the anniversary of his birth,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

October 31. By doing this the Bohemian nation will demonstrate the high level of its culture, its strength, and its undaunted spirit.

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Chicago Tribune, April 10, 1892.

BOHEMIAN TURNERS' EXHIBITION

There was an athletic entertainment at the Bohemian Turners' Hall, De Koven and Canal streets, which was attended by 1,000 persons. The program was opened by the Belmont brothers in an excellent horizontal bar performance. This was followed by a high jump contest, which was won by N. L. Wing, who jumped five feet six inches. Master Dan Moore, four years old, in club swinging, parallel bar performances, club juggling, sparring, wrestling and a tug-of-war contest for the champion of Illinois between the teams of the Sheridan Club of Pullman, Scottish Athletic Club, Bohemian Turners and Humboldt Athletic clubs. A dance concluded the evening's entertainment.

The final tug was won by the Sheridan Club amidst great excitement, the Pullmanites taking one inch of rope from the Bohemian Athletic Club.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1922.

THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Some time ago the Chicago Daily Tribune began publishing the translations of editorials of some of our local foreign-language newspapers. It is satisfied that with one exception, all of them were loyal to America, in fact, that there can be no doubt about their loyalty. The Chicago Daily Tribune made this fact known in one of its editorials, saying that all of our Chicago foreign-language newspapers, with one exception, show a proper interest in American ideals, and that they perform an important piece of work among its people who otherwise would have no opportunity to become acquainted with our American way of life and our institutions.

It is certainly heartening to know that a foremost American local daily appreciates the efforts of the foreign-language press and its endeavors to further good American citizenship.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1922.

COPIES OF CESKY SVET AVAILABLE!

(A Press Notice from the National Federation
of Bohemian Catholics of America)

Copies of the special issue of the Cesky Svet (Bohemian World), in which the work of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Federation of Bohemian Catholics [of America]) is described and accompanied by a number of successful illustrations, are still available in the main offices of the National Federation, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois. A copy costs twenty-five cents. Every Bohemian Catholic should own a copy as a souvenir. Secretaries of societies are urged to order them in greater numbers and then sell them to their members. Do not delay because the supply will soon be exhausted, and you will seek in vain to obtain additional copies of this memoir. It will be a beautiful reminder of the stirring days of the national revolution when we all aided in liberating our native land. Send your orders to the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1922.

3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

DENNI HLASATEL CELEBRATES ITS THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

The first day of May is a most memorable one for the Denni Hlasatel, its readers and friends. It was on that day in 1891 that the Czech newspapermen and editors who were in the vanguard of a fight for better living conditions organized and founded the Denni Hlasatel. From humble beginnings, but supported by Czech labor and the public, both morally and materially, and with well-managed economy, it was possible to develop this newspaper so that today it is the largest and best liked daily in Czechoslovak-America.

When we look back at the thirty-one years just passed, we cannot but feel grateful to our Czech countrymen for their hearty support, and at the same time we express the wish for a continuation of it. As far as we are concerned, we will show ourselves worthy of their confidence by discharging the duties

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

which we have assumed toward the Czechoslovak people in America; we wish to continue to point the way toward a real American citizenship and a loyalty toward that nation which gave us our origin. We wish to continue to point to those ideals held by labor and humanity. And while doing so we shall continue to work for the betterment of our paper, to strive so that its high tone, the wealth of its news and other reading matter may continue to remain a source of interesting and educational reading.

With such a program we hope that our thirty-second volume will be equally successful as all of its predecessors have been, and that it will become a forerunner of innumerable volumes to come.

With an expression of our deepest respect, we are

The publishers of the Denni Hlasatel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1921.

ATTENTION! OLD COPY OF DENNI HLASATEL

Beginning tomorrow the printing of the Denni Hlasatel will be delayed a couple of hours. A wish to bring our daily newspaper to perfection is the only reason which led us to this decision. By doing so we shall be able to print the latest general news and the latest news from our Bohemian circles. We also will be able to publish advertisements which are received by us early in the morning, and in many other ways we shall be able to comply with the requirements of our readers and patrons. Therefore, we beg our subscribers to accept our good intentions, and we beg for their continuous support of our efforts, because our only interest is to place before them a newspaper which, considering the possibilities, will be almost perfect.

The Publishers of the
Denni Hlasatel.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1921.

[THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DENNI HLASATEL]

Yesterday marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Denni Hlasatel. Cheerfully and with satisfaction the Denni Hlasatel may look back upon the past three decades--thirty years made notable by the favors and confidence of the Czechoslovak people of Chicago and of all the Bohemian-American settlements. This knowledge, that its work was being recognized by all classes of our people, was a stimulant to the Denni Hlasatel in its struggles for existence. It was an encouragement to its further growth and to more energetic activity for the benefit of our nation.

The Denni Hlasatel had to overcome many obstacles during the past thirty years. The World War was especially unfavorable and difficult, and all these difficulties were accompanied by constant attacks by merciless enemies of immigrants by whom the foreign press was and is still being threatened. Let

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1921.

us hope, however, that even these obstacles will be surmounted and the foreign press will be given a credit for its genuine and actually sensible Americanization work.

The Denni Hlasatel has always performed its duties toward this new country and toward our old homeland. It may look toward the future hopefully and with the satisfaction that it has always honestly fulfilled its mission--that it will always continue to do so. With this knowledge we step into the thirty-first year. We wish the best of success to our readers and we hope that in the future they will stand by the Denni Hlasatel just as they have done in the past.

The Publishers of the
Denni Hlasatel.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

According to an old established custom, kept ever since the paper was started, the Denní Hlasatel will not be issued tomorrow, New Year's Day. The Hlasatel establishment is busy all the year round, day and night, and therefore only one day of absolute rest is granted to our employees. Only our news carriers will visit their customers in order to wish them a Happy New Year and to deliver a beautiful calendar for the year 1921. The carriers' work is not easy. All the year round they strive to fulfill their duty. Even in the most severe cold weather or rain, they endeavor to accommodate their customers with correct and quick delivery of the Denní Hlasatel. They strive to oblige our readers and therefore hope that when they call on their customers tomorrow, their faithfulness will be recognized. Such recognition will be an encouragement during the next year.

The publishers of the Denní Hlasatel take this opportunity to wish a happy and joyous New Year to all their patrons. The publishers and editors of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1920.

Denní Hlasatel, by constant improvement of this newspaper, have always striven to bring to our readers the latest and best reports of Chicago and American news. They have also striven to bring correct reports on events in the Czechoslovak Republic. With the same intentions--to accommodate readers and patrons of this newspaper to the best of our ability under the prevailing conditions--we shall step into the New Year, and we only wish that the New Year will bring happiness and contentment to all our subscribers and advertisers.

With best regards,
The Publishers.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION

We have published new regulations, issued by the War Board, concerning newspapers. One of these ordinances demands that subscribers who have not paid up before October 1, 1918, are to be stricken off the list, and no papers are to be delivered to them. No promises or excuses will be accepted for an exemption from this rule. Our subscribers will please take notice of this measure, and send in the money at their earliest convenience.

The Publishers.

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II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1918.

TO EDITORS OF CZECHOSLOVAK PUBLICATIONS

A Czechoslovak department was established three months ago as a branch of the Committee on Public Information. This Committee is conducted by the United States Government, and was created at the request of President Wilson. The Czechoslovak department is required to keep a record of all Czechoslovak publications in America.

We have requested all the Czechoslovak editors, whom we could locate, to send us their newspapers or magazines regularly. My request was, in the majority of cases, answered promptly. Many publications, however, have not yet been received in our offices. We ask our publishers most earnestly to mail the missing numbers as quickly as possible. I am making this appeal at the order of the Federal Government and have been sworn in as its agent. I am advising those publishers, whose papers I cannot produce and put on records, that they will be charged with lack of loyalty. Delay in sending his publication may place the publisher in an embarrassing position.

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BOHEMIAN

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II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

Denni Glasatel, Sept. 13, 1918.

No publications of any kind are exempt from being recorded in our offices, be they Czech or Slovak, dailies or weeklies, and contain political, instructive, or humorous matter; be they trade papers, women's magazines, or magazines for children, etc.; they all have to be recorded. The same applies to organization papers and those appearing at long intervals.

We also request that all numbers which have been published since September 1, 1918, be sent.

We firmly trust that all Czechoslovak publishing concerns will co-operate with us in their own interest, and in the interest of our beloved Czechoslovak motherland, and so help to keep the good reputation which Czechoslovaks enjoy in our country.

Thanking you for your good will,
Anna S. Tvrzicky,
director of Czechoslovak
department.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1918.

/DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS/

(Editorial)

Every trifling error in Czech-American papers is marked against them, but nobody points to the inexcusable mistakes, made almost daily, by our prominent papers printed in English. For instance, in the San Francisco press not less than six separate interviews, supposedly granted by Colonel Hurban /of the Czechoslovak Army in Russia/, appeared last week, although the colonel had not spoken to a single reporter. The readers of those newspapers seem to be perfectly satisfied with the way the wool is being pulled over their eyes, for they do not offer the slightest objection.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

[THE IMMIGRANT PRESS]

(Editorial)

If a man can pride himself on an academic education, or more, if he can boast of a diploma of some sort, that is by no means certain proof of his perseverance, practical knowledge, or high mental standing. Even among people who are, in the current concept, called "educated," there are some with a limited horizon.

One of these stars of the first magnitude who is so shortsighted that he cannot see even the tins of **his shoes** is the Chicago lawyer, Levi Mayer. He is suggesting that only **English** language newspapers should be allowed to be printed. The idea is so crazy that it is hardly worth any arguments. Mr. Mayer is certainly not so ignorant that he does not know that the population of the United States, to a large degree, consists of immigrants, many of whom are unable, in spite of sincere efforts, to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the

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BUENOS AIRES

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

English language to permit them to read English newspapers so that they could get information, without which modern life is unthinkable.

Mr. Mayer is also not so backward as not to see that the large number of foreign language papers here are the most reliable scale for the intelligence, maturity, and accomplishments of the immigrants--characteristics of which our people are justly proud.

If a newspaper is an institution necessary in normal times, it is still more important in war time. A newspaper inspired with loyalty is surely one of the best mediums of linking the people with the Government. It is the interpreter of the people's aims which must become common good in order to ward off chaos. It is the immigrant papers, particularly our Slav papers, that have rendered the best services to the Government. Everybody knows this, and the immensely valuable services performed for the patriotic cause by immigrant papers have found due recognition even by the national administration.

WPA (U.S. National Archives)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 9, 1918.

There are, of course, exceptions--certain silly papers whose cocky spirit should be dampened and whose rights to postal delivery should be taken away. Mr. Mayer should not use them as yardsticks for his opinion of immigrant papers in general. It is, indeed, not our people's fault that Mr. Mayer reads only bolshevik or pro-German publications.

MPA (LL) FILE

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III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

DR. IŠKA LOSES LAW SUIT

Regardless of whether the accusations made in the Providence Journal against Dr. Frank Iška are well founded or not, the fact remains that the Doctor is not particularly lucky in his demands for damages. His suit against Attorney A. V. Geringer, editor of the Chicago Czech paper Svornost, and another suit against the Česko-Slovanská Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union) and its officers, were both thrown out of court. A similar fate threatens some other court actions begun by him.

Dr. Iška suffered his most crushing defeat, however, before Judge Samuel A. Trude of the municipal court of this city. It was in this court that the case of Dr. Frank Iška versus the Chicago Herald was tried before a jury.

As we reported in previous articles, it was the Chicago Herald that reprinted, as the first among the local papers, the revelations made in the Providence Journal against which Dr. Iška originally started action. The court session

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

took one and one-half days, only to result in a ruling that the suit is made up of flimsy charges which cannot be sustained, wherefore the jury was instructed to render a verdict of "not guilty". The defendant newspaper is thus absolved of any responsibility for the statements made in its article. After this decision the court voiced the opinion that any further arguments would be of no avail, because a decision in favor of the complainant would be invalidated by the higher courts.

When court opened yesterday morning, the judge ruled out statements which Dr. Iška wished to make concerning his occasional appearances as "speaker for the Czech free thought community;" the court permitted the complainant merely to describe to what amount his financial interest was damaged in his occupation as publisher of the Vesmír (Universe). The defendant, therefore, limited his explanations to the following:

When, on February 27, 1916, the reports about his accepting subsidies from the Austrian Government began to appear in the daily press, his publication, the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

Vesmir, had a total of 3,200 subscribers. In order to establish the fact that damage had been done, Attorney Ratkovic read the relevant part of the article published in the Chicago Herald in its Sunday edition of February 27, in which it was contended that Iška drew two hundred dollars a month as a regular subsidy. The complainant's attorney tried to show the jury that the Chicago Herald acted in bad faith by publishing a report which it knew was not based on truth.

In the following testimony Dr. Iška said he was called on the telephone by somebody from the Herald last Saturday. The voice informed him that an article about his accepting subsidies from the Austrian Government was to appear on the following Sunday, and asked what Dr. Iška had to say about it. Iška answered that he had no contact with the Austrian consul, nor with anyone associated with the Austrian Government, and that, consequently, he was receiving no money. When asked about how he thought a news item such as the one in question could have found its way into the columns, he answered that it might be traced to personal vengeance by his enemies. In the course

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

of this conversation over the wire, Iška was asked to name some men who are prominent in the movement for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks in Austria. He mentioned several, he said. The judge, however, did not permit him to mention these names in court, because of an objection by Attorney Burnham for the defense.

Attorney Ratkovič then read the remainder of the Herald report, trying to prove malicious intent; but the judge made a remark which foretold bad news for Iška. The court pointed to the fact that the Herald reprinted the report from the Providence Journal, true enough, but published with it the denial of the charges as made by Iška in the interview over the telephone, so that both sides of the case were shown. On top of this, a second blow was dealt to Iška's case. The court held that the Herald did not accuse Iška of taking a bribe, but that it simply mentioned a subsidy amounting to two hundred dollars per month for Iška's publication, which may be regarded as a token of appreciation of its value, and may even be a compliment.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

These words, uttered by the serious-faced judge, were nevertheless accepted by the listeners with a visible air of humor.

Anyone, even slightly versed in the business of the courts, knew from then on that Iška's case was hopelessly lost, and that its dismissal was only a matter of time. The court obviously intended to give the complainant full opportunity to bring forth evidence which might strengthen his case, and the session continued.

Iška was asked where he first read the Herald report.....After some technicalities had been adjusted he was allowed to state that the report was read before the Stráž Osvojenych (a club whose name means "Guard"), on February 27, 1916. The court pointed out that in the file, mention is made of the Herald as "having a large circulation," but not that it is "being subscribed to" and actually read by a certain number of people who, by reading the report in question, might become influenced against the complainant to such a degree that material losses would result.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

The judge instructed the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty". The attorneys for the complainant decided not to appeal to the higher courts. The suit was filed by the firm Goldzier, Rodger, & Froehlich.

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

SVORNOST LYING AGAIN

Congressman Sabath Will Show Who Recommended
Melichar For Services To Him

(Summary)

"The Chicago Herald on the first page of yesterday's issue, printed a news item from Washington, D. C., which, in essence, is nothing more than explanations to the American and the Czech-American public by Congressman A. J. Sabath in regard to his associations with A. G. Melichar. Because the article is of interest to all, we are reprinting it on another page of today's issue, as we could not get it ready for the press yesterday. It was, however, featured in the Svornost with a slur against Mr. Albert Havranek of our editorial staff.

It reads as follows: 'We are publishing the Chicago Herald news item



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

IV (Jewish)

translated as closely as possible. However, we wish to point out that Melichar was not recommended to Congressman Sabath by the Czech National Alliance, but by Iska [Doctor Iska] and by Mr. Albert Havranek, reporter for the Denni Hlasatel. Furthermore, the Czech National Alliance suggested and brought about the discharge of Melichar after the latter's activities had been exposed.'

We do not deem it proper to dwell upon this remark, but let Mr. Havranek answer: 'I am too unassuming a man to think that I could exert any influence upon the Congressman, and I am sufficiently aware of the insignificance of my person to know that I could not urge him..... My contacts with Melichar were so few they could be counted on the fingers of my hand. I do not believe the Czech National Alliance made the recommendation as alleged in the Chicago Herald news item. However, I do know from sources directly accessible to me, who called the Congressman's attention to Melichar's



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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

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suspicious activities and caused his discharge.....'

We are satisfied, for the time being, with Mr. Havranek's declaration. We hope, however, that Congressman Sabath will furnish the public with a statement which should bring clarity into the affair and brand the attack by the Svornost upon a member of our staff with the mark of a lie."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1917.

[THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS]

(Editorial)

When the Chicago Czech papers raised the price of their newspapers, our people complained. At the same time the English language papers also demanded a higher price. Did anyone of our community object? We hope that everybody will pay gladly the two cents for our papers.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

ONE MORE STEP AHEAD

(Special Correspondence of the Denni Hlasatel)

(Summary)

The Bohemian Review /Possibly the Czecho-Slovak Review, published in Chicago, is meant here/ will be kept on the shelves of the main Library of Taylor, Texas, and in the University Library of that city, in order to enlighten students on the history of the Czech nation. Doctor Law, dean of the English department of the University, has promised that all the books in use now and containing faulty information about us shall be eliminated. In some of them we are described as a nation without an history, and classified with illiterate Russians, Southern Italians, and neglected Macedonians.

There will be also **courses** on the history of other oppressed nations, as



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

Poles, Croations, etc. All the professors in charge of the classes have been furnished correct data on the history of those nations.




Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

NEWSPAPERS AT LOGGERHEADS

The appearance before Judge Rafferty of Attorney Vladimir A. Geringer, one of the publishers of the Svornost, resulted in doubts expressed by the court whether the charge of criminal libel against Mr. Geringer is legally tenable. Dr. Iska, an editor of the Vesmir had taken out a warrant for the arrest of Geringer charging libel on two counts:


First, a news item in the Svornost of Feb. 29, 1916, reprinted from the Providence Journal, in which it was asserted that Dr. Iska was on the payroll of the Austrian government for journalistic services rendered through the medium of the columns of the Vesmir in the United States. Second, by publishing in the Svornost a resolution passed by the society Beseda Fric, the item bearing the date of Oct. 12. In the resolution a protest was voiced against Dr. Iska's having been given the chance to deliver a speech



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

at the foundation of the Klacelovo Kolo, on the Bohemian National Cemetery. Iska's name does not appear in the protest, true enough, but the wording of the latter gives little leeway to mere guessing. Iska claims to have been criminally libeled.

The defense argues, as to the first charge, that the news item contained nothing objectionable and was irrelevant; as to the second charge, that Iska's name was not mentioned in the resolution. The defense further points out that Iska, as the editor and publisher of the Vesmir, stands in the limelight of public opinion, and that whatever was printed was merely part of a public discussion of the Czech state-rights. Iska was an antagonist in this respect, whereas the Svornost stood up for the independence of the Czech nation, and therefore the Svornost's news



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

item was not directed against Iska's person.

The outcome of the hearing was decidedly unfavorable to Iska. The court, after reading the item in the Providence Journal and a translation of the item as printed in the Svornost, declared that no malicious intent was in evidence in the latter, and that any legal action considered, should be, if at all, directed against the Providence Journal; it is the opinion of the court, that the Svornost was within its rights, and merely fulfilling its duty, in conveying current news to its readers. Attorney Ratkovic then asked the court for a continuance to give the complainant time to have precedents looked up; the request was granted. Attorney Geringer, whom the complaint denominates as "editor," appeared before the court only as "one of the publishers," for technical reasons.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

MR. HEARST REPLIES TO OUR PROTEST

Sunday, August 30, 1914, the Hearst papers, published in a number of the largest American cities, carried a reproduction of one of Holarek's famous etchings. "The Moloch's Victims." The accompanying text explained that the etching is the work of the "great Hungarian painter, Emil Holarek".

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) has protested on various occasions in the past to the editorial officers of the Hearst papers against representing Bohemian artists as members of other nations, as the papers have done in the cases of Krupka, Mucha, and Holarek, who have been represented as Frenchmen, Germans, and Hungarians. As a rule, the editors publish a correction, but this has not stopped the misrepresentations.

For this reason, the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar decided to issue an

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

unusually sharp protest in this case. The protest was addressed not only to the chief editors of all Hearst papers in the country, but also to Mr. W. R. Hearst. The Tiskova Kancelar stated in its letter that if the protest of the Bohemians of America is not respected, all Slavic organizations will be notified of that fact.

Two days later, the Chicago Examiner published a correction, in which the fact was stressed that Emil Holarek is a Bohemian, and not a German, Russian, or Hungarian artist. This, however, is not considered a satisfactory disposal of the case, because such corrections have appeared in the past and similar errors recurred.

But the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar also received a letter from Mr. W. R. Hearst in New York in which, through his secretary, he assured the Bohemians that he has taken notice of their protest and will see to it that his papers do not credit other nations with Bohemian artists.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1914.

We hope that Mr. Hearst's assurance is meant seriously and that it will never again be necessary to protest against the tactlessness of his papers toward the Bohemian nation.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

TO WHICH OF THE WARRING SIDES IS THE
AMERICAN PRESS PARTIAL?

The Germans Complain More Than the Slavs That the
English Language Press in America Is Biased

(An Article by the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář
[Bohemian-American Press Bureau])

Hardly a day passes that the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář does not receive a letter from some out-of-town countryman, complaining that the local papers openly take the side of the Germans, and requesting the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář to send these papers a letter or an article which would stop their bias.

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář welcomes such letters as evidence that our countrymen are noticing the attitude of American dailies, and it is doing all in its power to comply with their requests. Just at this time, the Bureau is preparing an article which will be mailed by an addressing agency to all

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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American dailies. This article fully explains the point of view of the Slavs, and particularly the Austrian Slavs, in the present struggle.

In this, the Bureau is keeping in mind the proclamation of the President of the United States, requesting strict neutrality and warning against the stirring up of national hatred. The Bureau's action is principally directed against the German press which, disregarding the fact that the foremost German organizations in the country have agreed to comply with the President's request, continues to attack the Slavs not only in its own papers, but never misses an opportunity to do so in the English language papers as well.

The remarkable aspect of it is that the Germans believe they are being wronged, and all they are having published in the American papers in order to clarify their point of view is being done only in self-defense against the abuse that is being meted out to them from all sides.

In reality, and taking Chicago newspapers as a criterion, it is the Slavs

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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I G who are in error if they think that the American newspapers are partial to the Germans. The truth is that these newspapers are accepting polemical or informational articles from the Germans rather than from the Slavs. But here it must also be borne in mind that the English and French frequently come forth with their own contributions, and these contributions are, as a rule, quite merciless to the Germans. For instance, the sensational article by H. G. Wells which aims to prove that the only cause of the war, and the principal element disturbing world peace, is Prussian militarism and imperialism, and that only after a thorough defeat of Germany and the division of Austria into its national units will it be possible to keep the desired order in Europe, has gone through the entire American press and outweighs hundreds of articles written by the editors of the New York or Chicago Staats-Zeitung. The statement of the Chicago French Consul, Baron Laurent, that France is not fighting against Germany, but for Germany, in order to rid it of the oppressive burden of imperialism, and for the whole of Europe, which is being menaced by the German system, was reprinted by many out-of-town papers.

Besides this, practically all news originating in Europe is unfavorable to

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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I G Germany, not excluding the reports of German victories. Hardly a day passes that American newspapers do not carry articles about occurrences in which the Germans have demonstrated how bloodthirsty, cruel, rough, and merciless they are, and how they are violating all agreements, treaties, and rules. Also, the tales of Americans returning from Europe are seldom favorable to Germany, and all agree that Germany's state of preparedness plainly shows who has brought about the war. To this, we must add editorials in leading American newspapers in the country which plainly blame Germany for the present murdering and state that the war must end with the fall of German imperialism with the Kaiser at its head.

The Germans in New York have so resented the outspoken language of the editorials of the large papers that they called a huge indignation meeting against "biased newspapers" and agreed in this meeting to publish a periodical in English which would defend their viewpoint. This periodical is appearing in New York under the name Fatherland, and its boastful chauvinism is ridiculed by all serious pressmen in the country. On August 27 the Chicago Tribune

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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I G pointed out in an editorial the absurdity of such pro-German propaganda and suggested to the Fatherland not to aspire to be taken seriously when it writes trash, such as the article saying that the French Army is composed mostly of Arabs and other African soldiers. In the same article, the Tribune gave recognition to the fairness of the American Slavs, admitting that they are complying without any unnecessary ado with President Wilson's desire, and that they, though numerically and politically an important element, maintain an exemplary reservedness and restraint, and, with the exception of a protest against being called "barbarians," they abstain from all public manifestations.

On August 28 the Tribune predicted that there must be a turn and that the Germans will finally be vanquished by the Allies, especially by England on the one side and Russia on the other, even if their [German] present military successes should conquer all battlefields. All this naturally causes a mood of desperation in local German patriots, which results in innumerable letters to the American press.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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On August 11 the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář, together with the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), in a letter to the editor of the Chicago Examiner, declared that his newspaper is not just to the Slavs and favors the Germans. Mr. Chas. Michelson, the editor of the paper, replied with a long letter, in one part of which he says:

"In times like these, it is not at all surprising that the countrymen of some of the warring European nations believe that one group is receiving fairer treatment than the other. We assure you that we have been receiving many more condemnations from Germans, who complain that we hardly ever publish anything but anti-German news, than from your countrymen, who complain about partiality.

"On August 27 the Examiner published an article by Mr. Ludwig Ripp which starts as follows: 'In the name of justice, and in the name of every citizen of German origin, I, as such, protest most vigorously against the shameless, obnoxious lies in all news from the battlefields furnished to the people of the United States by England, etc.'

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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"The Chicago Herald has been receiving a deluge of letters, such as this written by Reverend C. Pobb of Charlotte, Iowa: 'What devil causes you to publish in the name of decency and truth such infernal lies as I find in your today's issue--lies which you will have to retract tomorrow? How dare you maintain that the Herald is an impartial newspaper? Is this not proof that your paper also belongs to the majority of English language papers in this country which are under the influence of England, or perhaps even in the pay of the perfidious Albion, etc?'

"Another letter: 'To the Editor of the Herald: Please advise your agent in Hammond, Indiana, to discontinue delivering your yellow journal, whose subscriber I have been for many years.

"'E. W. Andree, President of United
German Associations in Hammond, Indiana.'

("The blood of the son of Germania started boiling in this way when he read an article in which the German Kaiser is painted as a new Nero.")

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

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And thus it seems to be with all American newspapers. The Germans are much more dissatisfied with the spirit of news and articles than we Slavs, and they have reason to be. For us it is, of course, somewhat of a satisfaction to observe the faces they make while swallowing the kind of medicine they have been administering to us for years.

The times, however, are much too grave to permit merrymaking at the expense of our enemy. In these times, so propitious for such national propaganda as we have in mind, where publications otherwise rather indifferent to our cause are comparatively accessible for our informative articles, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář will put forth every possible effort to gain friends for our Slavic interests, and it urges all our countrymen to use every opportunity for organizing collections and to keep on contributing funds for those who suffer in the old country, where such a great deal of help is so badly needed.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1914.

A NEW YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Today the Denni Hlasatel is inaugurating its twenty-fourth year of publication. At this opportunity we may look with pride at the work accomplished in the past, and face the future with great expectations.

The future will surely bring additional work, but with it the recognition and the good will of the public, which are the most valuable rewards a newspaper can receive.

For almost a quarter of a century our newspaper protected the interests of the Bohemian-American people, especially the workers; it urged the people to live in good relations with their neighbors; it offered, suggestions and information which, while keeping this American branch of our nation strong and healthy, would help in making our people into desirable citizens of this new fatherland.

In addition to this our newspaper endeavors to include many interesting,

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1914.

well-investigated daily reports; it sees to it that its readers get entertaining articles and well-selected stories. This policy has put our paper into the foremost ranks and made it the most read and most popular Bohemian daily.

The management and editorial staff will exert their efforts not only to maintain, but to increase the popularity of our paper during the coming year.

Denni Ulasatel, Aug. 30, 1913.

OUR FIRST AND LAST WORD
An Epilogue to the So-Called "Sjezd Cesko-Americkych
Zurnalistu" in Chicago

(Summary)

We knew in advance and saw later that the Sjezd Cesko-Americkych Zurnalistu (Congress of Bohemian-American Newspapermen), which just ended in Chicago, would be without any significance for Bohemian journalism; and all we had expected from it has been fulfilled. The congress was taken advantage of by all those who never miss an opportunity to try to damage our newspaper--that is, as far as they can damage it. So far we have kept quiet and shall keep quiet in the future. This is the first, last, and only expression of opinion which we shall voice.....

Our editors attended the congress, co-operated in every way they could, and.....

MPA (1-1) Proj. 002/5

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1913.

now we hear that "the management of the Denni Hlasatel does not permit their editors to join the 'Union' because their salaries would have to be increased." On the other hand, even the organizers of the Sjezd have admitted that the editors of our paper are the best paid of all Bohemian newspapermen. Hence, with us it is not a matter of money.....

The Sjezd rewarded the idealism of our editors ith insults. This is the only reason why we open our columns to what they have to say in this matter, and what was said for all of them by Editor Lou W. Dongres who, under the pen name of "Just a Man," is known not only here but also in the old country as an able correspondent and contributor to many leading Bohemian newspapers.

.....

The disappointment of Mr. Dongres and his colleagues is expressed in the letter he addressed to the "Sjezd Jesko-Americkych Journalistu assembled at the 'banquet' in the Pilsen Auditorium," and dated August 28, 1913, in Chicago:

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1915.

"Gentlemen: I am herewith returning my membership card and I resign my membership in your organization, requesting that I be relieved of any and all membership obligations if there are any.

"At the same time I consider it my duty to give you the reasons (which will also be published in the daily press) for this action.

"Against all principles of decency, the congress published a resolution which was defeated by a majority of votes. In this resolution, the work of the editors of the dailies, Svornost and Denni Hlasatel, was designated as worthless and absolutely without any significance. Immediately thereafter you came to me with the request that I induce these valueless journalistic entities to join your New York association. I say "New York" association advisedly, because the congress has done nothing but give the New York organization the right to speak for all Bohemian journalists throughout the United States. This

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1913.

was also the only reason for the visit of New York men to Chicago. I substantiate this statement with the following:

"The congress adopted a resolution to express its thanks to the daily Spravedlnost, none of whose editors attended the congress. Spravedlnost has done nothing for the congress but play it up. Evidently a little 'paper glory' was all the New York men were after. And what is more, the Spravedlnost, whose members did not attend the congress, has received the authorization of that congress to publish a defeated resolution in which the work of editors who were in attendance is called 'worthless and absolutely without any significance'.....

"The two gentlemen from New York intended to go so far as to call an indignation' meeting against the Svornost and Denni Hlasatel because they were being 'ignored' by these two papers.....Realizing the danger of such a proceeding and its meanness toward colleagues working on these papers who attended the congress, I set these gentlemen in time to prevent the calling of such a meeting.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1913.

I suggested that they draft the text of a resolution which would show the justice of their cause and which, if adopted by the congress, would be made known to the Bohemian public. The next day these two gentlemen brought in a resolution insulting the papers for which these colleagues work and the colleagues themselves. This resolution was defeated--and in spite of it, all Chicago now reads about the 'worthlessness' of the work of the editors of Svornost and Denni Hlasatel.

.....
"Wishing you as much success as you deserve, I am,

"Lou W. Dongres,
Editor, Denni Hlasatel."

We, the undersigned members of the editorial staff of Denni Hlasatel give our full approval to the statement of our colleague, Dongres, and share his point

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1913.

of view. We also state that under no circumstance shall we enter into any further discussion of this matter. We shall ignore anything and everything that the so-called "Svaz Cesko-Americkych Zurnalistu" (Association of Bohemian-American Journalists) may publish in this respect.

Fr. Holecek, Jos. Neuzil, Ladislav Fligl, Jindrich Ort, H. W. Novak, J. Docekal.

Editors of Denni Hlasatel

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1913.

PRESS CONGRESS AND THE CESKO-AMERICKA
TISKOVA KANCELAR

Having received a decent invitation to participate in the press congress, the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) drafted a letter to the congress explaining that matters with which the congress is to deal do not fall within the scope of interest of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar, and for that reason the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar cannot participate officially. However, in order to show its good will toward the newspapermen organizing the congress, the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar collected one hundred dollars among its own individual members, which it offered to the organizing committee of the congress to help defray expenses.

During the congress, however, some of its members made derogatory remarks about the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar and accused this organization of maintaining an unfriendly attitude toward the congress. Thereupon the congress agreed

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1913.

not to decide on the acceptance of the contribution until after the one hundred dollars had been deposited; then it would be left to the congress either to accept or refuse.

The members of the executive committee of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar decided in a recent meeting to save the congress any discussion it might have to undertake on the question of whether or not their personal contributions to offset the congress' expenses should be accepted. The offer therefore was retracted and the amount of the contribution was sent by the members to the Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Scholastic Union) in Prague, the most deserving and neediest of our national institutions in the old country.

[Translator's note: An article published in the Denni Hlasatel on September 30 would seem to indicate that the press congress discussed in this article was of Bohemian journalists.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1913.

NOTICE



Beginning today, this paper will publish articles in its Sunday editions on American political science. It is needless to point to the importance of this subject. It is the duty of all our countrymen who have found a new home in America to get acquainted with the political organization of the United States, and of those who are not yet citizens, to learn how they can get their citizenship. Many of our countrymen appreciate the importance of this matter. When, a short while ago, the Denni Hlasatel announced the beginning of a political science class in the Bohemian Settlement at 1827 South Center Avenue, sixty-six men of all ages registered the first night seeking advice on how to become citizens, how to enjoy the privileges and fulfill the duties of the American citizenship. Mr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka who teaches this class, has kindly agreed to contribute to this paper a series of interesting and popularly written articles dealing with the fundamentals of American political structure. Since these articles are principally for Bohemians who grew up under the Austrian government, the differences between the American and Austrian setup will be particularly stressed. This will help in explaining some of the features which are peculiar to America, and therefore not so easily understood by an immigrant from Europe.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1913.

Mr. Smetanka who is especially well-equipped to write these articles. . . . plans to publish them later on in book form.

The following subjects will be discussed: The fundamentals of the American political structure and its historical development; the United States Government, including its administrative, legislative, and judiciary branches; its relation to the individual States; State administration, with particular view to the State of Illinois; the composition of a State; American cities and their problems; the municipal administration of Chicago; information on how to become a citizen; excerpts from immigration and naturalization laws.



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1912.

CHICAGO ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS

(Editorial)

The English language papers in Chicago have very peculiar ways. Whenever the Turks commit even the most revolting atrocities in the present Balkan War, these newspapers just say a few words about it or pass it up altogether. But when there is news, even unconfirmed news, about anything of that sort committed by the allied armies, it appears in big headlines, and the editors cannot express enough sorrow and sympathy for the poor, abused Turks. It seems that the newspapers in Chicago, as in Vienna and Budapest, are run by snobs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, May 1, 1912.

VOLUME TWENTY-TWO

Denní Hlasatel has completed the twenty-first year of its activity among Bohemians of Chicago and America, and with today's issue it begins its twenty-second volume. The Hlasatel can look with pride and joy upon the work it has accomplished and at the same time look toward the future with highest hopes. If it continues to serve the interests of our people faithfully, if it continues to strive to furnish its readers with interesting reports and a rich selection of educational reading matter, and by prompt and regular deliveries to ingratiate itself, then it will continue to enjoy the favor which it has earned thus far. The publishers and all the old newspaper workers employed by the Hlasatel will endeavor in this twenty-second year to carry on in the same tradition which so endeared the Hlasatel to the Bohemian people, and at the same time they will strive for the further improvement of the paper and the increase of its circulation.

Denní Hlasatel, May 1, 1912.

During the past year a night shift was instituted in our plant. This makes it possible for us to make deliveries early in the morning, at the same time the English papers are delivered. This arrangement is very much appreciated by our public, and the best proof of this is the rapidly mounting number of subscribers from the date of this innovation. Larger expenses are involved, night work has many disadvantages and hardships, but we gladly take any action so long as we receive the sweetest reward to newspapermen--recognition by our readers.

We beg all of our readers and friends to continue their regard for us in undiminished measure. They will manifest their friendship for us best when they not only subscribe to our paper themselves, but also recommend it to their friends and acquaintances. Our readers also help us when they are kind enough to advise us when anything important or interesting happens in their neighborhood. Telephone contact with our plant can be made any time of the day or night by calling Canal 427.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 1, 1912.

We cherish the firm hope that even in the future we shall be able to keep and increase the regard which our readers have shown us during the past twenty-one years.

We remain respectfully,

The Publishers of Denní Hlasatel.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1912.

HLASATEL SUEDE /FOR LIBEL/

Mr. Bures, publisher of Pokrok Zapadu (Progress of the West), waited almost a year before filing the suit about which we had had so many reports. He has asked for \$25,000 damages in the superior court from the Denni Hlasatel. He claims that sum for damages to his honor, his business, and who knows what else, caused by the publication in our paper on March 16, 1911 of what was written in Cesko-Americky Sokol about Mr. Bures. The article declared that the money which Pokrok Zapadu collected for the million-cent gift for the Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Scholastic Association), was not turned in by Mr. Bures at the time set by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau)--the originator, financial adviser and manager of the fund.

Anyone who knows with what enthusiasm this collection was carried on among us; what the purpose of the collection was; and how every Czech must be affected by every apparent dishonesty will understand the indignation with



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1912.

which the Cesko-Americky Sokol wrote. Every Czech will understand equally well that we, in reading such accusations in so important a paper, considered it our duty to inform our readers about it. We were not concerned about Mr. Bures; we were concerned about our Ustredni Matice, about the good name of American Czechs whom the entire Czech nation watched at that time. Therefore, we committed a "sin" for which Mr. Bures now wants \$25,000 from us.



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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1911.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU

On December 1, 1911, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) will begin the third year of its existence. The executive committee of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau, at its last meeting held November 23, made an agreement with the present office manager of the Bureau, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, for another year, that is, until November 30, 1912.



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BOHEMIAN

Jenní Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1911.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU AT THE
THRESHOLD OF ITS THIRD YEAR

With great tasks before it, but with many accomplishments already achieved, the Česko-americká Tisková kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) stands at the threshold of its third year. During the past two years, the Bureau undertook more than one enterprise which seemed to be daring and beyond the power of the small group of enthusiasts who constitute the Bureau. Even its friends and opponents did not believe success was possible, and, therefore, predicted failure. However, there has not been a single task undertaken thus far which the Bohemian-American Press Bureau has not managed successfully, and often, as for instance in the activity in opposition of Count Agony, the million-cent collection for the scholastic association in the homeland etc., surpassed all expectations.

The Bohemian-American Press Bureau, organized and supported by a group of enlightened individuals, societies and unities, which approve its purpose



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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1911.

and accomplishments, still has many great tasks before it. Foremost of these is the carrying through to accomplishment the lecture tour, arranged for the Czech historian, Doctor Luetz, in the large American universities.

The Bohemian-American Press Bureau, as is mentioned above, is supported by voluntary contributions from members, individuals, and societies.

Before commencing its third year, it is necessary for the board of directors, which is composed of Messrs. Štěpina, Beránek, Pšenka, Skala, and Fučík, to see to the means for maintaining the Bureau for the entire next year. For that purpose, invitations were sent to a certain number of countrymen, who are known for their comprehension of the national cause and their generosity, and who are able to contribute without suffering hardship thereby. These persons were asked to become members of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau. The first to reply favorably to the invitation and to remit his membership dues to the treasurer was Mr. Karel Novak, proprietor of a paint store on Blue Island Avenue.



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CONFIDENTIAL

Jenní. L. Stetel, Nov. 8, 1911.

In its last meeting, which was held last Saturday, the Board of Directors received the report of Mr. Lovak's grant and courteous reply with pleasure, and expressed the hope that it would soon be able to announce to the Bohemian public the names of more new members of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau. Five members of the Board of Directors subscribed forty dollars for the maintenance of the office. This is indeed a promising beginning.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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THE FRANTIŠEK P. ZDRUBEK FUNERAL

Gigantic Crowds of People in the Hall, the Streets,
and at the Cemetery

Yesterday, Chicago's liberal-minded Bohemians [freethinkers] attended the funeral of one of the foremost Czechs, Nestor of Czech journalism, writer, speaker, and journalist, Mr. František Boleslav Zdrubek, president and speaker of the Svobodna Obce (Rationalist Society). Mr. Zdrubek was a member of many other national societies; a man outstanding and meritorious in every respect, editor and founder of the first Czech daily in America, Svornost, and of the weekly, Amerikan, etc. The funeral of the deceased was a most phenomenal one. By this gigantic participation, the people demonstrated their recognition of the deceased for his inestimable merits on the national field, as a pioneer of Czech journalism, and as a fearless and persistent fighter for the Rational cause.



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Denní Křesatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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The funeral was held from the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-American Liberal School) on Eighteenth and May Streets. The body lay in state in the center of the hall and hundreds of people filed past to pay their last respects to the deceased who was departing forever for eternal rest, after many years of hard work.

The stage was crowded with floral pieces, while the coffin was covered with a simple laurel wreath.

After all the speakers had arrived, the Česko-Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) sang the dirge, "Co Pláčete" (Why Do You Weep?). Then the president of Lincoln Lodge, Č. S. P. S., Česko Slovánska Podporující Společnost (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society), of which the deceased was a member, addressed the gathering. Mr. M. M. Mangasaian, well-known freethinker and lecturer of the Svobodna Obce



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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Rationalistu (Rationalist Community), a personal friend of the deceased and a fighter for the same ideal, then appeared. He called attention to the great merits of our deceased countryman, that fearless, persistent defender of rationalism, that fighter for the spiritual and political freedom of his countrymen. "For almost half a century he cleared the way for the Rationalist idea. Mr. Zdrubek was a Catholic, but in his twenty-first year he awakened from a deep dream and forced his way to the light of spiritual freedom. After him, came those others who today mourn beside his coffin. With all his energy, he threw himself into the open arms of the Rationalist idea." The speaker recalled Mr. Zdrubek's debates with Mr. P. Cokou, at which time, because of his quiet and scholarly appearance, he gained the respect and admiration of even the most ardent Catholics.....

The next speaker was Mr. Lev Palda of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an old friend



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Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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IV and fellow worker of the deceased with whom he had worked a great many years upon the national field for the enlightenment and spiritual freedom of his countrymen.....

Mr. Jaromír Šenka then spoke in behalf of the publishers of Svornost, and described the rare character of the deceased. He reminded the people that with the departure of Mr. Šdrubek a breach, which will not be filled so soon, was created in the ranks of the liberal-minded Bohemians /free-thinkers/.

Dr. Frank Iska spoke for the Svobodná Obec (The rationalist community).....

The services at the hall were concluded by Dr. Jarošlav L. S. Vojan, manager of the Český Tiskový Kancelář (The Bohemian Press Bureau).

At the cemetery, the rites were opened by Mr. John Pech, president of the



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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Bohemian National Cemetery. He was followed by Dr. John Jičinsky of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who spoke in behalf of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union).

Mr. Joseph Egermayer, president of the Cremation Society, was the next speaker. He expressed regret over the fact that the deceased did not live long enough to see the realization of a Czech crematorium, although it has been decided already that a new crematorium of the most modern type will be built in the Bohemian National Cemetery.

Mr. Bartoš Bittner, a colleague of Mr. Zdrubek, then gave a short talk in behalf of the Czech journalists of Chicago.

The rites at the cemetery were concluded by Mr. Soukup and Mr. Hrodět.

The body was then taken to Mount Rose Cemetery for cremation.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1911.

FRANTIŠEK BOLESLAV ZDRUBEK IS DEAD

Shortly after three o'clock this morning Mr. František B. Zdrubek died at his home, 4010 Grenshaw Avenue. From the very moment he was stricken with paralysis in the left side of his body the doctors feared this outcome despite the fact that he fought bravely for his life. Since Monday, when he was stricken, Mr. Zdrubek, regained consciousness only once, and then only momentarily.

By the death of Mr. Zdrubek, one of the best known and most deserving of men was torn from our midst. Mr. Zdrubek, as a newspaperman, as a liberal-minded man, and as a patriot, ranked in first place among us, and today even those who were his opponents bow their heads respectfully beside his bier. The details about the funeral have not yet been decided upon. The deceased is survived by only one son. The son, together with his wife and young daughter, lived with his father on Grenshaw Avenue.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1911.

Mr. František Boleslav Zdrubek was born on July 26, 1842 in Bezdědicích, Hostomic, Bohemia. He graduated from the gymnasium [High School] and then studied theology in Prague. Later, he studied at the Protestant Seminary in Basel, Switzerland. He arrived in Chicago in May 1867. Soon he dedicated himself to newspaper work, and edited the liberal-minded [Free Thought] Pokrok in Racine, Wisconsin. In 1869, this paper moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in 1871 to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1874, he became editor of Pokrok Zapadu in Omaha, Nebraska, and in October 1875, he was editor of the Svornost in Chicago.

Mr. F. B. Zdrubek can really be considered as founder of the liberal-minded [Free Thought] party in America, and especially in Chicago. He worked for it by word of mouth and in writing. He published the Svojan and in addition wrote many articles, the purpose of which was to teach our countrymen liberal-mindedness and the English language. He also published several text books for the youth attending Czech [Free Thought]



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1911.

schools. He was an enthusiastic, tireless worker, the like of which are seldom found. That which he considered right, and which he defended without regard aroused many antagonists.

Much remains after Mr. Zdrubek which insures his continued remembrance by all American Czechs.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

VOLUME TWENTY-ONE

We have just finished the twentieth year of our journalistic activity, and with today's issue, Denni Hlasatel begins the twenty-first year of its existence. Twenty years is a long time in the life of man. Many changes occur in that time and much is accomplished. An infant becomes a young man, or woman in twenty years, and those who twenty years ago were in their prime are old men and women today.

If twenty years means much in the life of an individual, it has a still greater significance in the life of a newspaper, especially such a newspaper as Denni Hlasatel, was and still is. Important work must be done every day, there is no resting here, no stopping, ever is it necessary to go forward.

The publishers of Denni Hlasatel have many reasons for looking back with pride



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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

and satisfaction upon the twenty years which they have behind them. The establishment of Denni Hlasatel was difficult, more difficult than that of any other newspaper. If money is necessary for any business, there is still more need of it in the newspaper business. The publishers of Denni Hlasatel did not have money; they had only a great desire and strength for work. They had a magnificent goal before them, and so they were able to overcome all obstacles and achieve the success which fills them and their friends with joy, their enemies with envy.

Like every other good, successful business, Denni Hlasatel had to contend with enemies, people who were narrow and envious, but gained one victory after another over them. It tore the mask from liars and hypocrites, called attention to people who were unfit and selfish, while at the same time it gladly helped all those who seemed to be capable, and had the good will to be helpful to the Bohemian people, and to the working class. For that reason,



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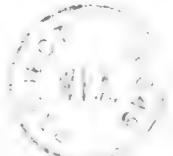
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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

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Denni Hlasatel has thousands of sincere friends today, and with their help hopes to continue to go forward and continue the work which it has been doing for the past twenty years.

Those were trying times twenty years ago, when a group of young typographic workers decided to publish a newspaper which would be the champion of everything good and noble; which would fearlessly fight for the greatest good of humanity, the Bohemian people, and the working class. workers' organizations were still in the breech-cloth era at that time. The Bohemian people were agitated and divided into groups which mutually hated each other, and in that way destroyed every really nationalistic work. Hlasatel took it upon itself as a task first of all to unite the Bohemian people, to remove or render harmless those who were misleading or agitating them. At the same time, it kept Bohemian workingmen informed about current trends, pointing out to them the importance of organization, and guarded them against unconscionable people, seducers, self-appointed saviours, having in view, not the workingmen's interest, but only their own gain.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

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The knowledge that it fought for a good cause always filled the publishers of Hlasatel with enthusiasm, gave them endurance from which they continually drew new strength, and that helped them to be victorious.

To be sure, great credit, for the fact that today Hlasatel can look back upon the past twenty years with such satisfaction and pride and toward the future with hope, belongs to the Bohemian public, the Bohemian workmen, to our countrymen, who knew how to separate the grain from the chaff, who overwhelmed Hlasatel with their friendship, and helped it to reach the height upon which it stands today.

That it was often a thankless, bitter work which the publishers of this paper had to perform, that to many it often seemed futile, and without result, is proven by the fact that many weak and timid people abandoned the original publishing company. However those, who had sufficient strength and energy, those who continued to have an unshaken determination to fight for a cause which they considered good and in the final victory of which they firmly be-



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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

lieved in, persevered, and today they are happy in the knowledge that they did not work and suffer in vain. They have accomplished a feat, which is recognized by all people of good will. They have built the largest and most complete newspaper in Bohemian-America.

The publishers of Denni Hlasatel at this time consider it their duty to thank all of their friends, all of the Bohemian people for their generous and effective support in the past, and to beg of them to continue their friendship in the future. The publishers will continue to strive so as to be deserving of this support. When Denni Hlasatel, after a new twenty years has elapsed, renders an account of its activities, we hope that it will be able to do so with the same feeling of pleasure as it does today.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1905.

BOHEMIAN



[THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS]

P.1--The New York Hlas Lidu, a labor paper, has joined other units of the Bohemian-American press in righteously condemning the naughty tactics of Svornost, which has recruited scabs in the great teamsters' strike by promising rewards to traitors and stool-pigeons. In its report Hlas Lidu prints:

"Mr. Geringer of Chicago is a good businessman; I will not say a cunning businessman. He knows how to extract money from those Bohemian compatriots of his. When rosaries were in fashion, he sold them; to-day rabid free-thinking is in vogue, and Mr. Geringer now promotes the ex-parson Iska, who when he became unendurable in the fold of the Catholic clergy, began in Bohemia with the 'Old Catholic Church' and subjected himself to being dragged from the altar in his red-and-white insignia by the rural police.

In America Parson Iska has set out on a new road. On his arrival here his manager immediately informed him how the wind blows, and Mr. Iska is touring the country lecturing on 'Uplifting Morals' and on the 'Immorality of the Clergy'."



We are going to tell briefly why we are publishing this so late. We did not want to quote Hlas Lidu on account of its attack on Dr. Iska, for we are loath to draw personalities into polemics even if the persons concerned deserve it for their prejudiced and partisan activities. Yesterday, however, Svornost, which is still smarting from the licking administered to it for its scab advertisement, attacked us because we did not, in our report on the celebration on the National Cemetery on Decoration Day, bestow praise on Iska and his twenty-five-dollar oration.

We are answering Svornost merely by this clipping from Hlas Lidu and the statement that should Svornost or Dr. Iska wish us to do so, we will serve them with still more comments of the press about his liberalism, which has been properly estimated both here and in the old country. We have up to the present time ignored Dr. Iska; should we be compelled to take notice of him, it will give no pleasure either to him or to Svornost.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1905.

FIFTEENTH YEAR OF DENNI HLASATEL

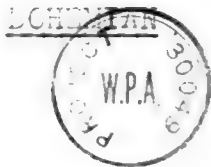
BOHEMIAN



P.1--Denni Hlasatel begins its fifteenth volume with today's issue. It has performed its mission among American Czechoslovak people for fourteen years, keeping our compatriots informed of current events and endeavoring to teach and to educate them so they may more easily survive the fierce struggle for existence in which individuals and national groups must participate.

Those who remember the beginning of our enterprise know that we have lain on no bed of roses, and that we have carried burdens which have often seemed excessive. We have had to endure many bitter disappointments inflicted by people for whom we had done most, and whom we had most trusted. We have warmed many serpents in our bosom, who have repaid us by biting us at the first opportunity. We have had to pass through a period of bitter want and deprivation and to see the vultures flocking together in expectation of a feast. But we have endured it all, and to-day, after fourteen years of effort, we stand on firm ground and can look upon the past with satisfaction and on the future with great expectations.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1905.



For the success which we have achieved we must primarily thank the sound judgement of our people, who have realized where their best friends were, and where they were sincerely esteemed. Our people have observed our work for fourteen years and have recognized its worth, and they have showed their recognition by supporting it. The number of our subscribers continually grows larger, and the most gratifying thing about this is that we still have on our list the majority of those who subscribed in our very first year. This is eloquent proof that we have not disappointed them, and that we have consistently endeavored to do what we promised to do in the very beginning, that is, to labor for the good of all working-people of Czechoslovak origin.

However, we are only human, and we have our faults and imperfections. What we produce is not altogether what we could wish, but we can assure every one that our intentions are the best. By reading our newspaper one can best see how it is being improved and perfected. The selection of reading material, the arrangement of it, the size of the paper,--everything attests most eloquently our sincere endeavors.



Denni Khasatel, May 1, 1905.

If we continue to enjoy the favor of our people in the future, and we firmly hope to do so, we shall try to make our readers better and better satisfied with us, so that our work for the Bohemian people will be even more effective and beneficial. In so far as news reports are concerned, we can say without exaggeration that there is not another Bohemian newspaper in America which prints so much news so carefully selected and so well arranged as does Denni Khasatel. We spare no expense when it comes to keeping our readers informed about happenings in Chicago, in America, and in foreign lands. We have a special correspondent in the old country so as to keep Bohemian-Americans posted, from the working-men's viewpoint, about the most important events there. We have a countless number of correspondents and fellow-workers in almost all important Bohemian communities in America.

So we hope that we shall be able to retain the favor which we have gained and increase it and with its aid continue to progress along the road which we have followed for the last fourteen years. Our undertaking is not organized for profit; when it guarantees us suitable working-men's wages--



Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1903.

and there is not a drone among us who would, without working, draw on the honey gathered by others--we are satisfied and enthusiastically engaged in the struggles of which the journalistic profession involves so many. Furthermore, we shall continue to support all movements and enterprises which promote the welfare of our people, to uncover the selfish and the dishonorable, to praise that which deserves praise, to express our scorn of that which merits it, to point out the right way, and to shun the path of ease which, however comfortable, leads to ruin.

In the firm belief that we shall continue to enjoy the confidence and receive the help of our people, we remain respectfully yours,

The publishers of Denni Hlasatel.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1903.

LIDOVE NOVINY SOLD

By order of district judge Kohlfaat, the illaudably known newspaper Lidovy Noviny, published in the Bohemian language, had to be sold. As we announced, buyers bids were received until 3:00 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rudolph Janda and others of the former publishers bid \$2,307.55, out of this a mortgage held by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., must be paid; \$500.00 is set aside for wages for the shareholders now employed by the paper. The mortgage must be paid and the remaining \$500.00 is to be prorated among the purchasing shareholders. Not a word was mentioned about the demands of other creditors, consequently the demands of the other creditors have fallen through. As we correctly predicted, the whole bankruptcy of Lidove Noviny was carried through for the purpose of ridding the enterprise of inconvenient creditors, people who put their money into it in good faith and with belief in the honorable dealing of the publishers. Neither tears nor curses will help them now, neither supplication nor threats. The new company agreed to pay only a mere \$2,307.55 though correctly and honorably the old company owed a full \$22,000.00.

WPA (L.I.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1903.

The new company is composed of the same people as the former company, with the exception, that it got rid of the majority of the original fellow members, and it also got rid of, as it most desired, it's inconvenient creditors. We had previously condemned this business, and our warning was not purposeless, because the bid for the purchase of the bankrupt paper was received from nowhere else than the office of Lidovy Noviny.

Through this purchase the further publication of this famous journal is assured, the only question being for how long. Will our trusting people allow themselves to be deceived again after such a terrible experience? Will anyone today permit himself to be cheated through deceitful unsecured promises? We doubt it!

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30215

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1903.

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SPECULATION
THE SHARE HOLDERS OF LIDOVYCH
NOVIN (PEOPLES NEWS) WANT TO BENEFIT
THROUGH BANKRUPTCY

Even before it saw the light of day the shareholders of the paper, which for a little over two years has been published on Centre Ave., producing shame for Bohemian journalism, showed what shameless speculators they are. The public still remembers the reasons they gave for leaving work at Denni Hlasatel. They wanted the publishers of this paper to divide his property with them, to accept them into their midst, and to deliver to their tender mercies everything we had been able to accumulate after long years of work and economy. It was not sufficient for these people that they had the best working conditions, that they were paid strictly union wages, and that all union working conditions were maintained. They wanted to be partners in a business for which they had never done a good thing and which they injured whenever the opportunity offered. At that time they showed themselves to be speculators and now with their bankruptcy they have proven to the public, that they have not reformed.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1903.

Lidove Noviny admitted bankruptcy in order to rid itself of debts and some inconvenient people, in order to attract new people, who might have money and want to give it into their mercies. How such people would fare is best indicated by the fact that Lidovy Noviny in not quite three years made about \$22,000 of debts. The firm's property is not worth \$4,000.

The fate of that paper is to be decided Saturday. The shareholders are spreading reports that they already have people who will provide them with money and set them up on their feet again, but that someone would put money up for such bad security is not believed by the public.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1902.

TWELFTH VOLUME.

Denni Hlasatel begins its twelfth volume with today's issue. An individual experiences a great deal in eleven years; for a Bohemian newspaper such a period is an age, rich in experience, memories and happenings, some bright and pleasant, others dark and tragic.

Hlasatel, especially, has lived and suffered much. It was forced to undergo a difficult struggle for its existence, it was forced to live through much thanklessness and disappointment, but it always had the joyful satisfaction that from all battles, carried on against it by either fanatical individuals or envious competition, it emerged victorious, strengthened and hardened. We do not want to analyze in detail all these skirmishes in order to show the motives, the majority of our readers remember them. We only wish to add, that the favor of the Bohemian public has always been our main support, and that with its help we always frustrated the malignity of our most obstinate enemies. Our endeavor in this twelfth volume will be to retain this favor.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30475

Denni Hlasatel, April 24, 1902.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J.A. Hospodsky, editor of the newspaper Pritel Lidu, (People's Friend), of Wilber, Nebr., visited our establishment yesterday. This man is one of the oldest workers in the thankless field of Bohemian-American Journalism, and it pleased us to become more closely acquainted with him. Mr. Hospodsky stopped in Chicago on his journey to the Old Country. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

WPA
(LL) PROJ. 30776

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, January 4, 1902.

JESUIT TRICKS

The Benedictines, who have a Monastery on Allport Street and do everything imaginable there except that which would serve to honor the Roman Catholics and Bohemians in general, after the manner of Jesuits, do not stop to consider the method when they are concerned with the overpowering of an opponent. "The purpose indicates the method" is also their motto, but in this they differ from the Jesuits, in that the Jesuits really wanted to strengthen religion and defend its interests, whereas the Benedicts cared about nothing except, that they should be able to live well and merrily without working.

For this purpose they pray, beg, threaten, call names, solicit, and also publish a newspaper. Narod is the exclusive organ of the Benedicts and not of the Catholics, because it only defends the interests of the Allport

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Denni Hlasatel, January 4, 1902. °

Monastery, and these, very often, are entirely different from those of Catholics in general, and Bohemians in particular.

A favorite weapon, used almost in every issue of Narod is the lie. However, when it is really unsafe to publish a point-blank lie, Narod distorts the truth until it becomes impossible for any one to recognize it. Such is the case in that paper's reply, yesterday, to our article of Tuesday headed "Hrom A Peklo" (Thunder and Hell.) We called attention to the fact that the Benedicts controlled the proceedings of the meeting and, that only those people were elected upon the committee, who had their own business interests at heart in the damaging of Hlasatel. They were employees of Narod and stock-holders of Jednota. We proved, that both of these papers have very little reason to censure this paper from which, for instance, Jednota consistently clipped reports. All these facts were either distorted or cunningly concealed.

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Demi Hlasatel, January 4, 1902.

That we disagree with Narod often and in many ways, that we advocate an altogether different viewpoint, we will not and never shall wish to deny. Even our subscribers from among the Catholics do not bear us any ill-will on that account. If they liked Narod, if Jednota pleased them, they would have subscribed to the papers long ago, because the Benedicts in their press and in their pulpits, have worked for their papers. Whenever we write editionally, we have in mind the welfare of the various Bohemian peoples, and never the interests of the Allport Street Monastery; therefore, it is not to be wondered at, if Narod does not like our articles.

The following sentence turned out remarkably for Narod: "Who was it, that so boldly and falsely accused the Right Reverend Abbott Jaeger, Supreme Head of the Bohemian Catholics of Chicago, in the famous article which appeared in the Tribune? We did not accuse anyone. If we had done so, the Rev. Jaeger would have made use of it as he had threatened, and would have destroyed the "hateful" Hlasatel with one blow. He would not allow such

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, January 4, 1902.

an opportunity to pass had he the slightest hope of success. We brought this article and it was to our advantage that the Rev. Jaeger sent the correction to the Tribune. We are convinced, that the correction would never have been made if we had not called attention to the libel. Furthermore, there are many who maintain, that the actual writers of this libel had the main "say" at the Sunday meeting, called against Hlasatel. Also, we cannot understand how the Abbott Jaeger comes by his title "Supreme Head of the Bohemian Catholics of Chicago." We know that he is the Supreme Head of the Allport Street Monastery, but that he is some sort of Supreme Head, either elected or appointed, of all Bohemian Catholics of Chicago, of that we had no idea. Besides we are in free America; and since we are free to criticize the actions of the President, the Archbishop or the Pope, Narod must admit, that we will dare, at all times, to criticize the acts of the Rev. Jaeger or the Reverend's brothers.

So far as morality is concerned Narod is the least entitled to give lectures about it to anyone. The hypocrisy and lie, which it cultivates, are not morality. One of the most foolish lies that Narod ever published was its assertion, that we organized some sort of secret society. Such

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, January 4, 1902.

societies, as it has in mind, were in existence long before Hlasatel saw the light of the world and were no Bohemian invention, but were spread among us from the circles of America, Irish, and German youth.

To be sure, a lie more or less will make no difference to Narod. It is so "moral," that it is not capable of writing the truth, it only lies, baits and abuses. Even the members of the lowest secret society would be ashamed of such morality."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

It is a habitual custom to celebrate ten year jubilees. Societies keep this custom, business men practice it and the newspapers, at least, remind their readers that after years they still exist. This is perfectly proper, for ten years indicate a long period of struggle and various happenings in the lives of individuals; a business enterprise, and especially a newspaper, experiences so much in ten years that an extensive volume could be written about it. The lives of Bohemian newspapermen, especially, are so affected. They battle against such unfavorable circumstances, such heedless rivalry and malicious envy, that ten years of their work is equivalent to twenty-five years' work in any other business.

We also have ten years of existence behind us, today. Those were trying times when Denni Hlasatel first saw the light of the world. Memories of the stormy days of 1886 were still fresh in the minds of all, radical labor still felt the blow given them by the brutal proceedings of the police, and the unjust condemnation of their leaders.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.



Labor did not despair, but worked energetically for the organization of proletarian lines.

The American Federation of Labor took the place of the weakened, inexperienced Knights of Labor; unions were formed and organized into central bodies. The influence of labor grew stronger and friends of real freedom expected, that their ideals would soon be realized.

Those were beautiful days of enthusiasm. In that period May 1st played a gigantic role. It was the one real labor holiday, chosen by labor and serving its purposes exclusively. Now imposing were those marches in the downtown district, how proudly the participants walked, how cheerfully and enthusiastically they looked toward the future, and how the capitalists and their servants shook!

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

May 1st was one of the most powerful agitation methods of labor and local politicians diverted this remarkable movement to the benefit of the capitalists, when they established a State labor holiday, which gradually superseded the first of May, which then degenerated into a pure and simple political agitation.

On May 1st, 1891, when enthusiasm for the labor holiday was at its height, Denni Hlasatel began to appear. Bohemian typesetters, who up to that time were without any organization and whose circumstances were very sad, such in fact, as in the Bohemian newspaper business of Chicago, which at that time simply vegetated, combined themselves into a union, and when the employers refused to accede to their requests for a shortening in the hours of labor, and an increase of wages, they organized their own newspaper, Denni Hlasatel, which was warmly welcomed by the Bohemian public, especially the workingmen, who accorded it fitting support.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

The program of the paper was then the same as the one we now hold to, that is, to use our influence to the utmost for the organization of labor to strive to join the forces of Bohemians and labor and not to force them apart, and for this purpose, to avoid religious quarrels: rebuke evil, without regard as to who did it, and praise good deeds, everywhere, by any one. Our paper wanted to reach all layers of society, to awaken to the value of reading, those who thus far only occasionally had taken a newspaper into their hands. We can say without exaggeration, that we have adhered to our program and that we actually have achieved our goals.

It is understood, that our work was strenuous and that we were forced to overcome great obstacles.

Our sworn enemies were recruited from two camps; from the obstinate reactionaries and from crack-brained eccentrics. We still have these same enemies, only their power is broken and their poisonous weapons have passed from usefulness..

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

We do not want to elaborate on this matter, for most of our readers experienced these happenings with us and the memory is still fresh with them. We will bring out only the most important happenings, those which affected the development of this paper.

In the fall of 1890, the Bohemian country was visited by severe floods, and American-Bohemians, readily and generously, contributed to collections made for the purpose of alleviating the suffering and poverty of those stricken by the floods.

The local daily Svornost was at that time in the sunshine of its power and fame. Its proprietor, Aug. Geringer, considered himself an all-powerful Pasha, who could permit himself all the greater violations without fear of punishment. But in Hlasatel there came into existence, for him, an immovable judge and chastiser. Soon after coming into existence, Hlasatel discovered, that the collections for the flood victims in Bohemia had not been forwarded to the proper places, thus far, by Mr. Geringer.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.



Unmistakable proof was found, and at the beginning of the month of August there was called by the "Tel. Jednota Sokol," ("Gymnastic Union Sokol"), an indignation meeting of the people, against Geringer. The attendance was gigantic and the exciting scenes played there were forever impressed on the minds of the participants. Geringer was placed on a pillory there, and this was the beginning of the end of his reign.

Fire-eating radicals, whose rallying point was the "Literary Society" soon realized, that Hlasatel had no intention of becoming the instrument for the diffusion of their foolish views. Therefore, in a short time, their apparent friendliness had changed to unfriendliness. It was one Sunday in the fall of 1892, when into Hlasatel's place of business there came a deputation from the "Literary Society," asking for nothing less, than that the paper be given into its hands.

The visitors received the answer which they deserved and from that time they have persecuted and they still persecute us, although they are only making a laughing stock of themselves with their impotent rage.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

At the time they promised to have revenge, because we did not deliver into their fumbling hands everything which we accomplished with great hardship. They brought Herz from New York, (he now serves the Republican party), and he, with the callousness and energy peculiar to his breed, began to vitiate against Hlasatel and helped organize the ill-famed Pravo lidu, (Peoples Right), which pulled Bohemian journalism into the mud and filth. Its early inglorious end filled all decent people with satisfaction.

A very important step, not only for us but for various Bohemian daily papers in Chicago, was taken by Hlasatel in the spring of 1893, in the establishment of a ten cent weekly collection. This proved so satisfactory, that all local Bohemian dailies, whether they already existed or were founded later, established collections after our example.

Up to the time, when Hlasatel came out, the newspaper business in Chicago and throughout the whole of America was as though ossified.



BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

- No liveliness, no energy, and, consequently, no results. Publishers held to all the old traditions, innovations were laughed at and darned.

The "Boys from Hlasatel," our esteemed old colleagues called us in those days, but in that stagnant, rotten water of Bohemian journalism they did a proper right about face, and results came. Today, although the number of Bohemian inhabitants in Chicago has not increased much, at least, four times as many people than formerly read Bohemian. Today, men, discuss political and world matters, who, ten years ago, has nothing on their mind except the path to their work, and back to their homes. The thought levels of our ordinary Bohemian people have been broadened and through them cultural standards have been elevated. Credit for this belongs to Denni Hlasatel and the new methods of journalism instituted by it.

Our aim always has been and still is, not only to maintain the high standard of our paper, but according to our means, to improve it.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

With this in mind, in the year 1895, we installed a large rotary press in the building at 624 S. Centre Ave., and moved our business there. However, when our business continued to expand and the premises there proved to be too small, we decided to erect our own building. In this we were guided by the thought, that our building should serve towards the beautification of "Bohemian Pilsen", and at the same time provide our workingmen with various comforts and comply with all health requirements. In this we differed substantially from other publishers, who provided space for their workingmen in lightless, airless, rooms, where their health suffered greatly.

We plunged into debt and anxiety, in order to provide the workingmen and, incidentally, ourselves, for all shareholders in Hlasatel are also workers, with a place to work in, such as befits workingmen.

In the early part of December, 1899, we moved into the present quarters, in our building, at 18th Street and Ashland Avenue.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

From there Denni Hlasatel is sent upon its daily pilgrimage and also from there Hlasatel is sent, twice each week, to all parts of America, wherever Bohemians are settled. Of late we have installed typesetting machines in our plant, merely for the purpose of enabling us to give our readers the best reading material possible. From now on we will issue a twelve-page newspaper on Wednesdays and Sundays, and if it becomes possible for us to do so, oftener, later on.

This is a brief summary of the most important happenings during our ten years of existence. That we always have supported organized progressive labor, that we wrote about everything, which could benefit our Bohemian countrymen in Chicago and America, that we endeavored that among us should be maintained a love for our nationality and the land of our forefathers; to this, all those who have read our paper will testify. However, even we are fallible, therefore, we do not want to make the assertion, that even with the best intention, we were sometimes unable to avoid mistakes, but this much is certain, that everything which we did came from the conviction that thereby we were working in the interests of our beloved people.

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1901.

That our people recognize this, they best demonstrate with the rock-bound faith which they display towards us. Selfish baiters, people, on whose toes we sometimes stepped, or told the truth to, and various other enemies, endeavor in vain to shake this faith. We value this faith and will do everything in our power to keep it.

We have a firm belief, that after ten more years have elapsed, Denni Hlasatel will be the largest and best liked paper in Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1901.

THE ONLY UNION BOHEMIAN DAILY IN CHICAGO.

Denni Hlasatel is now the only Bohemian daily in Chicago, which signed the agreement with the typographical union, observes it and is entitled to use the union protective label. Narod never was union, and Svornost's label was taken away when the agreement was grossly violated in that plant.

Every issue of Hlasatel is provided with the union label, which is to be found on page four. This is the best proof that our paper is union, and that the various reports circulated by our enemies, as though we had a strike at our plant, are nothing more than lies.

Several typesetters who wanted to be publishers and who stopped working when we refused to divide with them the results of ten years' work, can be called by any other name except strikers.

Everyone can understand that.

Actual proof, that there is no strike in our plant, is the fact, that strikers from Svornost and Narod came to us seeking employment, which they were given, so far as it was possible to place them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1901.

STRIKE AT SVORNOST.



That friend of labor, darling and patron of Bohemian Socialist Democrats, Mr. August Geringer, has been shown in his true colors. With deceptive pretense he acquired the union label, though he had no intention to abide by union conditions and never did abide by them - but he could permit himself anything. Finally, however, his time has come. The officers of the Bohemian Typographical Union, together with representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council, investigated conditions in the printing plant of Svornost and were convinced that union wages were not paid nor were union hours observed there, for that reason a strike has been called in that establishment and the union label taken away.

Svornost appeared without the union label yesterday.

The hypocrisy of "Geringer" is astonishing. When several of our typesetters quit working, because their unreasonable demands, to be made shareholders in the business, as those are, who started the business and with great sacrifices worked through from bitter beginnings, were not granted, Svornost wrote maliciously that there is a strike in our plant.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1901.

The day before yesterday a strike was declared ~~against~~ svornost in accordance with union rules and the union label was removed.

"Geringer" is as silent as the grave about this, for he wants to keep the public in the mistaken belief that his plant is a unionshop.

Whoever still believed there was a little sincerity in that old fox, probably will have his eyes opened now.

II B 2 d (1)IVDenni Hlasatel, March 12, 1901Turks

What a pity that at the Svornost they have a lawyer whom they are convinced is the most brilliant light in his sphere, that he overshadows all others, and this lawyer permits the reign of genuine Turkish justice in his paper! No person on earth, except a Turk, can appear with a request and an invitation such as Svornost gave us.

She threw in our face false accusations and now shouts: "defend yourselves and prove that it is not true!" In every civilized land, by all civilized people, it is required that the accuser first furnish proof that his accusations are justified, and then only, when the proofs are convincing, is the accused required to defend himself. But the Turks at Svornost practice genuine Turkish justice. They shout: "We do not need to prove anything; it is up to you to prove that we lie, that we accuse you falsely." What if we, too, were of that kind, and, for instance, brought an accusation against Geringer, charging that he committed robbery and fraud in Bohemia and that he was forced to flee to America. Then when he said he never did, we simply say, prove it! With that we would charge, as Svornost does, that the evidence must be impartial; that is, such as we would consider impartial. By such Turkish methods everyone



Denni Hlasatel, March 12, 1901

could accuse another of the gravest crimes and simply say; "It rests with you to prove that you killed no one, robbed no one, swindled no one, and so forth. That would be a nice condition to reign among us."

Svornost made us a proposal, - that we name an impartial committee which would examine their books and ours, and in that manner prove that Loeffler and Novak have no interest in our business. This committee would be impartial only when Svornost would recognize it as such, and she would do this only when it was composed of her partisans. Then the findings would be just as Turkish as the proposal. Our secretary has the names of our shareholders entered in his books and he will show them to anyone interested in the truth. So long as Svornost continues to cling to Turkish justice so long as he does not furnish proof that her accusations are justifiable and substantiated, so long as she twists and calls, "prove that it's not true", so long will she be considered a shameful slanderer and unconscionable liar. Finally, we repeat once more; "We will give to Geringer and his heirs all our earthly possessions, if he proves the truthfulness of his charge." We know his rapacity, and we believe he will go

Denni Hlasatel, March 12, 1901

to any length in order to increase his wealth and get rid of hateful people, who, so many times, have shown him in his moral nudity and he had to be ashamed.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, March 5, 1901

ABOUT JEWS AND JEWISH NEWSPAPERS.

Svornost, when we step on her corn - which happens quite often, because she travels over crooked paths and accumulates many corns - does not have any other answer, except that our paper is the property of Loeffler and other Jewish and non-Jewish politicians. To people, who are a little better informed on the matter, it is not necessary to prove, that this is an impudent lie. However, because there might be found among us, and especially among the readers of Svornost, some people, who might also take the stories of this smart aunty about us as current truths, we reply to yesterday's attack and the again repeated old lies, simply so much: When Svornost proves, that Loeffler or any other Jew or Politician has the smallest share in "Hlasatel", we are willing to pay, to any national or workingmen's charitable undertaking, such sum as Svornost itself may direct. If it proves, that besides the members, working in the establishment, and the widow of a former member, that some one else is a member of the corporation publishing this paper, we are willing to do likewise. Because we know, that Svornost does not seek after anything else except to overpower and ruin Hlasatel, we believe, that she will grasp this opportunity with pleasure and that she will try in every way



Denni Hlasatel, March 5, 1901.

possible to give this proof, so that she may be able to dictate the punishment which would ruin us forever and ever. If however Svornost does not accomplish this, she will stand before the Bohemian public as a convicted liar and slanderer. If the question is, who represents the Jewish press among us, we can easily prove that it is only Svornost. There are employed by Svornost, yellow-sensation seeking Jewish reporters; it has a Jewish agent, in the advertising department, who was married in a Protestant Church. It's chief patron is the Jew Krause, by whom this young Jesus was consecrated into the secrets of the art of twisting paragraphs; the Jew and Politician Loeffler helped with his influence at the inquest over one of the close relations of old August, so that the honorable family was shielded from disgrace and did not lose the insurance. Such and other connections with Jews Svornost had and still has. Where then is there here a Jewish paper other, then that which is published on 12th and Clinton Streets, in the center of Chicago's Jew-town.

Yesterday's Svornost points towards us, because we did not publicize some gossip and lies, which appeared in the English newspapers, about

Denni Hlasatel, March 5, 1901.

Loeffler and Ed. J. Novak.

We have enough insight and good sense to be able to recognize, which report in the American sensational newspapers could be truthful and correct and which could not, we know, what is simply a partisan attack, of Republican newspapers, upon Democratic office holders. That they do not know this at Svornost and that they can not distinguished between the truth and falsehood, for that we are not responsible; the blame for that must be carried by the corns, which Svornost, an its crooked paths, accumulated and which have now spread to the brains of her "fighting editors."



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Svornost, March 22, 1900.

LOCAL NOTICES. STANDPOINT OF AN EDITOR. Editorial.

From the time when in Chicago cheap Bohemian newspapers appeared with cheaper contents, there was exerted a pressure on our publication, Svornost, with the demand to lower our prices. This would be impossible, should Svornost remain for the future a newspaper with carefully prepared contents, as it has until today. In the meantime while other cheap publications were filled with insignificant reprints, our readers always found in the columns of Svornost, contemporary, carefully selected information about our over-worked people, the newest correspondence from our staff members from almost all parts of the United States. The decent publication of this kind of newspaper, with other necessary expenses, made the expenditure so great that the editor was absolutely unable to lower the prices. The other publications, not having such high expenses, were not able to stand the competition any other way than by being cheap. In the last few years the Svornost has almost doubled in publication and when it was more and more voiced by our enlightened workmen that they would subscribe willingly to Svornost in preference to other pseudo-workingmen's news, were they able to pay the same price, the administration conforming with the public desire, decided to lower the price.



Svornost, March 22, 1900.

Starting the coming Sunday, March 25, Svornost will cost ten cents per week and its contents will not be of less value or less carefully chosen. Willing to give to the readers, always, the latest news and information and the best articles and editorials, the management of the Svornost governed themselves by the example of principal English newspapers and German workingmen's news, such as the Arbeiter Zeitung; we installed, at great expense, electrically propelled new linotypes and presses which will help extensively to lower the price of our publication.

Lately the publication Denni Hlasatel which is a member of a pseudo-union, started a secret and even a public fight against Svornost for not belonging to the union. We like to explain correctly the relations of Bohemian publications with the Typographical Union. The Svornost has nothing against the union and if somebody really is a friend of workingmen, that is the editor of Svornost, Mr. August Geringer, and believe me his start in the newspaper business was much harder than of anyone of those fops on Ashland avenue and 18th street, who try to be the Messiahs of Bohemian typesetters for the Bohemian workingmen.



Svornost, March 22, 1900.

The editor of Svornost has nothing against his employees belonging to the union, but if they are not able to become members of the union - the cause of it is again Hlasatel. We have proved already to the Bohemian citizens that there is no doubt that Hlasatel is in no way a cooperative nor a regular stock-company employing the stockholders. It is simply a case of the bosses and employers of Hlasatel being at the same time the bosses in the union of Bohemian printers where all rascals are against Svornost. Nobody has heard as yet of a union where the employers were workingmen at the same time. So long as the employers and bosses of Hlasatel can be the members of the Bohemian Printers' Union, this kind of a union can never be regarded as an honest and solid workingmen's union body.

From the moment of resignation of all bosses and stockholders of the incorporated firm, Denni Hlasatel, from the union, this union will start to be an honorable workingmen's union.

When Svornost installed the new linotypes and setting machinery, the personnel of Hlasatel started to gossip the news that, at least, half of our typesetters must be laid off, but nothing like that has happened and none of the setters



Svornost, March 22, 1900.

was dismissed. On the contrary, the editor of Svornost, a man always sympathizing with the workingmen, divided the setting personnel in two parts and gave to everyone an eight-hour a day job. In this regard our workingmen have a real advantage over the union workingmen of Hlasatel, National Press, and other printing shops where union conditions exist on paper only, and where a union man, to get along, must work hard and long into the night to obtain the exceptional pay as determined by the union. Where it happens in a union printing shop that the bosses are union members too, nobody has control of it and it is easily silenced.

Should Mr. Geringer have union workingmen and abuse them the same way as Hlasatel or National Press, all the Bohemian citizens aroused by the union and its bosses would rise against him.

The typesetters of Svornost are working a straight eight-hour day and their weekly payroll is absolutely higher than if they would be paid according to the union rates.



Svornost, March 22, 1900.

The best proof of this was when, not long ago, our manager appointed two union typesetters to help us out and gave them a salary conforming with the union scale. Neither of them, even working hard, was able to earn as much as the average wages of our typesetters. And it is a public secret that none of the so-called Bohemian Union printing shops is paying according to union scales, which are only on paper for publicity. These two boys are the best witnesses of the conditions which rule Svornost. They have assured our management that they will work willingly each time, should we need help; they stated further, that the Svornost printing shop is the best and most perfect of all they have worked in and that everything gossiped by the stock-holders about Mr. Geringer and his staff of co-workers is untrue and an un-founded lie. We must add that the said two typesetters were not any irresponsible boys but experienced workers.

We are in doubt if the Bohemian Printers' Union could offer better working conditions than Svornost does, giving to its workers an eight-hour day and bigger wages than the union scale offers. In spite of this our workingmen are willing to join the union the moment the rich stockholders and proprietors of Hlasatel will resign as illegitimate members.



Svornost, March 22, 1900.

The purchase of the machinery by Svornost is of a big advantage to our workingmen and our present and future patrons because our typesetters get a shorter day of work, the same good wages and our patrons a cheaper newspaper.

We hope that the Bohemian citizens will acknowledge our position and appreciate our efforts for the benefit of the reading public and for the purpose of justice in working conditions in the Bohemian printing shops.

The editor of Svornost was not the cause of our not wanting to join the union, but the real cause was the deceit of the stockholders of Denni Hlasatel, their bosses and pseudo-union-men. All the time, during this union fight against our paper, nobody else tried to rouse the prejudice and mistrust among the educated and intelligent people toward our paper, but only Hlasatel with the help of its stockholders and employers.

We are asking our patrons to take everything previously said into consideration and remember that this newspaper will cost in the future ten cents only, and their desires will be fulfilled, then you will have a long-expected, widely read, excellent, and cheap Bohemian newspaper in the United States, for a

Svornost, March 22, 1900.

smaller prices than any insignificant paper filled with unworthy reprints from old country papers, and representing different political humbugs.

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Svornost, August 18, 1899THE ACTIVITY OF BOHEMIAN BENEDICTINES
IN CHICAGO.

Whoever will look closely into the activity of Bohemian Benedictines in Chicago will soon come to the conclusion that they are equally as shrewd speculators and clever businessmen as the honorable Jesuit Fathers. When the monks of the Order of St. Benedict settled themselves on Allport Avenue the first thing they did was to open a printing shop and to start to edit a newspaper. By this they gained in a smart way an easy advertisement for their humbug trade and a cheap means of organizing the business, because the preliminary expenses were paid by their flocks. Our newspaper was not sufficiently profitable. After the Journal Narod, (The Nation) they started to publish a new one, Katolik (The Catholic) and then Fritel Deti (The Children's Friend); the newest output of this ecclesiastical printing shop is the newspaper, Hospodarske Listy (Farming Journal).

Lately the priests started to enter the field of the printing business, advertising in their news when and where they will have their holy masses or jubilees; or publishing that the Benedictine Fathers are printing and binding everything starting from nuns to the confession tickets. This hereditary zeal of the priesthood

Svornost, August 18, 1899

is at present not much appreciated even by good Catholics. The newly edited liberal newspaper Jednota, published a bitter criticism to the Hospodarske Listy. Then Narod skillfully explained to the readers their object of publication, stating that the news is printed to augment the esteem of God and religion and not for any profitable reasons.

Until now the Bohemian farmers have had only one economic journal. It was published by a non-Catholic Editor by the name of Geringer. It was rather an agricultural newspaper and the editor was just ready to start the farmers' newspaper when the Benedictines decided to take the Bohemian farmers fate into their own hands and not to admit non-Catholic influence to our countrymen, otherwise an eternal distinction would threaten this prosperous flock.

The people have been saying that Geringer intended to start a new farmers' newspaper; it is a lie and the Narod's, Mr. Rosicki, knows as well that it was a lie, because before he started to be a manager for the Benedictines he persuaded Mr. Geringer to start the newspaper for Bohemian farmers, and

Svornost, August 18, 1899



only after positive refusal did Mr. Rosicki turn his proposition to the Benedictines, promising them a gold mine in this new publication the Hospodarske Listy. Being aware of good profits the representatives of Jesus Christ decided to start the publication immediately. This illustrates clearly the aim and intention of the new publication the Bohemian Economic Journal. Money and more money were the only purpose of this new publication, and the dollars passing from the hands of Bohemian farmers to the Benedictine Fathers. This is clear and known to everybody. Mammon was the cause and not the holy faith. The honorable Fathers expended considerable capital in opening the printing shop; this capital should be withdrawn with respectable interest. They well know who helped them in this enterprise, and what kind of false and insidious ways they used to fulfill their commercial ideas.

Svornost, Aug. 21, 1898.

ANSWER TO MR. T. D.

The number of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States in 1897 was 20570.

The number of Bohemian newspapers at this year was 33.

Svornost, Oct. 10, 1892.

GOOD LUCK TO SVORNOST VOLUME 8

We start volume eight of Svornost with today's issue; the first Bohemian daily in America. All of our readers and followers have seen the development of this paper; what efforts and struggles were required through the years before the paper could become self-supporting so that it could serve every good interest of our nationality independently and even dare to point out some personal and social evils without fear, urging good and warning against evil; in fact to conscientiously fulfill the duties charged to a newspaper by the claims of the entire community.

Only through ignorance of former and present conditions can slander and suspicion be turned against our work, but we can excuse this because they know not what they do; and we do this in the name of all those who are interested in the success of a Bohemian daily paper and realize what our national life in Chicago would be without such a paper.

A good newspaper should serve impartially all good citizens and all good things, and for that purpose it is unavoidable that it be independent and self-supporting; otherwise freedom of speech of the citizens would cease and they could not recognize it as their paper. According to this principle and

Svornost, Oct. 10, 1892.

effort we have conscientiously guided ourselves and if perhaps we erred at times, we realized the results of such errors and continued onward so much more carefully. When every good citizen considers the importance of a newspaper he also realizes how far his opinions in opposition to the newspaper are suppressed, and to what limits the rights of others for representation in the public press extended.

Progressive readers of our nationality can depend on it that they will find in us a true ally in a national effort for education, progress, liberty, and national harmony.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Oct. 9, 1890.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF SVORNOST.

Fifteen years of publication was completed with yesterday's issue of Svornost and the sixteenth year was begun with today's issue; we look upon the fifteen years activity of the first Bohemian-American daily with satisfaction.

How conditions and personalities have changed; what progress has been made; how much the material and moral standing of Bohemian society in Chicago and throughout America has improved in those fifteen years!

And Svornost - today is it's anniversary, for that reason we can feel somewhat happy - Svornost faithfully and diligently made note of changing relations, events and persons, arousing and encouraging progress;



Svornost, Oct. 9, 1890.

helped, with all it's strength, in the improvement of the material and moral standing of our co-nationals in this new land; growing, in the number of their members, in prosperity and social and political influence.

A newspaper, such as ours is, has a great field of operation and usefulness, and encourages all the other Bohemian papers to activity and progress. How great a step forward has been taken by all Bohemian-American papers since Svornost began to show Bohemian journalists a new road.

How many good, honorable and honest citizens were protected against blind slavery to partisan political tramps, against being lead into the dirty dance of dishonest politics, against bodily and spiritual injury by timely warning, explanation and education, in political questions....

Svornost, Oct. 8, 1881

SVORNOST BEGINS VOLUME SEVEN

Six years have gone by since Svornost modestly began it's pilgrimage among countrymen in Chicago and throughout America. There have been found in its path, many times apparently unsurmountable obstacles, but these were overcome patiently often through great and painful want.

Every reader knows, that it is constantly advancing and serving honorably, sincerely, and as quickly as possible, day by day, bringing all the news, which often, even the larger German papers, are unable to give, conscientiously and faithfully endeavors to fulfill all requirements which can be expected of it.

The need for this Bohemian Daily for Chicago has been proven beyond a doubt. Especially during this past year, every reader valued the daily paper, when the entire nation, and our countrymen, were impatiently waiting and anxious about the wounded and dying President and wanted to know every day how the national martyr was progressing. Now can one wait, especially in a City, until the weekly papers bring news that is from eight to ten days old; before they arrive the main daily happening is forgotten and ten new items are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Oct. 8, 1881

interesting the public and it is necessary to bring this information to those who may not be able to read the English papers; if they are able to read the German papers, they have been forced to discontinue it for these have so often proven themselves unfriendly toward Bohemians. The latter would be humiliated to have to read that some new blame has been cast undeservedly upon them.

In Bohemian business circles of Chicago Svornost serves effectively and proves to be a necessary medium of contact.

With the same energy, loyalty, and conscientiousness of service to the Bohemian nationals in America and of Chicago especially, for all interests of Bohemians and their needs, Svornost will continue to endeavor to be deserving of favor and confidence of all in ever growing volume, so that it may be said that it serves all that is useful for the majority of Bohemians, and advantageous for their material and spiritual happiness.

Success to Volume Seven.

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SVORNOST, October 8th, 1879.

Svornost's 5th Volume

Today we begin the fifth volume in the existence of Svornost, the first Bohemian daily newspaper in America which Chicago Bohemians received from its humble beginning with friendliness and pleasure and thereafter each year, under all circumstances, friendly or unfriendly, the same confidence and friendship was extended, acknowledging its sincere efforts, the sacrifice and work, dedicated through patience and self sacrifice in behalf of its principles and widening its favor from year to year.

In order to bring it up to the high degree of success upon which it stands to-day there worked in behalf of this newspaper besides the Editor and Publisher, our national lodges and many individuals. We believe that this is not the highest degree that a newspaper may achieve among Chicago Bohemians for we can see where there are still many imperfections; but this much we can say to Chicago Bohemians, that is, that we have managed to build up a newspaper which can represent our nationality in a dignified manner, in our struggle for life and happiness, before other nationalities here.

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BOHEMIAN

Though many difficulties were encountered in the beginning, no one can say that this newspaper stooped, to shameful profiteering in politics, to dishonorable methods in its business affairs, to reactionism, whereby it could have widened its circle among less progressive citizens; but everyone knows that the principles as represented and defended by it have always been those of the most progressive citizens.

Let it be said in all honor to Chicago Bohemians, that throughout the entire four years of existence of this newspaper they have proven themselves to be wide awake, cultured and fond of progress; because without those countrymen readers of ours it would be impossible to publish a newspaper, much less to have it prosper and grow. Therefore it is not strength alone that plows the fields and sows the seed, but that which utilizes it and gives life and growth which is deserving of acknowledgement and thanks.

With our fellow-workers in the national field, with the rest of the newspapers "Svornost" remains on relatively friendly terms. The majority of the Bohemian Newspapers are convinced that Chicago has a real need for a Bohemian daily paper, and that it is not detrimental in any manner to them when all efforts are made to assure the prosperity of this paper but on the contrary that it is beneficial

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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, October 8th, 1879.

to all, especially to our national life and to local culture. Svornost, cheerfully accepts the occasionally deserved criticism for some error, which it is said may befall any honorable man seven times daily, and when requested in a dignified manner for an explanation of its viewpoint has not failed at any time to comply.

We have a firm belief that so long as Svornost continues to progress as heretofore without seeking to advance its own self interests, but supporting and expanding the interests not only of our nationality in America but the interests of citizenship, of social improvement and welfare of local Bohemians, it has a clean existence before itself.

We sincerely hope that our honorable readers will stand behind us in this battle and work of ours for a long time and that they will never urge us to step backward from hard earned gains, but that they will with their friendship and with joy in their duty support this newspaper which is dedicated to their service and to the honor and success of Bohemian Nationals in Chicago and in all America.

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III A

SVORNOST, September 9th, 1878.

"Fourth Anniversary of Svornost"

In the name of education and enlightenment for Chicago Bohemians we start the fourth volume of the daily newspaper "Svornost."

On this day Chicago Bohemians should be thankful that it was possible to found and maintain a daily publication without fear of possible damage or injury; Bohemians in Europe even though they are nearer to the native land than we have not been able to do so. In Vienna, where live as many Bohemians as in almost all of America and where a daily paper is a national necessity, where they are surrounded only by the German elements to which they are accustomed since childhood, where it is not necessary for them to hide their nationality as here, they have been unable to maintain a fair-weekly, let alone a daily publication.

From a nationalistic viewpoint it is painful to note the decline and denationalization going on. In comparison here in far Western America, in a city where live scarcely 25,000 Bohemians, and these mostly of the kind who were not accustomed to reading daily newspapers, occurred the undertaking of a Daily-paper and it is

II B 2 d (1)BOHEMIANSVORNOST, September 9th, 1878.

worthily prospering. This newspaper was founded because of a pure love of Bohemian National Culture and for its elevation. Every Chicago citizen knows well, the kind of offering the publisher had to bring in the beginning, that the publisher has plenty to do to meet his obligations to the employees of the paper and at the same time take care of credit obligations from the first year of publication.

For the past three years "Svornost" has served unselfishly in the interests of the Bohemians in Chicago and in America. They have been trying years. Because of conditions in general, we could not depend too much on support among our local countrymen, who in the majority are laborers of limited means and who must of necessity count every penny laid out for things other than food. We know many would gladly read our paper, but as they can just barely provide the absolute necessities of life, and being unable to find in their neighborhood one with whom they might jointly subscribe for the paper, they must do without. Even so we hope that the number of subscribers will continue to grow until we will be able to bring to our



BOHEMIANS

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SVORNOST, September 9th, 1878.

readers a better and larger paper than heretofore. The enlargement and improvement of our papers is our chief concern, but all must realize that this depends largely on the prepayment of subscriptions so that we may have an incentive to further effort. In the political field "Svornost" will remain as in the past independent. Our conception of political dependence is nothing other than slavery for pay.

Svornost for the entire three years of its existence cannot be rightfully accused of accepting payment to serve any political party. We will praise and support that which we think is good, generous, or useful, regardless of which party presents it. Beyond that we can only publish the platforms of the various parties so that the electorate may make its own choice.

The main objective of this paper shall be to up-build our nationalism, to elevate and help build up our culture. Thus we dedicate the new volume of Svornost to all of our past and future patrons, readers and friends and we promise them they may depend on it, that they will always find it ready, unselfish and ardently, to support everything good, generous, and progressive in the National, Public and Social fields.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

A REPORT OF THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

The first Chicago edition of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason) as a monthly organ of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) will be published in Chicago on August 15, 1920. The Vek Rozumu, according to the resolution of the last convention, has been transferred from New York to Chicago. The publication will be printed by the Bohemian National Printing Company, which promised to do all in its power to give the organ a presentable appearance.

All subscribers become regular members of the local branch. The subscription may be sent to any local branch or to the headquarters of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych v Americe (V. K. Soukup, Secretary, 2000 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois,) which will keep that part of the subscription fee to which it is entitled, and the rest will be sent to the local branch. The membership fee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych V Americe is four dollars a year or one dollar quarterly. Any other member of the subscriber's family who wishes to become

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

a member of the organization may do so by paying only one dollar a year. But in such a case, the family will receive only one copy of the Vek Rozumu. The headquarters will keep \$2.50 of every subscription and will send the rest to the local branch if such a branch is in existence already, and if not, as soon as such a local branch is founded.

The Vek Rozumu will bring not only articles of educational Free Thought character, but it will also carry important reports on the Bohemian-American, American, and European Free Thought movement. Until the new year, the organ will be published as a monthly, afterward as a weekly.

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, who is known as a sincere and enthusiastic worker, agreed to become the editor of the Vek Rozumu, which in itself is a guarantee that the organ will be of permanent value.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

TIME FOR PROPAGANDA

The interest of the American public has been greatly stimulated by Professor T. G. Masaryk's visit to this country, as well as through the vigorous efforts of our heroes of the Czechoslovak Army fighting in Siberia and Russia. This interest is widespread and manifold. Of course we cannot expect to remain the center of interest to the press of the whole world for the entire duration of the war, for naturally the attention of the people is constantly shifting from one front to the other, according to its momentary importance.

And for just this reason, it is obvious that we will have to nourish the interest evoked for our cause thus far. We will have to try to deepen this sympathy and render it stable, lasting. This can be done not only by news items and daily reports, but by systematic information and instruction.

In the first place, it is advisable to point to items which the American press is wont to omit from their columns. And right there, the Bohemian Review,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

official organ of the Czech National Alliance, may be of great service to those of us who would like to co-operate. The Bohemian Review comes in very handy, especially for our second and third generations, for it serves to acquaint them thoroughly with our political program. It pictures to them the sufferings of our nation, and explains its actions.

Everyone should avail himself of the opportunity to read this, the only Czechoslovak monthly in America, and to help further its reading among his children and native Americans.

No one will be deterred from subscribing to it for a mere dollar per year. Send the price to the Bohemian Review, 2334 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
NATIONAL COUNCIL

The French and the British Governments have officially recognized the Czechoslovak National Council as the organ of the future government of the independent Czechoslovak state. This is of paramount importance to us. We shall have to grasp the full significance of this event, and we shall also have to make it comprehensible to our American friends. When the American Government inclines in the way indicated by the French and British Governments, the American people will not be surprised, but will stand behind the President, once it has learned to understand the significance of this move.

Thus it will be our duty to support and disseminate understanding of the fact that the Czechoslovak National Council was officially declared to be the provisional government of the independent Czechoslovak state. The authority which has been conferred upon the council should be made known to the American

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

public, and to this end, every one of us can contribute his part.

Send in an order for the July number of the Bohemian Review, official organ of the Czech National Alliance. This organ is edited by Dr. Jar. Smetanka, director of the Bureau of the Czech National Alliance located in New York City. In this issue you will find a treatise on the import of this recognition of the Czechoslovak National Council by the Government of the Republic of France. After reading it, you will be better able to inform your American acquaintances, on the gist of Czechoslovak efforts and demands.

The Bohemian Review also offers other articles which supply excellent propaganda information. You should, for instance, show to your American friends the article describing the demonstrations and manifestations of the Czechoslovak people in the old country when they acclaimed the policy of the United States and our President. Show American women the report on the rally of Slavonic Women in the city of Prague. There is also an article on the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

Czechoslovak Armies in France, Russia, and other countries. By doing this, you will render valuable service to our nation.

Every one of us must become a fighter; some with arms in hand, and others by spreading information about us. A copy of the Bohemian Review costs ten cents, and can be obtained by mail from the offices, 2324 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. One year's subscription costs only one dollar. The copies will serve as a nice souvenir of the war in which the Czechoslovak nation is playing a great part, and in which all sincere Czechs and Slovaks must participate.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1917.

AN APPRECIATION BY THE AMERICAN PRESS

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance
and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, Chicago)

The Bohemian Review, a monthly printed in the English language and published in Chicago by the Czech National Alliance, is very carefully edited by Dr. Jaroslav Smetanka; it is in high favor with the American newspapers, which frequently reprint articles from it, or give them a friendly comment.

It is especially this month's issue of the Bohemian Review which has given the native press another opportunity to define the political status of the Czech nation, thus bringing the questions concerning our right to liberation, and our fight for freedom and democracy, before the eyes of the American public. The recent issue contains a number of articles dealing with matters highly important for our national efforts, and also certain historical documents dealing with early activities of the Czech people. There are, for instance, interpellations of our Czech representatives in the Austrian Parlia-



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1917.

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ment, an article by the American writer Curtin on "Police Rule in Bohemia," etc.

The Chicago Daily Journal, a newspaper enjoying great popularity and a publication of high standing in intelligent Chicago circles, printed an editorial, dated August 13, under the caption, "Political Prisons in Austria," which shows the interest aroused for our cause. It reads:

"The Bohemian Review, published in Chicago, has been doing a great service to the cause of our country by translating speeches made by Czech representatives in the Austrian Parliament. The speeches are documents of the stubborn resistance the Czech race is offering to Austro-Hungary tyranny, to which the subjects of Slavonic nationality are being subjected; they are also cries for the liberty of the Czech nation. Tens of thousands of Slavonic people, who have been found guilty of no real offense, but are merely under suspicion of disloyalty, are herded into horrible concentration camps, compared to which the Noyler camps in Cuba held no terror. (Denni Hlasatel editor's remark: Bestialities perpetrated in the Cuban camps were one of the reasons for the



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1917.

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declaration of war by the United States against Spain)....."

The Journal's article dwells upon other cruelties to which the Czechs are exposed in Austria, and closes by declaring: "There can be no peace until the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern autocrats are downed, and when this is done no negotiations will be necessary."



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 10, 1917.

THE CZECH-AMERICAN MONTHLY

The sixth issue of the Bohemian Review has just come from the press. This monthly, which represents the Czech National Alliance, is doing valuable service to the cause of the Czechs for the liberation of the old homeland. It also stands for the interests of the Czechs of Chicago and those of the entire United States as well. Letters of recognition and favorable comment are arriving at the headquarters of this publication. They come from Czechs of immigrant stock, and also from native Americans, who are interested in our strife for the liberation of the old homeland.

One article which Joseph Tvrzický captioned "The Ramshackle Empire," treats with conditions in Austria-Hungary. The revolutionary mood of the leaders of the Czech nation is depicted in a manifestation by the community of Czech writers which is presented to the readers of the Bohemian Review in an excellent English translation by Doctor Smetanka. There are several other excellent articles in this issue. It also contains a photograph of



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Denní Hlasatel, July, 10, 1917.

Klofáč, Czech representative in the Austrian parliament, one of the martyrs of our cause.

This monthly is being sent to the American libraries, the expenses being defrayed by patriotic fellow-countrymen.

The subscription is \$1 per year; a single number costs ten cents. The offices are located at 2627 South Ridgeway Avenue.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

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THE AIM OF THE CZECH SOKOL ORGANIZATIONS

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Thousands of members, male and female, of Czech Sokol organizations will be greatly pleased by the latest issue of The Bohemian Review, official organ of the Czech National Alliance. Dr. L. J. Fisher, president of that organization, has contributed an article, "What the Sokols Stand For," wherein the origin, purposes, and the problems of the Sokol gymnastic organizations are made clear to the American public. [The Bohemian Review is a monthly printed in the English language.] It sets forth the part the Sokols are called on to play in the struggle for Czech independence. To this end some of the most salient points in modern Czech history are described, as the last great rally in Prague of all the Sokols. There is a picture of Tyrš, one of the founders of the Sokol organization.

This article should be read especially by our second and third generation Czechs who will find the national efforts of their fathers and mothers well described. It should also be presented, however, to the general American public. No Czech, and particularly no Sokol family, should neglect to read



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

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I G the Bohemian Review, or at least to read the one article mentioned.

IV The price of one issue is ten cents. The offices of the monthly are located 2627 South Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The above-mentioned article will no doubt be discussed in numerous English language papers.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE MONTHLY HELPS CZECH AIMS



Several years ago we had a paper, Bohemian Voice, which became extinct without anybody's taking notice of it. Not until this year did we succeed in producing a publication, The Bohemian Review, which has become the official organ of the Czech National Council. With high honors it serves not only our national organization, but the entire American branch of the Czech people as well. This is due to the commendable work of Dr. J. F. Smetanka, the editor, who makes the history of the present struggle for Czech independence available to the second generation of American Czechs who read English almost exclusively.

Excerpts from this publication are frequently quoted in the English language press; sometimes entire articles which splendidly convey information to the American public are reprinted.

Everyone of us knows how pleasant it is to read about our people and our own aspirations in American publications.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

The Bohemian Review is a perfect vehicle for information. For this reason it is sent to American writers and newspaper offices, senators and congressmen.

Our more prosperous fellow citizens should subscribe to it or pay the subscription fee for various schools, library branches, etc. The price of this monthly is only one dollar per year.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

"THE CZECH IDEAL"

From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance

(Summary)

The Bohemian Review, organ of the Czech National Alliance, is fulfilling its mission. It is a monthly printed in the English language. Its headquarters are in Chicago. The influence upon a large portion of the population of the United States is evidenced by the favorable reaction of the English language press. One article by the Cedar Rapids, Michigan Republic, captioned "The Czech Ideal," may serve as an example.

With reference to the latest issue of the Bohemian Review, it describes the predicament of the Czech people under the yoke of the Hapsburg dynasty which rules the Austro-Hungarian empire. The new emperor had offered himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, just as he had been crowned



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

king of Hungary in Budapest, and emperor of Austria in Vienna. The response of the Czech nation was a curt refusal. As a result of this rebuff, he cruelly tightened the shackles firmer upon that suffering people



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND TO OUR YOUTH

(Summary)

The establishment of a better understanding between the American public and our youth on the one hand, and our national ideals and aspirations on the other, has been a long-felt need. This understanding is now possible. We have always complained about the lack of a publication printed in English, one which would represent the interests of the Czech branch of the American people and would, at the same time, reflect our cultural achievements.

We have such a publication now; The Bohemian Review, a monthly publication, splendidly edited by Dr. Jaroslav Smetanka. No longer can we say that we lack a medium for effective propaganda. We should make good use of this magazine which we recommend especially to our youth, that they may

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

better understand our aims

The latest issue contains a picture of our brave boys who now serve in the 223rd Canadian battalion. The reading matter is equally attractive. Besides political comment, there is an excellent sketch by the Reverend Miller of New York, which deals with the Czechs in Texas, and concludes with the assertion that "a Czech who is not a member of the Czech National Alliance cannot possibly be a good American." The author, as is well known, has a perfect command of our language. He was instrumental in the formation of several branches of the Alliance in the State of Texas.

One item in the current issue discusses the refusal on the part of our national leaders to permit the coronation of Emperor Karl as king of Bohemia. Another deals with the truth about the murder at Serajevo. News of our volunteers from the camps in Canada and Chicago is another item. One article deals with the "Bohemian Question" which, in the days



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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

of the former Austria-Hungary, involved the question of Czech political and cultural rights.

Every Czech family and society should subscribe one dollar for the whole year, or fifty cents for six months. The Chicago office of The Bohemian Review is located at 2627 Ridgeway Ave. They will be glad to mail a copy for inspection.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1917.

THE BOHEMIAN REVIEW

The second March issue of the Bohemian Review, the organ of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Association), which is edited by Doctor Jaroslav Smetanka, has left the press with an abundance of matter no less than that of the first number. The outstanding article is Thomas Masaryk's "Bohemia and the European Crisis," which conveys a terse and instructive idea of all the important phases of Bohemian history up to date. It will supply a great deal of information for our coming generation, and for our American friends as well. "Another Scrap of Paper," is the title of the verbatim record of the proclamation of the Prussians, when in 1866, they promised independence to us. An article by Doctor Pergler, "Where We Stand Today," defines excellently our relation to America and to the world conflict. "The Condemnation of Kramar" contains the report of

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1917.

the Austrian Government concerning the sentence passed on Doctor Kramar and the co-defendants. The monthly reprints among the Current Topics, the opinion of the editor of the Chicago Journal, which created much commotion, and the second conference of the Czech National Association. The price of one number is only ten cents. It should be ordered from the Bohemian Review, 2816 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1917.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE MONTHLY FOR THE CZECH CAUSE

The first number of the Bohemian Review appeared a few days ago, and those fellow countrymen of ours who eagerly bought copies are commenting very favorably upon it. In exclusively English-speaking circles also much praise has been bestowed on the new monthly, which promotes Czech interests through the medium of the English language. As we stand at the threshold of new events, the publication can employ all its force for the benefit of our enterprise.

The first issue contains an article of prime importance dealing with the work done up to the present by Professor Masaryk for the liberation of the Czechs and the Slovaks. Another article, "The Breaking Up of Austria," reviews the status of the diverse nationalities in the monarchy and elucidates this information for the reader with the assistance of a map attached. Excerpts from a book by Benes give an idea of the sufferings of the Czechs during the war up to date and show how the ranks of the Czechs were weakened by a subtle system of recruiting.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1917.

The article "Czernin and Clam Martinic" refutes reports in the American press that the present Austrian government is conducted by Czechs, and it also reveals the new emperor's background and describes the policy of his three chief counsellors. The issue also gives an account of the successes achieved by the bazaars held in San Francisco, Detroit, New York, and Chicago. It gives details of the union formed by the National Sokol Association and the Group Fuegner Tyrs. It reviews a number of articles in the American press which deal with the Czech cause.

The Bohemian Review is a monthly periodical not published for profit. But it is up to the public to maintain it. If our organizations have to defray the expense of publication, they will soon find themselves financially embarrassed. An organ of our own such as the Review will also make unnecessary the printing of leaflets and handbills for special announcements or as propaganda. Let us all see to it that the new organ obtain a circulation at least equal to that of "Free Poland" and other such publications.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

A CZECH-AMERICAN MONTHLY PRINTED IN ENGLISH

The first number of the organ of the "Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni" (Czech National Association), printed in the English language, is due this week. Its name shall be The Bohemian Review. The program of this monthly sheet is to show the attitude of the Czech-American to the American public, to the Allies, to the Associations, to the other friendly nations and, last not least, to our adolescent boys and girls. We want all of them to know about the patriotic work performed by the Czech immigrants.

All of the nations are striving for a better future, and are compelled to appeal to public opinion. Many of them have their own organs in America. Among them are: the Syrians, Armenians, Poles, Lithuanians, and others. The initial steps for the printing of the monthly were taken by a small publishing concern, willing to do its utmost in order



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

to give the Czechs an organ in which they would be represented in a dignified manner, and one which would interpret in the English tongue what throbs in the hearts of our people.



The publishers are: Doctor Jaroslav Smetanka, secretary of the English department of the Tiskova Kancelar Ces Nar Sdruz. (Press Bureau of the Czech National Association), Josef Tvrzicky, director of the Press Bureau, and Mr. J. J. Fekl, member central committee of the Czech National Association. The latter entered into negotiations with the publishers to bring about cooperation in such a manner that the editorial branch of The Bohemian Review shall be subordinated to suggestions made by the editorial bureau of the Czech National Association. In this latter editorial bureau, Dr. L. J. Fisher, the president of the Czech National Association, Vojta Benes, organizer, and Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal, secretary of the English department of the Czech National Association, will function as directing minds. The Czech National Association has

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1917.

accepted The Bohemian Review as its own organ without financial obligations of any kind.

And now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their people! One single dollar will do its bit for the sustenance of the monthly, which is acknowledged as a dire necessity. The offices of The Bohemian Review will be located at 2816 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago.

All of our fellow countrymen should devote some of their spare time to the sale of the Review. Those of the wealthier class should deem it their duty to subscribe for several copies to be sent to libraries, associations, and Americans, influential in public life. His editorial ability, as well as his devotion to the cause, have placed Doctor Smetanka in this responsible office.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT STEP

(An Article by the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The need for discussing the Bohemian question in the English language has been felt for a long time, because only in that way can the general American public become acquainted with our desires and with our work in this country. This aim has been followed for years by some American newspapers which carry articles dealing with Bohemian problems and no unbiased observer of the five years of activity of the Cesko-America Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) can deny that a great deal of good has been accomplished in this way, that the work done by the Kancelar is of great importance for our cause during these times, and that the Kancelar may justly be proud in stating without possible reproach of exaggeration that in many cases, the Kancelar was the only agency that knew how to and **did** put up a timely and able defense when the Bohemian nation was being attacked or its interests damaged by the English language press

II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1914.

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IV in the United States of America.

We have all felt that this activity should be supported by a well edited, tastfully set-up periodical run in the Bohemian spirit but printed in the English language. The publication of such a periodical has just started. It is The American Bi-Monthly (sic), edited by Mr. A. G. Melichar of the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar and by the English language secretary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni V Chicagu (Bohemian National Alliance of Chicago), Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.

The cover of the magazine is purely Slavic in design, printed in three colors, and its unusual appearance is bound to arouse general interest by its attractiveness. The reading matter is well selected, composed of articles accessible to various classes of readers. Thus, the first issue contains an article by the well-known friend of the Bohemian nation, Professor Monroe, under the title, "Bulgarians' Attitude and its Justification". There are also these articles: "The Coming of the Slav," "A Christmas Story," "Austria Nearing Bankruptcy,"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1914.

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IV "Ashy," and "Century of Opera in Chicago," by Dr. J. S. Vojan, in addition to many valuable short items, a glossary of Slavic matters, several essays and other works dealing with our national life. Anybody who is interested in this unusual fortnightly review may receive additional information by addressing The American Bi-Monthly, 2340 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

SPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1913.

WARNING OF THE MISUSE OF SVOBODNÁ ŠKOLA

(Editorial)



The representatives of our public bodies, unions, and associations who form the advisory boards of free-thought schools in America should most decidedly call to the attention of the Press Committee of the Svobodná Škola /Free-Thought School/ the fact that this purely children's paper is published for another purpose than that of stirring up controversies in our public life, or of printing provocative pronouncements, under no matter what cover these pronouncements may be hidden. In the January issue, we find two articles which absolutely do not belong in a paper devoted to the spiritual education of youth. How sad a phenomenon it is when a periodical whose publication is paid for by the whole freethinking public is used for the sinister machinations of a few individuals who are trying in this way to rehabilitate their

II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1913.

somewhat besmirched reputations! We are convinced that this warning will receive proper attention in responsible circles and that it will not be necessary for us to talk more plainly to the vainglorious individuals who are members of the odiously illustrious press committee.



II B 2 d (2)
III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept 3, 1907.



CZECH PAPER ON THE PILLORY

Chicago has a new humoristic paper which is peculiar in that its true character has been discerned by the entire public save the publishers themselves. These believe their sheet to be an indispensable aid to the work of all serious papers who are "The most ardent," "most altruistic," and the ablest" protagonists of the right of the oppressed proletarian; all other people, meaning those who are still wasting their time in reading said publication, see in it a buffoon, trying to put on an appearance of seriousness, while executing somersaults of the most preposterous kind. In the long run nobody gets hurt, everybody enjoys a hearty laugh, only one thing cannot be forgiven to this journalistic Merry Andrew:

That it attempted to pull down to its own level men of the caliber of a Massaryk and a Haywood. For this arrogance, it deserves, of course the sound lesson it has been given by the public. It is to be regretted, however, that the administering of the lesson has simultaneously hit an honored guest from Prague, who could **not**, naturally, have perceived in an instant the true character of the men who had seized upon him.

· II B 2 d (2)
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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1901.

MIS-USED TELEGRAM.

Narod (Nation) served itself badly, when it made use of Kubelik's telegram to the Society of Bohemian journalists, in a clumsy attack upon the Old Peoples Home. Not only the liberal-minded, but the Roman Catholics as well, consider the Old Peoples Home a humanitarian undertaking deserving the support of denomination. All aged, forsaken, Bohemians will be given refuge in the Home without any question being raised, as to whether they belonged to a Catholic or a liberal-minded society. Bohemian Catholics know this, therefore, they charge Narod with wrong doing, in not only refusing to support the Home, but in injuring it at every opportunity. With its remarks on the occasion of Kubelik's telegram to the Bohemian journalists, Narod not only injured the Home, but the Society of Bohemian Journalists as well. From these remarks one would have to judge, that the Society of Bohemian Journalists takes upon itself the right to invite Kubelik to decide for whom he shall play, and that it is opposed to the interests of the Home. However, this is not so. The Society, of Bohemian Journalists merely offered its services to Kubelik in case he should be in need



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1901.

of any information, and they, at no time, had any idea of arranging some sort of welcoming ceremony, or of advising the artist, for which Society he should play.

The Society of Bohemian Journalists, together with all honorable Bohemians, supports the Home and will continue to give it support.

II B 2 d (2)
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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, January 8, 1896

[DIRECTORY OF FREETHINKING PUBLICATIONS TO BE PREPARED]

The Liberal Svojan Community in Chicago is editing a list of free-thinking publications of all nations to enlighten the American-Bohemians in the problems of supporting all free-thinking societies.

This new publication is called "Svojan" and is published four times a year. Single copies are sold at twenty-five cents. Subscriptions should be made to the authorized agent of the Liberal Community, Mr. Al. Vanoricka, 150 West 12th Street.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

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BOHEMIAN

Masaryk, T. G. Cesky Odd Fellow (The Bohemian
Odd Fellow), (Monthly), Sept. 1937.

P.16--At the age of almost eighty six years, a man, to whom in the full sense of the word, belongs the predicate of a creator and builder of the independent Czechoslovak state, retired from the most responsible position in the republic on the fourteenth of December 1935. He left firmly convinced that the liberated people and its older as well as its younger leaders are politically educated and experienced to-day, and that with their full development there need be no doubt as to the further successful direction of the state, and that the time has indeed arrived for the most sensitive and most difficult tasks, concentrated in the responsible office of President, to be now intrusted to a capable younger statesman.

He did not abandon his work, but wished to devote himself to it in tranquility and privacy for as long as his span of life and his health permitted.

Masaryk--philosopher of life--has possibly no other in world history to bear comparison with him; who as a thinker and reformer, politician and statesman of world-wide consequence, knew how to conduct his work so precisely and carry it out in so convincing a manner.

RECEIVED PROJ 30213

Cesky Odd Fellow, Sept. 1937.

He pondered over the purpose of individual and social life with scientific exactness, and fate granted him sufficient strength and time to demonstrate on himself, on the historical development of his nation or else on the vicissitudes of life of mankind, what he, as a rigorous thinker, had discovered and accepted as his conviction.

Masaryk went after the truth with assiduous persistence and with all the might of his extraordinary capability. Nothing could dissuade him from standing up for truth as derived from life. In his treatise "The problem of religion and modern philosophy" he says: "Modern man demands of philosophy an explanation of life, of actual life, of life in its entirety--he wants to know how to live--but instead, life is lived and philosophy is spoken. And thence the craving for a new philosophy, of life--hence the longing for a new word, and--for a new life."

No wonder, therefore, that Masaryk was attracted above all by philosophical dissertation of whether man can actually reach the bottom of incontrovertible truth, and whether it is human reason alone which can fathom the truths of life.

WIA (IL) PROJ. 327.

Cesky Odd Fellow, Sept. 1937.

In this respect Masaryk's attention was mainly arrested by the Scotch thinker Hume, from whose doubt of the achievement and value of the action of pure reasoning he takes his start, and to whose sprightly and profound ratiocination he reverts time and again, since the beginning of his educational career.

Just as by analyzing man, as to his individual values and in his physical and spiritual capabilities, Masaryk prepared for himself a store for the philosophical synthesis and for a practical program in life, he progressed in the study of family, community, state, church, Europe, the whole world and the entire mankind, for he thusly expresses himself in "Ceska otazka" (The Bohemian Question): "Unless the life of man thinking, be a chain of single episodes--and such a life is utterly unbearable for one even remotely inclined towards reasoning and veracity--all spiritual as well as practical work must be based upon a distinct and solid philosophical foundation."

Along this conception Masaryk also shaped the philosophy of our people, and on November 18, 1892, he delivered a speech in the Vienna parliament, on the "Conception of Austria and the Bohemian Question" in which he de-

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Cesky Odd Fellow, Sept. 1937.

clared: "We demand the independence of the countries of the Bohemian crown, we ourselves want to decide about ourselves, we want a full and perfect national life. Everything the people can do for its political and human enlightenment, we are willing to do as well. We are not a small nation, of whom the deciding authorities in Austria have become accustomed to think, that, when the worst happens, it can be just suffered, and be granted small concessions as a sap. The position of the Czech nation has a significance in Europe and the world. Our nation does not live in the moonlight-reflex of the Germanic sun, our nation had had an independent culture and has one up to the present. And this nation, remembering its great past, now wants to live again as an independent nation and to do great, and only great deeds. This is the idealism that carries us, in spite of all the mimical powers."

Thus Masaryk, the thinker as well as reformer and sociologist, enters political public life, and during the years 1895-1898 he published his studies "The Bohemian Question," "Our Present Crisis," "Jan Hus," "Karel Havlicek" and "The Social Question." In these Masaryk laid down the philosophic program, the historic significance, and the aims of our nation and in this manner established contact with the philosophy of Palacky according to whose History of the Bohemian People "there had been continual contacts and contests between the Slavonic peoples on the one and the Romans and Germans on

Cesky Odd Fellow, Sept. 1937.

the other hand. In this struggle the Bohemian people saved itself by its education and morality, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, indeed by the higher morality and enlightenment--by Hussitism and brotherhood."

Masaryk remained loyal to the heritage of Palacky who on the 23rd of April 1876, in his last message to the nation spoke: "It is necessary for us, now, to educate ourselves and to act under the direction of the educated mind. This is my last will, which, while so to speak departing, I leave to my people."

Politically Masaryk gave expression to his program in the sign of progress: "The progressive man in politics who strives for freedom and equality, shall be democratic, and will face aristocracy not only in politics and economies but in education, art and morality as well. The progressive man in politics shall not only build up the Bohemian character of the tongue but the independence of the entire culture, so that our whole character be Czech."

Masaryk, with his critical realism, has not only deeply influenced our nation, but the life of all the peoples of Europe.

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DOMINIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1918.

A HANDBOOK FOR SOKOLS

The Sokol Americky (The American Sokol), organ of the American Sokols, in reviewing the Sokolsky Sbornik (Handbook for Sokols), says: "We welcome any new book for Sokols, every new effort to instruct our ranks. If its aims concern Sokol activities proper, we take still more interest in it, in order that we may learn to know ourselves. The American Sokol is just such a manual. Messrs. Vonasek and Paskovsky are the publishers and editors. We are glad to concede that the edition for 1918 excels all others in outward appearance and in contents.

The calendar part is located right in the beginning. It is permeated with true Sokol spirit. There follows a short history of Sokol organizations in Chicago. Then we find a review of Sokol activities all over America, Rieger's article on the Sokol organizations, and a discussion of group

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

II B 3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1918.

gymnastics. Next, there is a dramatic sketch, "Tyrs's Dream"; it is followed by a discussion of simple gymnastics and health hints for the instructor. Again, there are suggestions on proper grouping at public appearances, professional jumping, amateur theatricals, miscellanies, and an epilogue. A daily memorandum section is attached.

The price is only fifty cents. This is the third edition of the handbook, which is being given a send-off in a very attractive cover and is embellished by ample illustrations. The main point, however, is that the price is within the reach of all of us. The book was printed by the Ceska Tiskarna (Czech Printing Company), 2234 South Medzie Avenue.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II 2 d (3)
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasitel, Oct. 22, 1917.

CUPERTINO, CALIF.

Buy this treasure box of information and entertaining reading before the supply is exhausted! It is every Czech's duty to buy Liberty bonds. Every Czech should likewise make it his duty to buy the new almanac published by the Denni Hlasitel, for it is the most popular Czech book in America.

This year's almanac excels in contents and appearance. All literary contributions come from Czech-American writers and deal with American life in an interesting manner. The didactic part of the almanac is calculated to be useful to every household, so that its members may confidently turn to it for information and counsel on innumerable occasions.

The almanac will represent a souvenir from this time of war. The causes that led to the World War are brought into the limelight, and the entrance of the United States into the struggle is given special, thorough attention. The many pictures all relate to the war and will become even more effective



II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Wlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

in later years.

The price of the Almanac is forty cents. It is being sold by our distributors and the main offices of this paper.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

INVITATION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE
CZECH LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Czech patriots and friends of Czech culture are being approached by the Czech Literary Association (Česká Literární Společnost) to support the aims of this organization by becoming members.

Since the introduction of the Czech language into the curriculum of the Carter Harrison High School, its pupils and teachers have felt the dire need of educational supplies, especially schoolbooks.. The Czech-American National Council (Česko-Americká Národní Rada) has made the first step to remove these shortcomings by publishing a Czech primer. This book was to be used for two and a half years of study, and in different grades. It did not, however, fill the purpose. It so happened that in some of the higher grades students of the Czech language were forced to discontinue their study as a result of lack of schoolbooks, and the number in some classes gradually declined, while others had to be abandoned. A similar

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

fate threatens Harrison High school and the High school in Berwyn. To save these and other schools, the Literary Association was created.

This organization began by publishing Czech books containing selections from Czech literature. Authors such as Erben, Němcová, Havlíček, Wenzig, Čelakovský, and Tille are represented. These plans received the heartiest approval on the part of Czech parents. In the forefront of demand, however, is a grammar of the Czech language, translated in the English language, which is designed for the use of the American-born pupil, and also for the many native Czechs who wish to perfect themselves in their maternal tongue. It also ought to serve ambitious pupils of other nationalities who are eager to undertake the study of Bohemian, which would aid in making foreigners better acquainted with our literature.

The grammar is being prepared now, and will be ready for publication at the beginning of the next school year. This will involve considerable

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

III B 2

expense, which is expected to be defrayed from the contributions of those interested in the plan. Help us toward the realization of our aim. God forbid that the sons of the nation which gave a Jan Amos Komenský to the world should forget their maternal tongue for lack of the necessary funds.

The dues are \$5 per year; life membership \$10; charter membership \$20. Members will receive all books published through the Association free of charge. -For the Czech Literary Society, signed: Clara M. Claus, chairman; James H. Dibelka, treasurer; Jaroslav Nigrin, secretary.

II B 2 d (3)
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1917.

[THE CZECH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY]

(Summary)

In the preface of the Czech-English dictionary, the second edition of which appeared in 1896, Karel Jonas, the author, then living in Racine, Wis., expressed his hope that his work would establish a better understanding between his country-men and the people of their adopted country, the land of liberty.

The dictionary, now in its ninth edition, contains over 38,000 words with explanations, and 624 pages. Though the price of paper has almost doubled, the dictionary is still sold for \$1.75, and may be obtained at Slavia, 2544 So. Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



II B 2 d (3)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT

Get acquainted with the American political government.

Americka Obcanska Veda (American Citizenship)
written for the Denni Hlasatel by Doctor Jar.
Smetanka.

Price 25 cents.

1917 APR 3 1917

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

RECOMMENDING SLOVAK SONGS

The Czech-American public is sure to welcome a collection of thirteen of the most beautiful Slovak national songs that have been selected by Mr. V. F. Faltis, orchestra conductor at the court of the Khedive of Egypt. The booklet is dedicated to the famous Czech dramatic soprano Emmy Destin.

The booklet, in pleasing make-up, is accessible to every music lover, and is expected to find its way into every home where song is fostered. It is published by the Georgi & Vitak Music Company, 1540 W. 47th Street, Chicago.



II E 2 d (3)

FOURTH

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 7, 1917.

(Advertisement)

[Book on Citizenship]

In these critical times citizenship
is of great importance.

How to Become a Citizen
(Primer of service)

Price: English and Czech in one
Volume \$.30.

J. J. Zmrhal,
1869 S. Millard Avenue.

II B 2 d (3)

BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

I G

II B 2 d (2) (German)

HOW ARE OUR GERMANS

III B 2 (German)

ORGANIZED?

III H (German)

(From the press committee
of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni
[Bohemian National Alliance])

If we remember the thin, green pamphlet published by the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), a pamphlet which was to be a kind of directory of Bohemian-American settlements and economic factors, and to serve as a basis for more lively contacts between the largest body of Bohemians abroad and the old country, and if we compare this modest pamphlet with the huge mass of informatory material which the Germans have available in this respect, we come to the realization that we have yet a great deal to do if we are to see any kind of results of our efforts. The investigation of the Kaiser's representative, Count Dernburg, was the first event to show how wonderfully our Germans are organized, and how dangerous

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/1

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German)

this organization can be when used and ruled by
the ruthless, selfish German spirit.

III B 2 (German)

III H (German)

The German campaign in America was prepared a long time ago, and was put into operation even before the Kaiser's principal representative, Count Dernburg, arrived. What this gentlemen was really perpetrating here, and why Washington finally requested his removal, has not been known, but it may be pieced together from reports of other governments. Our own government has no secret police, that is, the type of secret police that would be investigating the political activities of our own citizens and of foreigners living amongst us. Let us recall that our government had to have its attention called, by the British Government, to the various malodorous and criminal practices of the Germans, with passports, etc. This was so also in the case of Dernburg.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 3000

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What Did Germany Expect from Us?

III H (German)

Originally, Germany did not expect that Great Britain would enter the war. Germany thought Great Britain would

not dare to make such a move for fear of internal disorders, and in such case Germany would have had a free hand and could have counted upon American help. The German Embassy had a plan ready according to which all of the resources of America would have been put at Germany's disposal and Germany could have pursued her warlike purposes with full energy, not diverting any of her strength to economic matters, supplies, etc. In that case it would have been easy for Germany to crush the Allies. The stocks of grain in our West, of cotton in the South, metal products of Pennsylvania and other states, were to serve Germany not only in Europe but in all her colonies. German steamship lines, the Hamburg-American Line, and the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen, with their largest and fastest vessels, were only waiting for orders to put them under the German navy's control and have them serve as transport ships and also as auxiliary cruisers.

WHA 111, PROJ. 30

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German) The Organization of Germans in

III B 2 (German) America

III H (German)

Our government now possesses documents showing to what a large extent the Germans in America are organized. By the help of "Turnvereins" (Gymnastic Associations), singing societies, and "Kriegerbunds" (Veterans' Associations), the German Embassy has been keeping an exact directory of all German nationals, their businesses, their financial status, and how much each is in a position to contribute, and every German was to be taxed--in the proper sense of the word--in case of necessity. All German banks form a kind of syndicate, which is in a position to finance any enterprise upon short notice. It was not an idle boast when Dernburg stated that he is in a position to get one hundred million dollars out of Chicago within twenty-four hours! America is, in the first place, the country of the dollar. Everybody is judged primarily according to his financial means, and Germany has been and still is in a position to raise an enormous capital. Too bad her plan did not succeed!

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German)

How generous the Germans were is shown by this statement made by the New York Herald: "In Westinghouse

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Electric Works in New York, the German machinists were taxed ten per cent of their wages. An American

III H (German)

reporter asked one of them why he did not stay in Germany, seeing how patriotic he was. 'Well,' he replied, 'I had to leave the country because of the danger of political persecution, but it is my country just the same.'"

Another proof of the shrewdness of German plans is the action of Germans in Canada. There are now 350,000 German subjects under police supervision in detention camps in Canada. Many of them have been penalized by the confiscation of their property because of their patriotic activities in behalf of Germany. But as it happened, most of them had already transferred their capital to the United States before August 2, 1914, and had sold their real-estate holdings to Americans!

The Germans in the West were to operate through China and Manchuria, and

WPA 111, PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German) through Tsingtau in Siberia [sic]. An attache of
III B 2 (German) the German Legation in Peking, who was conducting
III H (German) some operations in that connection, was slain while
on an expedition which he undertook in the interest
of that action. What would have happened to American neutrality had Japan
not stopped the operation of German plans is known only to the Japanese
and British secret service.

The Organization of the German Press

There are some 29,000 periodicals, including dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, published in the United States. About 2,000 of them die every year, and 2,000 new ones are born. There are 1,200 German periodicals here, and less than one hundred French ones. Some 6,000 American periodicals are directly controlled by German capital, and in 7,000 of them the Germans hold a large portion of the capital stock. It is not surprising, therefore, that our efforts to break through in the American press have been so little successful! Dernburg took hold of the German press the minute he arrived.

WPA 11.1.1915.3.27

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 (2) (German)

An extensive campaign of exerting personal pressure upon publishers and upon editors was carried on.

III B 2 (German)

III H (German)

Dernburg was assisted by two military attaches of the German Legation in Washington, Boy Ed and von Pappen;

by Professors Muensterberg and von March of Harvard, Burges of Columbia, Kuntz of Liverpool (sic); by Editors Mayer of New York, Horace L. Brand of Chicago; by Georg Viereck, publisher of the Vaterland; by the president of the German National Council, Dr. Hexamer; by Congressman Richard Bartholdi of St. Louis, and a multitude of lesser lights. The newspapers were being supplied with articles on military matters, reports, editorials, and photographs. The collapse of this splendidly started campaign is due to German brutalities in Belgium.

Secret Organizations

In addition to this public campaign Dernburg started secret activities. About a part of these there is no reliable information available; information

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2)(German) concerning another part has been, so far, kept secret
III B 2 (German) because of diplomatic considerations. Only occasionally
III H(German) does news come to public attention that the German
consul in Seattle has had spies and traitors in shipyards
on his pay roll, or that there is a scandal with counterfeit passports, or
that Canadian property has been maliciously damaged or destroyed, or that
this or that attack has been made upon our northern neighbor.

One phase of the great German conspiracy was the installation of wireless telegraphy. Its center is an enormous sending station at Sayville, Long Island (close to a Bohemian village). Immediately after the German cable had been cut, the station was enormously enlarged. At this time, sending towers of three hundred and fifty meters (about three hundred eighty-five yards) made up a station, which by means of enormous dynamos, is in direct contact with Haven in Baden. This station has received from our federal government a permit to operate. Because the waves sent by this station

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German)

III B 2 (German)

III H (German)

are much more powerful than waves sent by French and British men-of-war in the Atlantic, and because these stronger waves interfered with the communications sent between such men-of-war, it has happened frequently that well-informed German pirate vessels could operate for a long time without being molested, and finally escaped their pursuers. In addition to this lawful station the Germans were operating a number of illegal stations on the coast of the State of Maine.

From what has become known about the activities of Germans in America, it is clear that they have been working according to an exact plan prepared by very able men. This plan and its execution paid no attention to American interests. None of them was averse to committing any crime, using any means, when something had to be done that would be of benefit to the "Vaterland". The whole was based on the unselfishness of the German people in this country, who gladly provided all necessary means. During the first months of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1915.

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II B 2 d (2) (German)

III B 2 (German)

III H (German)

war the American German organization was spending from three to four million dollars a month. Our nation will have to show a comparable unselfishness if we are to get ahead with our national program.

NPA 411, PRO 13021

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1914.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN ADDRESS BOOK

The work connected with the compilation of the Address Book of Bohemians in America is progressing very satisfactorily, according to the information received directly from the chief editor, Frank Ludvik. The board of trustees hopes that when the Address Book is finished, it will surpass all expectations. We are therefore urging all business and professional men and also private individuals to have their advertisements or names inserted in the Address Book, because by doing so they will help not only the hospital, which will be a purely Bohemian endeavor, but also themselves. The Address Book will be placed into the hands of Bohemians not only in the United States, but also in the old country, where it no doubt will be received as a most welcome and novel means of information from which our brothers and sisters will be able to learn about the large number of progressive and enlightened countrymen overseas. For this reason nobody should refuse the solicitor of advertisements when he calls, and everyone should consent at least to have his name inserted for a nominal fee.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1912.

THE HISTORY OF SOKOLSKÁ ŽUPA FUEGNER-TYŘŠ

The cultural committee of the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyřš (Sokol Fuegner-Tyřš) has published the history of this steadily growing organization from the time of its foundation in 1897 to this year. It is a booklet of 158 pages, neat in appearance, and filled with fine illustrations.....

The book devotes considerable space to the history of Sokol Slávksý, which was founded in 1890 by a merger of units Linha and Fuegner, and also to the histories of units Pokrok, Tyřš, Havlíček, Mělník, Fuegner, and Slavoj of Cleveland, the Canadian units Horník and Mladočech, and to Palacký, Komenský, Moravan, Krušnohorec, Fuegner-Tyřš, and also to the history of their women's organizations.

The illustrations show photographs of officers, members, and accomplished athletes of the various units, pictures of some of the gymnasiums, halls, etc.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1911.

NEW CZECH BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Recently, we published a report, based upon information furnished to us that the Czech branch of the public library on 26th Street was enlarged by nine hundred new works of Czech literature. Now we are informed by Mr. Phelan that these books are still at the main library, and must be bound and catalogued before they are turned over to the branch library for circulation. Mr. Phelan advised us that it would be at least a month before the books are available to the public.



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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

IN MEMORY OF KAREL HAVLICEK

A memorial booklet, edited by Doctor Jar. E. S. Vojan has been published by the Association for the erection of a monument to Karel Havlicek. It is a pamphlet which fully serves its purpose. It acquaints the reader with the significance of Havlicek, calling attention to the most important data of his life. It recounts all the work necessary so that the Havlicek monument in Chicago should become a fact. The booklet is valuable not only because of its contents, but for its make up. It will have a permanent value for all those who revere Havlicek and for all the participants in today's celebration. It is sold for twenty-five cents. In order that young countrymen who are not able to read Bohemian may learn something about the fame of Havlicek, the booklet contains some paragraphs in English, also translations of some of Havlicek's epigrams. We are convinced that the Memorial Booklet will find the widest distribution which it so richly deserves.

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BOHEMIAN

Deani Hlasatel, May 30, 1911.

WHY THE NUMBER OF BOHEMIAN BOOKS IS INSUFFICIENT
IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY



That there are no Bohemian books in the Public Library, aside from those which were deposited there about a quarter of a century ago, and which have been augmented in no way for at least fifteen years, has long been a source of indignation. Yesterday, Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal had an opportunity to speak about it. He said the fault lies with both the management of the Public Library, and the Bohemian public.

"I visit the public library often," said Professor Zmrhal, "and I find that there exists great indifference toward Bohemian literature. The Public Library has special blanks upon which anyone may enter the title of a book not found in the library, the purchase of which is recommended. It has happened to me several times already that I recommended an English book and a Bohemian book, and although the English book always has been purchased, the Bohemian book was not. The blank which recommended the Bohemian book always disappeared in some unexplained manner.

II B 2 d (3)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, May 30, 1911.

To be sure it does not happen often that some countryman uses the privilege of recommending the purchase of a book, but when it does happen, the management of the library does not make the purchase. I believe that there are no people there who know Bohemian, and, therefore, the purchase of Bohemian books causes the management difficulties. In that way the disappearance of such recommendations is explained."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (3)

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1911.

YOUNG CHICAGO BOHEMIAN AN ENGLISH AUTHOR

The Home Friend, a monthly published in Kansas City, Missouri, has brought to us several works of the young Bohemian-American, Mr. Joseph Novak. Mr. Novak is the son of our well-known countryman, Mr. Novak of Novak & Stejskal, real-estate dealers. The youthful writer, a sincere Bohemian, and former president of Komensky Club, in addition to his duties in his father's office, is studying law.

The May issue of the above mentioned monthly brings the beginning of a new work by Novak, "The Heir to the Charles Millions." Several shorter novels by this author were published by the Welcome Guest.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN LITERATURE

Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Vojan, journalist and manager of the Ceske Tiskove Kancelare, (The Bohemian Press Bureau), also author of Velkeho New Yorku, wrote and published a new book, Cesko-Americke Epistoly (Bohemian-American Epistles). The writer dedicated this work to his wife, Olga, but we immediately note that he made a remarkable gift to Bohemian-American literature thereby. Bohemian-American literature is scarce, almost too scarce, so far as really worth-while works are concerned, and we welcome with sincerest joy its every enrichment with works of distinctive worth.



Bohemian-American Epistles is such a work, even if we did not agree with some parts of its contents. For instance, we disagree with the author in his division of Bohemian-Americans into three groups. We agree that there is a group here which is rapidly and indifferently becoming denationalized. These people the author places in the first group. We also know, and agree with the author that there is another group of those who, although they are becoming

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

adjusted to American habits and customs, are remaining sincere Bohemians, but we do not agree with the author that there is a third group, who are surrounding themselves with a veritable Chinese wall against everything American and, under no consideration, want to admit that they are in any way duty-bound to this new country. True, there are such people here, but they do not and cannot create a group. They are merely strays, a few individuals, who simply can not be considered. Otherwise, we agree with the contents of the book to the last letter.

Dr. Vojan sees correctly what we have, and what we lack. He judges remarkably the work accomplished by Bohemians in America, and we admit he is absolutely correct when he says that Bohemians in America are not a dying branch of the Bohemian people, and are not threatened with extinction as many Bohemian writers predicted, who, in former days, made a flying visit through America.

Bohemian-American Epistles are written in a beautiful, easily understood style, and because the cover of the book is very fine, we do not doubt that



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

it will become an adornment to every Bohemian-American library. We recommend it most heartily.



Denni Klasatel, Mar. 17, 1911.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN PRESS BUREAU

Election of officers of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau took place at the last meeting of the newly elected executive committee. James F. Stepina was elected chairman to replace Mr. John J. Fucik, who resigned from the office because of increased business matters. The retiring chairman was tendered a vote of thanks of the other members for the good work he has done for the organization. Mr. Em. Beranek remains vice-chairman; R. Jaromir Psenka, as secretary, and Mr. Frank J. Skala, as treasurer. Mr. Fucik accepted the chairmanship of the financial committee.

The agreement between the executive committee and the directors, Doctor J. Salaba Vojan, was extended for another year. Another important decision was for the revision of the English text books and encyclopedic



II B 2 d (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1911.

works, and the sending of corrections and informative articles to publishers, whose publications do not give the happenings about Bohemians and Bohemia correctly.





Svornost, Apr. 1, 1900.

THE MEMOIRS OF THE BOHEMIAN DOCTOR.

The other day there was issued by the printinghouse of August Gerinier a very valuable publication, which certainly will surprise the Bohemian public.

The publication describes the history of the city of Chicago and its suburbs, and so long as it describes the Bohemian life it is, undoubtedly, a wonderful contribution to the history of American Bohemians in Chicago.

This publication entitled "The Memoirs of the Bohemian Doctor," discusses the history of the Bohemians in America, generally, and in Chicago, particularly and is written by the oldest Bohemian physician in Chicago, Dr. Jan Habenicht. A beautiful preface adorns the first pages of this book. The annals of the Bohemian life in Chicago are the most important part of the book and you will find there a complete description of the private, public, and social life of the Bohemians, and it will be really a truly cherished remembrance for everybody; so much the more as the details are described correctly, completely and impartially.



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Apr. 1, 1900.

The price of this book is 25 cents, which makes it accessible to everybody. It is even possible for the poor people to buy this book for their household. There are innumerable perfect and original illustrations. Generally speaking, the book, "Memoirs of the Bohemian Doctor," is very meritorious and worthy to be acquired by every Bohemian, because it is a chronicle of our life on the soil of our new fatherland.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

Denni Illasatel, Feb. 22, 1922.

"JANOSIK" PRESENTED AT THE SOKOL CHICAGO HALL

The magnificent motion picture "Janosik" is again being presented tonight in the Sokol Chicago hall on Kedzie Avenue [between 23rd and 24th Streets]. The final showings of this soul-stirring drama will be at seven and nine P. M., and it is expected that the performances will be attended by large crowds [of our people]. "Janosik" was successful wherever it was shown; it drew attention to itself not only by its technical perfection and its beauty, but by the many scenic details of the natural beauties of Slovakia. There will also be a showing of a funeral of thirty-two Czechoslovak legionnaires who were executed by the Austrian army authorities on the Italian front. The admission fee is 55 cents for grown-ups and 25 cents for children.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

NEW FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Mr. Frank Horlivý, well-known Bohemian dramatic artist of Chicago and a member of the Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík's Dramatic Association), will depart for Slovakia during the first part of May to be a director and stage manager for a new film corporation in order to produce several moving pictures about Slovakian life which will be shown in America later on. First of all, the well-known Slovakian drama, "Janošík," in which Mr. F. Horlivý played the title role in the Chicago production, will be made.

In order to make these pictures perfect, it is necessary to take them in Slovakia itself, and that is the reason why Mr. Horlivý is going over there as director and stage manager of a local film company, the Tatra Film Corporation. In addition to these great plays, the interesting scenery of Slovakia and various pictures from the life of the Slovakian people will be taken, which surely will be something new for America.

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II B 2 e
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

Mr. Horlivý will be accompanied by two film experts and photographers who have worked for one of the foremost film corporations in America. Therefore, the production will be in the hands of an able and experienced stage manager and experts, who will do their best with all technical problems. Mr. Horlivý will remain in Slovakia for a period of about three months. He will be back at home before the beginning of the theatrical season this fall, so that he can again devote himself to his histrionic profession.

Thanks to Mr. Horlivý's proven abilities and his histrionic experiences, one may surely expect a brilliant success of his new undertaking.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 e

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

[CINEMA FAME]

(Summary of Editorial)

An exhibition of moving pictures was held in Chicago last week. "Stars of the first magnitude" were shown there in the brilliancy of theatrical make-up and in the garish glare of their fame. We know that America can point to a resplendent array of stars, more or less famous; we Czechs can also boast of a goodly number of them--but what do they mean in comparison with the "nickel show artists"?

We do not venture to estimate the number of Czech-Americans who went to see the big display. We are inclined to think there were not many, and the show did not seem to need them very badly. There were large throngs of other American citizens to make up for their absence. All these people crowded at the entrance seemed to have only the desire to see the "stars". The press, of course, gave copious space to reports on the splendid success of the event.



Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

This only proves that those people seem to be more interested in flimsy entertainment than they are in the war, high prices of commodities, prohibition, and all the other problems which should at this moment occupy an eminent place in the minds of everyone. The throngs crowded the Coliseum so thickly that the attendance had to be restricted, because some people fainted, and there was reason to fear other more serious accidents. All this in order to see an actress who has received publicity; to acclaim her as a world famous heroine; although she would attract very few people if she were seen in everyday life.

Let us observe, by way of contrast, the occasion of the visit which Marshal Joffre paid Chicago recently. Countless multitudes thronged the streets to welcome the famous hero of the Marne and to testify to the affection of the Americans for the French nation. "Had there been an admission fee of fifty cents, as in the Coliseum, the arrangements committee would probably have had a hard time collecting all the 'half-bucks' for the spectacle."....By the same token it is to be assumed that people would not relish the idea of parting with "four bits" to see Theodore Roosevelt, one of our most popular



Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

men, or President Wilson, beloved head of our Republic.....But then, what are men such as these, really, compared with Charlie Chaplin or Mary Pickford? Wilson may well be our greatest President after Lincoln, and Joffre the greatest general of the World War. To some people this is merely a trivial fact. The fame of a photo buffoon who makes a million dollars a year, like Chaplin, or of an actress like Mary Pickford who does not know how to act, obscures the pictures of the President and the General completely.....Only a few years ago a majority of the people looked down upon the cinema with disdain, never fathoming its brilliant future.....

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In summarizing the above considerations, we advise those who are craving fame and riches not to entertain pipedreams about Wilson or Joffre, but to become cinema stars instead.



II B 2 e
III H

BUFILE

Denní Ilustrovaný, June 6, 1914.

"L. B. A. W. S. I. I. I."

Smetana's comic opera, "Prodaná nověsta," which has spread the good name of Bohemian music throughout the world and has had splendid success on the American stage, was given recently in an open-air performance in the delightful valley of Šárka near Prague.

Motion pictures were taken of this performance, and they can be seen this week at the Thalia Theater, on the corner of 10th Street and Albert Avenue.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1912.

THE SLET IN THALIA THEATRE

There are certain things which make such a deep impression that they can never be forgotten.....

Many of us have read and heard about the Slet (Sokol Mass Convention) in Prague and have pictured the magnificent scenes which our more fortunate people could see in reality. But probably none of us would really believe what we heard until we saw the motion pictures of the Slet shown in the Thalia Theater.....

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1910.

MOVING PICTURES OF THE BOHEMIAN SOKOLS (GYMNASTS)
WILL BE SHOWN AGAIN AT ORCHESTRA HALL.

p. 1--Moving pictures of the gymnastic exercises, which were used by Mr. Newman to illustrate his Balkan lectures at Orchestra Hall on Michigan avenue, will be shown again tonight, because they were so enthusiastically received by the public.

They are the most attractive photographic pictures of their kind, showing seven hundred gymnasts performing various exercises in perfect unison and grace.

Another interesting moving picture, presenting the Bosnian National Dances, will be added to the program.

TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

II B 2 f

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING OF THE LOCAL FEDERATION OF
BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. J. Tichava. All of the officers and many of the delegates of the Federation were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the meeting of the executive board were likewise approved. The president then asked the delegates to rise as a token of sympathy for Mrs. Dobias, the accountant-secretary, whose husband passed away.

The reading of communications followed. There was a letter from the managing board of the Town of Lake Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) School, in which the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyšlnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was informed that school fees were being sent. The managing board of the Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius) Bohemian Free Thought School announced the names and addresses of its officers and delegates. A report of the auditing committee

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

III A

was read and approved.....

As regards the periodical Czechoslovak Review [and the publication of a protest because of a certain derogation of the local Federation published by the Czechoslovak Review recently], the committee, after hearing the report, decided to let the matter go unprotested although it did not agree with some of the statements made by the author of the article. [Translator's note: To get a better understanding of this matter, the reader is referred to previous translations of the minutes of this organization.] The committee held that the author should endeavor to be better informed before writing anything of that nature; the Bohemian schools of Chicago are well equipped with able teachers and are well supported financially by the Czech people of Chicago.

Mrs. Reack, a teacher of the F. B. Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School made the following report: "The children who are sent here from the Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) are rather listless and disinterested when it comes to learning the Bohemian language; in short,

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

III A

they do not exhibit any interest in the instruction and, as a result, they know nothing. When other children show progress and interest in their studies, why not the children of the Sirotcinec?" The complaining teacher stated further that when acquainting these children with the history of Bohemia, they show an absolute lack of attention and interest in the subject matter.

Mr. Zrust, representing the Utulna....stated that a letter of complaint was sent by the executive committee of the Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools to the meeting of the board of delegates of the Sirotcinec, making these facts known. The board of delegates of the Sirotcinec desires to know, therefore, what steps should be taken to overcome this situation. It is true, of course, that due to recent and constant changes in the membership of the board of directors of the Utulna A Sirotcinec, little attention was paid to the wards of the Orphanage; but the Orphanage and the Old People's Home are Czech institutions, supported and maintained by the Czech people; it is the duty of the institution in question to see to it that the Czech

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

III A

tongue be taught to the children and that it at least be held in respect. After a lengthy debate, it was decided to send a lecturer to the Sirotcinec who will give brief talks to the children and incite them to study the Czech language with a little more interest.

A complaint was lodged against the teachers who fail to attend faculty meetings. It was decided that this matter be handled as follows: A letter will be written to all teachers making their presence obligatory at all faculty meetings. Every absentee shall be fined \$1 for his or her first absence, \$2 for the second, \$5 for the third, and finally suspended if the former steps prove of no avail.

Mrs. Reack read a report on the outcome of the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival) which was independently given for the first time by the Sdruzeni. The report was accepted and its contents, after being examined by the auditing committee, will be published. The president expressed his thanks to the members of the various committees whose work contributed to

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

III A

to the success of the festival.

The Junior Club of the Vojta Naprstek School would like to give a theatrical performance for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools, and asked the Sdruzeni to provide a suitable hall for that purpose. The offer was accepted, and the entertainment committee will arrange the necessary details.

The delegate from the T. G. Masaryk School announced that his School will celebrate its tenth anniversary, on which occasion the children of the School will give a concert and recital. He invited all of the delegates to attend this celebration.

Mrs. Radesinsky asked that stereopticon slides be ordered from Bohemia; they are to be used for visual instruction and can be projected on a screen. It was decided that the executive committee should determine the quality of these pictures and report at the next meeting. Mrs. Stary reported that the Pilsen Park pavilion was rented for the use of the Sdruzeni during the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

III A

ensuing year.

The report on receipts and disbursements for the period ending November 18, 1922, follows:

Receipts

From the Rovnost (Equality) School.....	\$8.00
Donation from Mr. Dobias.....	8.80
Dues from the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske	
Podporujici Spolky.....	47.45
Tuition fees from the Spolky School on West 18th Street.....	75.50
From the men's social section, No. 2.....	7.00
Tution fees from the Town of Lake Spolky School.....	<u>35.00</u>
Total receipts.....	\$181.75

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II B 2 d (2)

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

Disbursements

Rental of Spolky School on West 18th Street.....	\$25.00
Teachers' salaries.....	1,262.55
Payment of deficit incurred by Svobodna Skola (Free Thought School).....	53.74
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$1,341.29</u>

Josef Tichava, President
Karel Soukup, Secretary

II B 2 f
II B 2 d (2)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1922.

MANAGEMENT OF THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT
SCHOOL INSULTED BY CZECH PERIODICAL

In a meeting of the board of managers of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School), held November 6, 1922, the matter of an untimely joke made by Mr. J. J. Jelinek in the periodical Sotek (Imp) was taken up. In an article written by Mr. Jelinek for the said periodical the management of the Naprstek School was ridiculed by being compared with the city fathers of that ancient town of Gotham. After reading Jelinek's article the delegates were embittered and summarily condemned the cowardly act of the writer. It was decided in this meeting that the complaints committee publish an open letter expressing resentment at the tenor of the accusations made against the management of the School, that letter to be published in our three Chicago Czech dailies....

First of all it is necessary to inform the public of the circumstances under

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II B 2 f
II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1922.

which the writer of the article attacked the management of the School. Following the complaints which reached the management from time to time--that the people attending the lectures given by the management are constantly annoyed by the vendors of all kinds of literature, and that the attendance at these lectures diminished as a direct result of those annoyances--the management decided to forbid without exception the vending of any kind of printed matter on the premises where these lectures are given.

At a directors' meeting, held in September, 1922, a request was made by the Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomy slnych (local branch of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) for the renting of a hall for the purpose of giving a lecture therein. The request was handed in by Mr. Frantisek Stepanek, secretary of the local branch who is also a member of the board of directors of the patronat (school management). This request was granted with the proviso that the ruling of the board [concerning the vending of literature] be respected. Mr. Stepanek, together with the custodian of the hall [in which

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II B 2 f
II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, Nov. 20, 1922.

the lectures are given⁷, informed Mr. Jelinek about the new ruling of the board, because Mr. Jelinek is one of the vendors of literature mentioned above. Mr. Jelinek in his attack on the patronat intentionally distorted the facts as they were related to him.

The patronat, which consists of the delegates of our foremost fraternities, sororities, and benevolent organizations, and which by unselfish work built this school that is now the pride of the whole Bohemian California district, feels therefore that it was unjustly attacked and subjected to public ridicule, and leaves this matter in the hands of the various organizations in order that proper action might be started to frustrate such attacks and such ridicule of their own officially chosen representatives.

For the patronat of the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School,
The complaints committee.

WPA (LL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 2 d (2)
III B 3 a
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FEDERATION
OF BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

A regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was opened by the president, Mr. Tichava. A large number of delegates were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee were likewise approved. A letter was read from the Grand Lodge of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) announcing the remittance of \$542.80 as a contribution to the Bohemian Free Thought school system; this was a quarterly remittance which resulted from the taxing of every member of the Jednota by a levy of seven cents per capita quarterly. The letter was accepted. A letter from Mr. V. Straka, a teacher, who thanked the Sdruzeni for a gift of \$100 made to him during the summer vacation, was read and accepted. The report of the periodical Svobodna Skola (Free Thought School) was approved; it mentioned that Mr. Machek, a teacher, has secured a large number of new subscribers, for which work he deserves much recognition.....A letter was read from the faculty of the

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II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

II D 1

Bohemian Free Thought schools in which the Sdruzeni is asked to request Mr. Petrzelka, the official spokesman of the Svobodna Obec (Free Thought community), to formulate his ideas as to how the Free Thought philosophy ought to be taught in our Free Thought schools. This letter was approved, and it was decided to ask Mr. Petrzelka to set a date on which he could visit a meeting of the faculty and the representatives of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. The meeting is to be held in the Vojta Naprstek school building.....The Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) sent a gift of \$145.30, a sum which resulted from a collection taken at a mass meeting held by the Svaz on July 2, 1922. The letter also reported the receipts and disbursements made on that day; Mr. J. J. Jelinek stated that the attendance at the meeting was small, that it could have been larger, and that had it been so the receipts, also, would have been larger. This could be true if our freethinking Bohemian people would give better support to such festivals as the one arranged by the Svaz. The delegate Mr. Cada did not agree with this statement, but was of the opinion that the day of July 2 was badly chosen, for on that day people left for the country to enjoy nature and, consequently, could not attend the mass

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

II D 1

meeting. Dr. Antonin Mueller read a report from the periodical Czechoslovak Review in which Professor Velebnicky wrote the following:

"The Bohemian Free Thought schools of Chicago, which have neither a qualified staff of teachers nor a systematic curriculum, have no desire to preserve the Bohemian language, but only the traditions of the Czech nation."

After a lengthy debate it was decided to elect a committee which would compose a resolution; the local branches of the Bohemian Free Thought school system would then be asked to sign their names to it and send it as a protest to the Czechoslovak Review, sending copies of the resolution to the local Bohemian newspapers of Chicago. Dr. Mueller will also inform the Sokol unions about it. The following were elected to serve on the resolution committee: Mr. J. J. Jelinek, Mrs. F. Schejbal, Mrs. Mazac, Mrs. Minar, Mrs. K. Radesinsky, Mr. Frantisek Hudecek, and Mr. Frantisek Kravcik. There was a partial report on the outcome of the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival). According to this report the festival was a success, but a full report will be submitted at the next

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

II D 1

meeting of the Sdruzeni. It was decided to sign a new agreement for the use of the Pilsen Park pavilion for the year 1923.

Mr. Tichava reported that he had received several letters from Cleveland, Ohio, which ask anew whether a convention of the Bohemian Free Thought schools of America could be held for the purpose of uniting all such schools into one system. After a lengthy debate the idea was rejected, as the convention could not come to an agreement.

There was a recommendation to arrange a bazaar in the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, but this was rejected also. The press and publicity committee reported that covers for textbooks have been purchased at a cost of \$45; further, that 5,000 teacher's report cards and 15,000 student's certificates have been ordered printed.....

Mrs. Stary's motion that the day of October 28 be kept as a national holiday was carried, but the teachers, instead of dismissing classes on that day, are to address the student body on the significance of that date. It was decided

WPA (H) 1001-2075

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

II D 1

to close the schools on Christmas Day and New Year's Day but to hold classes on Columbus Day.

Receipts till October 21, 1922, were as follows: From the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Sisterhood, \$542.80; from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union), \$550.35; from the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), \$450; from the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian-American Foresters), \$257.15; from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Tarboritu (Taborites), \$89.32; school fees from the Husuv Dum (John Hus Memorial), \$9.58; from the women of the Pilsen Sokol, \$14; from Martinec and Company, \$14; from the Proletariat school, \$6.50 in school fees; the total sum of receipts was \$1,933.70. Disbursements: Teachers' salaries, \$1,165.20; rental,....\$25.00; deficit of the periodical Svobodna Skola, \$52.02; covers for school books, \$45.10; total disbursements, \$1,287.32.

Josef Tichava, president;
Karel Soukup, secretary.

WPA (H.L.) 100.30.15

II B 2 f

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

SCHOOL FOR CITIZENS

Those countrymen [of ours] who desire to become citizens [of the United States] should come [today], October 26, 1922, to the T. G. Masaryk School in Cicero, Illinois. The registration fee is one dollar, but those who have attended these citizenship classes before will be permitted to attend gratis. The school is being conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Naturalization and the school management of the J. Sterling Morton High School.

Our countrymen will thus have a good opportunity to [study the duties of a citizen,] and are hereby requested to make application for enrollment.

The Committee of the Rohac Club.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1922.

SCHOOL CONTEST IN COLLECTING FUNDS FOR THE BOHEMIAN
FREE THOUGHT MOVEMENT

As is known, the students of the Bohemian Free Thought schools have undertaken a collection [for the benefit of the Free Thought school system]. Those students who have collected....the largest sums have been awarded three prizes. In order that the contest might be as fair as possible, schools with the smallest enrollment counted equally with those of the highest, that is, awards were to be made according to the percentage collected by each class of students proportionately. In other words, all schools and their students had an equal opportunity to win the contest.....The outcome of the collection, which was closed on September 17, at 6 P.M.--the day of the Old Czech Festival held by the Bohemian Free Thought school system--was as follows:

The Vojta Naprstek school, 452 students, \$394.62 collected; average per student 87 1/3. The T. G. Masaryk school, 337 students, \$293.64 collected; average per

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1922.

student 87. The Jan Neruda school, 218 students, \$84.85 collected; average per student 39. The Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky school (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) of the Town of Lake, 136 students, \$97.13 collected; average per student $71\frac{1}{2}$. The Besidka A Opatrovna (Bohemian Kindergarten and Creche), 104 children, \$145.20 collected; average per child $139\frac{1}{2}$. The Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky school on West 18th and May Streets, 83 students, \$20 collected; average per student 26. The Frantisek Palacky school, 47 students, \$41.20 collected; average per student $87\frac{2}{3}$. The Matice Skolska (Educational Council [school]), 26 students, \$40.43 collected; average per student 155. The F. B. Zdrubek school, 37 students, \$50.91 collected; average per student 137. The Karel Havlicek school, 120 students, \$71.62 collected; average per student $59\frac{2}{3}$. The Proletariat school, 43 students, \$24.55 collected; average per student 57. The Rovnost (Equality) school, Hanson Park, 17 students, \$21.60 collected; average per student 127. The Mikulas Ales school, 32 students, \$14.70 collected; average per student $44\frac{2}{3}$. The Komensky (Jan Amos Comenius)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1922.

school, 69 students, \$8.35 collected; average per student 26 2/3. The Hiawatha school, with 69 students, has not participated in the contest.

The highest percentages have been awarded to the following schools: Matice Skolska, Besidka A Opatrovna, the F. B. Zdrubek, and the Rovnost.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 32

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II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE JAN NERUDA BOHEMIAN
FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL

Several of our countrymen, natives of the town of Podmokli, Czechoslovakia, gave a surprise party last Sunday to celebrate the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. Josef and Mrs. Anezka Hajek. During the course of the party the Jan Neruda, Bohemian Free Thought School was remembered with a collection made in its behalf. The result of the collection was the sum of \$19 which was handed over to the treasurer of the said School.....

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1922.

A SCHOOL FOR CITIZENS IN CICERO

The first course in citizenship and its meaning, a knowledge which is necessary before citizenship rights may be conferred upon a candidate seeking them, has just been completed, and one hundred candidates for citizenship received their diplomas under the sponsorship of the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek.

The second course will be started in a few days, again in the T. G. Masaryk School. This time it will be conducted by the members of the Zabavni A Podporujici Klub Rohac (Rohac Social and Benevolent Club.) The instructors will be secured from the United States Department of Labor, the same as in the first course. The tuition fee is \$1, which will help pay for the rental of the schoolroom. There will be no other fees charged. Every candidate who successfully completes this course will receive a diploma which will help

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1922.

him when making application for his second citizenship paper; the government examiners, when seeing such a diploma, will not subject a candidate to any oral examination. This is done mainly because these diplomas are awarded only after candidates pass an examination conducted by a government official. The diploma thus becomes a proof of the candidate's ability to become a citizen. Make your applications to enroll in this course, with the following members of the Club; Mr. Jan Stehlik, 5538 West 25th Street; Mr. Josef Lohr, 5743 West 22nd Street; and Mr. Stanislav Schneider, the T. G. Masaryk School; and Mr. J. J. Langr, 2526 South 57th Court, all in Cicero, Illinois.

Non-Citizens, seize this opportunity offered to you at this time when you may easily spend some of your free moments to your own advantage. Enroll in this course.

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CZECH SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

The school year has just begun, bringing in its wake a variety of problems and worries for the teachers and the school boards. One of these problems is securing peak enrollment of Czech children in the schools; another problem is how to keep them in school. Each school employs different methods for increasing and keeping up the attendance, but experience has taught us that the best results were obtained where a far-sighted teacher had arranged school theatricals or other public recitals. This method was found to be most fruitful in getting the interest of school children. Activities of this kind were most noticeable in those schools where a teacher who showed little interest in them was superseded by one who paid great attention to school theatricals. The school attendance in such a school increased almost immediately, the interest in school matters growing perceptibly in the neighborhood where such a school was located. It often happened, too, that a school which was more or less stagnant was thus revived and resumed its normal activity, nay, increased it as never before.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

The theater also has a great educational value, and is especially important for our Bohemian schools in America. Our Bohemian-American children's opportunity to hear correct Bohemian speech is in the school. This is almost exclusively so. At home and on the street the speech which reaches their ears is either a Czech jargon corrupted by a distorted English terminology, or the so-called popular Bohemian speech which differs from the literary language a great deal. By taking part in carefully selected theatrical productions, the children are compelled to commit to memory whole passages consisting of beautiful literarily pure phrases that remain imprinted upon their minds. Also the well-managed school theaters cultivate the aesthetic feelings of the children, teaching them how to distinguish bad from good--thus ennobling the souls of the children in every way.

The influence of the theater as an educative medium is tremendously important and, as such, must not be disregarded. Let us remember, for example, our Czechoslovak soldiers isolated in far-flung Siberia. It was the Czech theater and the Czech books which were able to keep up the morale of those men! Every

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Denni ilasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

Czechoslovak regiment, and even every battallion had its own dramatic group. And so they gave theatrical plays at every opportunity, being fully aware of the great moral and educational force of the drama.

It is most imperative that our Czech teachers and school boards recognize that great force in their own Czech schools. As it is, not a school year should go by without giving at least two public recitals in each school, recitals in which all of the children would take part. We know that many of our schools realize the importance of the theater, but do not know where to obtain the necessary books, dealing with theatrical plays. It also often happens that they have many more girls than boys, or that their total school enrollment is poor, or that they have poor stage facilities or none at all. Again, such schools may have ordered a play or two from the publishers, later realizing that for one reason or another they are unable to present the play. In all such and similar cases our Czech schools should seek information and advice from the Cesko-Americka Rada Skolska (Bohemian-American Education Council.) The Council will be glad to give any information or advice free. It will help in the selection of plays, give

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1922.

advice on how to use the school children in a theatrical production, and often too, it will procure the necessary dramatic literature needed by the schools. The Council will also gladly give any other information needed by either the teachers or the school boards.

It is important to remember that the selection of plays should not be left till the last moment, but that plays should be selected at the beginning of the school year. The better the preparation, the better the results and the success of the play.

Cesko-Americka Maticeskolska,
Mrs. A. G. Vanek, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL FEDERATION OF
BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was opened by the president, Mr. Tichava. [Translator's note: I have noticed that the minutes of this local organization never specify where its meetings are held.] All of the delegates and officers of the Federation were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved without changes. The minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Federation were also approved. The minutes of that committee revealed that Mr. Vaclav Vales was appointed treasurer of the fund of the executive committee upon furnishing a bond of \$500.

A letter was read from the patronat (managing board) of the school of the Ceskoslovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), located in the Town of Lake, Chicago. In this letter the patronat enclosed

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

a [check] for \$126 as its school tax for the past [school] year.

Mr. P. Krafcik submitted a report on the preliminary work of the festival committees of the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival) which the Federation will hold on September 17, 1922. [Translator's note: obviously the meeting of the local Federation was held before that date, the report of the meeting not reaching the newspaper office until after the festival.]

Mrs. Racek reported on the printing of new textbooks. The estimated cost of printing these was twice as high as the last time the books were printed. These estimates were given to Mrs. Racek by the Narodni Tiskarna (National Printing House) and by the Svornost, a Bohemian daily. It was decided that all textbooks should be either simplified or purchased [sic]. Mrs. Schejbal recommended that they be simplified and made more uniform. The executive committee, after conferring with the faculty, will take care of this matter.

Mrs. Soucek delivered a check for \$50 as a gift of the sixth convention of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) to the Federation. It was decided to send them a letter of thanks.

The report of the F. B. Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School was then read. The annual festival, in honor of the death of our great Bohemian freethinker was held at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery). The speaker on this occasion touched upon the Free Thought school system, and among other things, maintained that the instruction given in these schools is far from liberal. How often was the fact advertised that once a week our schools are giving instructions in the principles of Free Thought. The idea of teaching the Free Thought ideals comes up for discussion in almost every meeting of the Federation, and attempts are made to attain the best possible results in that direction. The teachers are required to explain natural phenomena and natural forces to their school children, and thus help in overthrowing the religious superstitions of and sharpening the wits of these children. The teachers, on the other hand, are unable to discuss the difficult

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

aspects of the Free Thought principles with their school children on all occasions and at every opportunity; a child's brain is hardly able to absorb such [difficult] questions. Mr. Jelinek requested all delegates to inform their lodges, societies, etc., on every possible occasion that the instructions given in [our] schools is [based] on the Free Thought principle. He also asked them to visit these schools, observe the kind of instruction that goes on in them, and thus prevent the kind of statements that are being made about the school system, statements which are apt to hurt the interest of the system. The delegates of the [various]....schools reported that the school attendance is the same now as it was during the past school year, but that they expect an increase. The Federation [continues] to make appeals to the parents of children to send them to Bohemian schools, and, considering the low tuition fees, this practice is going to prove advantageous in many ways for everybody, since the children will learn to read and write Bohemian correctly. "Ceske dite patri do Ceske skoly" (a Bohemian child belongs to a Bohemian school). [Translator's note: I have intentionally used both the original and the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

translation of this famous slogan which was first used in the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia before and after that country gained its autonomy. Its aim was to prevent the ever-present danger of Germanization of the children of Czech parents. In writing the history of the Chicago Czechs, the full knowledge of the origin and use of this slogan might prove serviceable.] The knowledge of Bohemian should surely be found useful to every Bohemian-American.

It was further decided that the size of the periodical Svobodna Skola (Free Thought School) be increased by four more pages, and that the addresses of the officers of the various school managements be included in that publication.

Josef Tichava, president,
Karel Soukup, secretary.

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II B 2 f

I B 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL
SOKOL DISTRICT ADMONISHES
CHICAGO BOHEMIANS TO BECOME
NATIONALITY CONSCIOUS

You often read announcements in the Bohemian daily newspapers to the effect that this or that organization opened a school for the children of Czech parents, a school in which the Czech language is taught. This happens in localities inhabited by nationality-conscious countrymen who realize the necessity of a knowledge of the Czech language and the need of acquiring such a knowledge by their progeny. There is nothing sadder than the lack of understanding of the Czech language in families where the parents are indifferent or lukewarm in this regard, and where the children, consequently, cannot understand the native tongue of their parents. As a physician, I have often had the opportunity of witnessing this. The lack of understanding and of communication

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1922.

between parents and children is frequently mutual, that is, the children do not understand their parents and the parents do not understand their children. In some families this situation is somewhat better; the children understand the native speech of their parents but cannot or will not answer in Bohemian. Let us remember that it is necessary, in order to be educated, to have a knowledge of another language besides the one used as a medium of communication in the land in which you live. The Germans [of this country] have their own language [besides English], and so do other foreign-language groups retain their mother tongue. Why then should we Bohemians disdain using our tongue, or the Slovaks theirs? Both the Czechs and the Slovaks fought side by side to gain their common homeland, to effect a national union. I was present in the meetings in which this language problem was discussed by our Bohemian school organizations, and I listened to many arguments both pro and con. But those who were in favor of having Czech schools were unflinching in their attempts, a fact which resulted in our having a highly organized school system of our own.

II B 2 f
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1922.

Of course nothing is perfect in this world, and that applies equally to the schools which are so dear to us, especially when they have to depend upon the voluntary contributions of our societies and organizations--their only source of income. Still we cannot complain. We gained recognition and considerable support [from our organizations and individuals], but with the beginning of the new school year new duties confront us which must be faced with firmness--that of successfully completing the school work begun by us.

It is with that end in mind that the projected Staroceske Posviceni (old Czech country festival) was arranged to raise funds for the payment of teachers' salaries and the meeting of other expenses connected with the school administration, etc. The school officers and representatives--both men and women--are performing their duties in the best possible manner, and all we ask, therefore, is that you attend in large numbers on September 17 at the Pilsen Park [pavilion] on the occasion of the said festival.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1922.

Come one, come all; all of you who read this message may be certain that you will not be disappointed. Combine the useful with the pleasurable and come!

Dr. Anton Mueller, President,
Central District of the American
Sokol Union.

WPA (LL) PRQ1.30275

II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

A SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

The school board of the Ceske Svobodne Skoly (Bohemian Free Thought Schools) requests all teachers to bring the children of their schools either to the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs or to the Vojta Naprstek [Bohemian Free Thought] School this Sunday, September 17, at 1 P. M. The children attending the Pilsen and the Town of Lake schools are to be taken to the Vojta Naprstek School; those of the west and the north sides are to come to the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs [at the time specified]. The procession will start at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

Attention is also called to the school contest which will end on Sunday on the occasion of the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival) at 6 P. M. Prizes will be awarded to the school which has the highest relative enrollment. We believe this to be the most equitable way of dealing with the situation. Au revoir till next Sunday, then, when all of us are to meet at the Posviceni! Those schools which are to take part in the procession will dismiss their morning classes.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1922.

A CALL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CICERO

Citizens! All of you who are members of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers' Association of Cicero, Illinois) are asked to attend the graduation exercises of our school for citizenship which are to take place next Thursday, September 14, at 7:30 P. M. in the T. G. Masaryk School Building (our club rooms). One hundred six candidates for citizenship will receive their diplomas, which are requisite before these men may apply for their final [citizenship] papers....It is, of course, known to you that the citizenship school was organized and conducted by our Spolek, and it is therefore desirable that we all be there to encourage the students by taking part in the ceremony. A pleasant surprise awaits every man attending the graduation exercises.

Jindrich Krcek, president,
Vaclav Rous, secretary.

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

CHILDREN ARE THE HOPE OF EVERY NATION
(A Special Article by the Federation of Bohemian
Free Thought Schools)

In times of depression and limitation of immigration, our Bohemian Free Thought Benevolent Societies place their hopes in the younger generation, in the children brought up by Bohemian Free Thought Schools. But the upkeep of these schools requires considerable money, that is, if the schools are to remain at their present high level.

It is for this reason that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) arranges entertainments and festivals in order to give Bohemians an opportunity to contribute to the success and development of Bohemian Free Thought schooling.

One of the most beautiful of such festivals will be the "Staroceske Posvicieni"

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

("Old Czech Country Festival") which is to be held on Sunday, September 17, in Pilsen Park, Albany Avenue and West 20th Street.

Our children have recently re-enrolled in our schools and are now engaged in a popularity contest which is to culminate just about the time of the festival at which time the results of it will be announced.

This will be an exciting moment for our youngsters and not less so for their parents and friends. We shall withhold the description of the most beautiful surprise until the very end.

Let us not forget that the day of the seventeenth of September belongs to the Bohemian Free Thought Schools.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1922.

SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

There will be registration of pupils of the Maticni Skola (Educational Council School) in the Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Hall) as follows: For all pupils of the daily afternoon classes and the Sunday morning classes, on Tuesday, September 5, 1922, 3 to 5 P. M. The afternoon classes will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 3:30 to 6:30 P. M. The Sunday morning classes will be held from 9 to 11 A. M. The courses are divided into two semesters. Children over seven years of age will be admitted. The tuition fee is \$2.50 payable semiannuallyBohemians, living in the neighborhood in which the school is located, should not disregard Bohemian schooling, that is, if they hope for a better future for their children. The Bohemian language is a key to all Slavonic tongues, and as such it will become a medium of friendly intercourse between America and the Slavonic countries.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 3, 1922.

Therefore, parents do not delay in sending your children to a Czech school.

The school board.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY THE BOHEMIAN CRECHE
AND KINDERGARTEN

The Patronat Ceske Besidky A Detske Opatrovny (managing board of the Bohemian Kindergarten and Infant Welfare Station) announces to all Czech parents that they may enroll their children in this school beginning September 2, 1922. Registration will be held on September 2 at 9 A.M. and on September 3 (Sunday) at 9 A.M. The Infant Welfare Station will be reopened on September 5, 1922 (Tuesday).

We hope that all Czech parents will see the need for having their children instructed in the Bohemian language and will enroll them to capacity.

The School Board.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1922.

A SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

Registration in the Vojta Naprstek [Bohemian Free Thought] School begins tomorrow, and Czech parents are advised that this Bohemian six-grade school is now ready to admit pupils as follows: On Saturday, September 2, and Sunday September 3, both mornings and afternoons, registration will be held for pupils who are to attend the Saturday and Sunday morning classes. On Tuesday, September 5, and Wednesday, September 6, registration between the hours of 4 and 7 P.M. for all children who are to attend the regular day classes. All children over seven years of age will be admitted. The tuition fee is \$2.50 for Saturday and \$3.00 for Sunday courses, to be paid in two installments, one-half on registration day, and the balance on February 1, 1923, at the beginning of the second semester.

We wish to emphasize that it is imperative that all parents have their children register at the time set for registration, that is to say, even those

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1922.

children who attended this school before.

The School Board.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE F. B. ZDRUBEK SCHOOL

To Czech parents living in Irving Park and vicinity! The patronat (managing board) of the Ceska Svobomyslna Skola F. B. Zdrubek (F. B. Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School) takes the liberty to announce that registration of pupils for the Saturday and Sunday morning classes will be held on September 2, 1922 at 9 A. M. and on September 3, 1922 at 9 A. M.

Day school pupils are to register on Tuesday, September 5, 1922 at 4 P. M. By this arrangement, the patronat accedes to the wishes of those parents who, though wishing to enroll their children in the day school, find the hours unsuitable for various reasons.

We fervently hope that these parents will appreciate our efforts, and will enroll their children in a Bohemian school. In this way they will do their national duty. Children are admitted to this school when 7 years of age or over.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1922.

A SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT

This is the beginning of a new school year, and Czech parents are advised, therefore, to enroll their children in a free thought school. This is the first and foremost patriotic duty of all conscientious and progressive parents.

The registration in the Mikolas Ales [Bohemian Free Thought] School will be on Saturday, September 2, 1922 from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. The school is located at 5064 West 30th Place, Cicero, Illinois. The registration in the Jan Amos Komensky [Bohemian Free Thought] School will be on Sunday, September 3, 1922, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. This school is located at 900 North Western Avenue, Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION IN THE
GYMNASTIC SCHOOL OF THE PILSEN SOKOL

Registration in the gymnastic school of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) will take place on Tuesday, September 5, 1922, from 4 to 6 P. M. for boys' classes. Registration for girls' classes will be on Thursday, September 7, from 4 to 6 P. M. The regular days of drill for young girls are on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 6 P. M., for junior girls on the same days from 6 to 7 P. M., and for women from 8 to 10 P. M. On Tuesdays and Fridays: Young boys from 5 to 6 P. M., junior boys from 6 to 7 P. M., and men from 8 to 10 P. M.

The monthly fee is twenty-five cents for children and juniors and must be paid quarterly in advance. The prescribed regulation drill uniform is required! The school is under the supervision of the instructor, Brother Jarka Jelinek. The Pilsen Sokol affords many opportunities to the young

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

people and to its regular adult members! There is a swimming pool for your use. Entrust your children's physical development to the Pilsen Sokol.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

NOTICE FROM THE MANAGING BOARD
OF THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL JAN NERUDA

....On Saturday, September 2, 1922, the regular term of the Ceska Svobodomyšlna Skola Jan Neruda (Bohemian Free Thought School Jan Neruda) will begin. The school is located at West 27th Street and Karlov Avenue. Your children will be grateful to you if you register them in a Bohemian school, where they will learn the mother tongue, the tongue of that nation which gave them their origin, and which later will be found of benefit to them. They will likewise get a correct general attitude toward life and faith, matters which surely are of utmost importance. The tuition fee for a period of ten months [school year] is \$3.35--in other words, a little more than a cent a day. On registration day you will pay \$1.75, and the balance within two months after registration. Every third child in each family will be taught free of charge. Registration begins Tuesday, September 5, 1922, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. **Important!** Have your children enroll on the first day of the term to make it possible for them to be placed in classes

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

commensurate with their abilities. The class hours will be announced by the teacher, Mr. Machek, on the day of registration.

For the Patronat (managing board)
of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola
Janneruda

The Committee.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1922.

BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL REGISTRATION

The managing board of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) announces that the registration in these schools will be held on September 2 and 5, 1922. On September 2, the pupils attending the Saturday and Sunday morning classes will register at 9 A.M. The registration for the day classes will be on September 5, at 3:30 P.M. All Bohemian parents are hereby notified to register all eligible children in our schools. It certainly will be of advantage to these children to learn their mother tongue, to become acquainted with the history of their native land, and to receive training by means of which a national consciousness can be preserved in their young hearts.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CICERO
OPENS A SCHOOL FOR CITIZENSHIP

Yesterday, June 22, 1922, at 7:30 P. M. the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero, Illinois) formally opened its school for citizens. Those who desire to become citizens of the United States may enroll in this school which is located in the T. G. Masaryk school building, 22nd Place and 57th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois. Thanks to the efforts of the Spolek, the United States Government furnished....teachers for this school. The teachers were recruited from the staff of the J. Morton Sterling High School. Therefore, those who intend to become citizens of this land should not overlook this opportunity, but should enroll at once. There are few opportunities of this kind where one may obtain citizenship rights without a difficult examination such as must be undergone by every candidate before final papers are issued to him. After having completed the course prescribed by this school, every candidate will receive a school certificate which he may submit when making his application for his final citizenship papers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3627

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1922.

Countrymen of Cicero and vicinity! Do not let this opportunity go by. If you have not yet enrolled in this school, report at once at the above-mentioned building where the secretary will gladly give you all the information as to time of instruction, etc. Here is a good opportunity, too, for our women who desire to become citizens and who, as such, will be enabled to take part in the political life of America. The school fee is only one dollar for the entire course. This money will be used for light, heat, and rent of the school building. There will be no other fees.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

THE CESKOSLOVENSKY POPLATNICKY SPOLEK
V CICERO, ILLINOIS IS GAINING IN MEMBERSHIP

When years back some of the members of the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero, Illinois (Czechoslovak Taxpayers Association of Cicero, Illinois) predicted that the membership would some day reach the number of one thousand and more, it was thought to be an impossibility. That seeming impossibility, however, will, it now appears, become a fact in the nearest future, for there is not a meeting in which new applications are not received, a fact which bears witness to the increasing interest with which our citizenry views the Czech taxpayers' associations. The members of the Spolek are very much pleased by its successful increase, and almost every one of them is busy securing new members.

At the last meeting, held Saturday May 6, ten new members were received and several applications were read by the secretary, Mr. V. Rous. In spite of the beautiful spring weather, the meeting was well attended. It was opened by the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

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president, Mr. H. Krcek. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A report on the installation of the new members of the school board followed. The members seemed to be satisfied with the result of the last election, a result brought about by the energy and zeal of our taxpaying bodies; and although the enemy's camp tried hard to defeat our candidates and get control of the school system, we won. It was also indicated that, due to an increase in the population of Cicero, there is a corresponding lack of school rooms for the number of pupils has likewise increased. Additional buildings are necessary, and the present school board is in a quandary as to how to secure new buildings during the present inauspicious times. It seems that appropriate steps will have to be taken at Springfield to influence the legislature to increase the income of the school board and thus enable it to build school annexes. Mr. Suchy, who is our delegate to the local Svaz Svobomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers), announced that the local Federation will hold a protest meeting against prohibition. The meeting will be held in the T. G. Masaryk School on Saturday, May 13; members of the Spolek are invited to attend....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

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At the invitation of Mr. Langer, Mr. A. B. Holecek attended the meeting of the Spolek. Mr. Holecek is a lawyer and a candidate for the office of state senator. The president of the Spolek invited him to say a few words to the assembled members. Mr. Holecek signified his pleasure in being able to address a body of men who, through their organization, accomplished so much for the common good, and acknowledged openly and sincerely that it was only with the help of the voters of Cicero that he was able to defeat his rival candidate. He mentioned the inordinately high taxes which the citizens of Chicago are compelled to pay, and expressed the opinion that steps should be taken to prevent public servants from wasting the people's money.To this end he pledged himself....Frank Novak, who is a candidate for the office of commissioner of the County Board of Commissioners, made similar promises.

Matters concerning our school for the training of citizens were taken up and explained by Messrs. Svoboda and Langer. According to the original plan, these two citizens were to give the required instructions in the English language to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

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such candidates for citizenship who desired to take out their first citizenship papers. After making inquiries in the United States Department of Labor, Langer was advised that it would be better if things were done in the official way. As soon as both of these gentlemen will have secured a sufficient number of candidates for citizenship, they are to inform the Department which in turn will provide a place where such instruction will be given. The teaching personnel will be furnished by the local high school. The candidates will be given an opportunity to learn English, and as soon as the required course of instruction is completed, they will be issued certificates that will make it easy for them to obtain their citizenship papers. These results could not be accomplished by private instruction, and it was decided, therefore, to leave the whole matter in the hands of the government. After this matter was cleared up, several new applications for enrollment in citizenship classes were received.....In the next meeting of the Spolek, Mr. Frank Matousek will explain the zoning system of Cicero.

V. Rous, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1922.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR CZECHOSLOVAK ALIENS

The active Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers Association of Cicero, Illinois) which has always been conscious of its civic duties, has in one of its recent meetings decided to organize a school for aliens in which such subjects as are required [by the naturalization authorities] will be taught, and where those men and women who desire to become citizens of the United States may receive the necessary instruction. Because the examinations given by the [naturalization] officials are very complex, it is necessary that every applicant for citizenship be thoroughly prepared for them, and we hope that all of our countrymen who live in Cicero and who desire to become citizens will take advantage of the opportunity offered them by the Spolek. The expenses connected with the instruction are slight. No tuition will be charged, but a nominal fee of one dollar for light, heat, and rent is payable to the Spolek. Lectures and preliminary examinations for the citizenship candidates will be held later in the T. G. Masaryk School in Cicero. The best teachers have been secured for this school. They are the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1922.

former judge, Mr. Josef Langer, and Mr. Frank A. Svoboda. Applications for enrollment in the course must be filed before May 15, 1922, and are to be made either at Mr. Langer's residence, 2526 South 57th Court, or in the office of Mr. Frank A. Svoboda, 5544 West 25th Street, Cicero, Illinois.

Countrymen and countrywomen! You who have not yet become citizens of the United States; do not overlook this opportunity for there are many disadvantages connected with your present condition, and inimical forces look with disfavor upon you. On the other hand, if you wish to take part in the political life and destinies of this, our new home, which participation will be fully possible to you after having become citizens, take advantage of the offer made by the Spolek. Only in this way will you be able to use your political rights of voting and combatting those unfriendly factors which oppose immigrants and make it impossible for them to be elected to offices in which they would use their official powers to their own advantage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

THE CESKOSLOVENSKY POPLATNICKY SPOLEK WILL
HELP OUR COUNTRYMEN OBTAIN THEIR CITIZENSHIP

All meetings of the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers Association of Cicero, Illinois) enjoy great popularity, and the Spolek takes an unusual interest in its activities.....The last meeting which was held on Saturday in the large assembly hall of the T. G. Masaryk School, was well attended. The meeting was conducted by Mr. H. Krcek; the secretary, Mr. V. Rous, read the minutes of the previous meeting. The delegates of our various organizations reported several matters of which one at least was of great importance. It dealt with the problem of smoke and its abatement by large manufacturing concerns. Thus far no such ordinance was on the books, and the owners of factories cared little about the rest of the citizenry. Another item on the program was the zoning ordinance, and although there were some objections to it among our members, this step made by the town government was gratefully approved. The zoning commissioners will, nevertheless, be

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

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invited to our meeting to give their expert opinions. The meeting also discussed the ensuing elections of school board officials, and all members were asked to vote for Mr. F. J. Petru....The question of building a hospital was postponed until the next meeting. Mr. Svoboda recommended that the taxpayers' associations organize schools for aliens where they could learn English sufficiently well to be able to make applications for citizenship. He also pointed out the dangers of non-citizenship, and that those men who oppose becoming citizens of the United States expose themselves and the members of their families to grave dangers. The immigration laws are becoming more strict from year to year, and should the recent bill requiring aliens to register under penalty of arrest become a reality, every such indifferent person would have to face many unpleasant experiences, and even deportation in some cases. Mr. Svoboda's remarks were much appreciated, and it was moved and seconded immediately to organize such a school in which our men and women could be instructed in the rudiments of the English language, and where aliens would be aided in their desire to become citizens.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

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Eighteen new members joined our Association at this meeting, and the secretary read many new applications for membership. During a comparatively brief period of time our Association will, therefore, have about one thousand members and thus become the largest taxpayers association of Cicero and vicinity.

V. Rous, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 32273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH
SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL

The following is a copy of the minutes of the regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), held March 18, 1922:

The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. J. Tichava, in the presence of all officers and many delegates. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the minutes of the subcommittee meeting were likewise approved. This was followed by the reading of correspondence.

A letter was received from Mr. Vlach who reported on the textbooks for our schools and enclosed a check for \$520 for books sold. Mr. Vlach also writes that it will be necessary to order diplomas, monthly report blanks for teachers, and more textbooks. The committee on economy, after conferring with the faculty, ordered these supplies. Mr. Vlach also enclosed a bond with a face value of \$1,000. [Translator's note: It seems that the officer in question, because

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

of his frequent money transactions, had to furnish a bond.] His bond was accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. Safranek in which he wished to be excused from attending the present meeting. He recommended that a bindery bill of \$24.05 be paid. Payment was approved....It was also decided to increase the insurance of textbooks from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The fourth quaterly report was also approved in this meeting, and it was agreed that the annual report, as submitted by Mrs. Cepelak, be ordered printed. The president, Mr. J. Tichava expressed his thanks to Mrs. Cepelak who resigned as financial secretary, and to Mrs. K. Stary, who resigned as chairwoman of a subcommittee. The president requested these ladies to continue their good work for the Free Thought schools.

At this time the newly elected financial secretary, Mrs. Dobias, was admonished by the president to direct her efforts to a greater development of the

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

Bohemian Free Thought schools. Mrs. Radesinsky gave a report on school attendance as follows: The day schools are attended by 992 pupils; the Saturday and Sunday classes have an attendance of 1,083; The Sunday socials are attended by 222; the adolescent clubs have 209 members. There are thirteen day classes, and ten Saturday and Sunday classes. There are eight classes that meet only on Saturdays, and six that meet only on Sundays. There were twenty-one teachers employed throughout the year. Mrs. Dobias, reporting as a committeewoman on curriculum, stated that thus far she was unable to examine the curricula in all of the schools [of the Federation], but that those which were examined by her were found to be conducted in good order. The delegate, Mr. Jelinek, moved that both reports be published in the periodical Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason). The motion carried. Mrs. K. Stary was elected as a member of the economy committee in place of Mr. Hudecek who is unable to assume that duty.

Mr. Hudecek reported on the Narodni Dan Svobomyslnych (National tax of Bohemian Freethinkers); the auditing committee found his report to be correct

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

in every detail, and the schools received \$913 as an apportionment from that source. A letter of thanks was sent to the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers).

The proclamation by the committee on resolutions, asking Bohemians to send their children to classes in which the Bohemian language is taught at the Carter H. Harrison High School, was approved and ordered published in the local newspapers. [Translator's note: See the issue of March 23, 1922 of the Denni Hlasatel]. Another motion, entertained at this time, was that the committee on resolutions work on a proclamation against the introduction of Bible study in the public schools. This motion was carried also. The delegate from Berwyn, Illinois reported on the dramatic work of the school.....

The president, Mr. J. Tichava, asked that the periodical Svobodna Skola (Free School) be better progagandized so that its circulation might increase, and the names and addresses of our free thought schools made known. It was

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

also argued that the printing should be less expensive. Mr. Jirak, who is business manager of the free school system, will make a report on this question in the next meeting. It was also decided that a musical and entertainment be arranged for the pupils of the Carter H. Harrison High School. After a report of income and expense was heard the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Josef Tichava, president

Mr. Karel Soukup, secretary

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE BOHEMIAN
OF THE BOHEMIAN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

The modern age has brought us many rights and privileges which we vainly sought in times past. Among other things it sanctioned our nationalistic and language rights, and, above all, our Slavonic character--our Bohemian nationality. One fact which is not denied to us even by a foreign land is that a Bohemian child has a full right to know and to understand the beauties of his own mother tongue, the sole heritage about which Svato-
Pluk Cech [translator's note: One of the greatest literary figures of Bohemia] so eloquently speaks, calling it a gift, a glory, and riches! When all else is taken away from us, our language remains; it was ever the shield that guarded us in our bitterest battles!

Parents! Do not shirk your responsibilities! Be good American citizens,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

but do not permit your children to throttle their love for Bohemia! Do your national duties toward them by sending them to the Carter H. Harrison High School where they may attend classes in the Bohemian language. It depends upon you that Bohemian instruction be continued in this school, for should attendance dwindle, all such instructions will be discontinued, and it will be your children who will suffer a loss. Parents, do not forget that the Bohemian language is a recognized subject in this school, and that those students who enroll in it get academic credit for it.

WPA (ILL) Proj. 62,35

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CESKA SVOBODOMYSLNA SKOLA T. G. MASARYK
V CICERO, ILLINOIS

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Ceska Svobodomyslina Skola T. G. Masaryk (T. G. Masaryk Bohemian Free Thought School). The year 1921 was particularly characteristic of the great industry and work of the organization, for it was during that year that our Bohemian school, which bears the name of our greatest national character, the scientist, professor, and president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, T. G. Masaryk, came into being. The zeal and indefatigable work of our societies and unions bore good fruit within a comparatively short time. The management of the school was represented by thirty societies and forty representatives; meetings took place twice a month, that is, every second Monday there was a meeting of the building committee, and every last Monday of the month a meeting of the board of directors. The president for 1921 was Mr. Jan Sebek; secretary, Mr. Stanislav Schneider; financial secretary, Mr. Polc; Mr. Josef Budil was treasurer.

The building of our Bohemian school proceeded at a brisk rate so that on

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

May 8, 1921 the cornerstone ceremony could take place. Many of our Bohemian societies, corporations, and unions, as well as outstanding persons [in our colony] took part in that ceremony. It was an unforgettable moment of which we may be justly proud; it will forever remain recorded in the annals of the Bohemian settlement of Cicero. The building was undertaken by the building contractor, Mr. Julius Kinst, after the plans which were worked out by Mr. K. Teplan. The latter gentleman gave his services gratuitously.

The building was finished in August, and on September 4, 1921 it was festively declared open for its exalted use; there were a great many guests here from the Republic of Czechoslovakia on that occasion. No sooner were the doors of this Bohemian institution opened than our children themselves proved that only through industry may its progress be assured. On October 23, the children gave a theatrical performance under the guidance of their teacher, Mr. R. Kohlicek. This netted \$200. Later, at the behest of the Mir Cechie (Peace of Bohemia) Lodge No. 71, of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood), a meeting was called in which it was decided to invite all of

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

the societies of Cicero and to organize a bazaar for the benefit of the school. This plan succeeded, and with the assistance of all the organizations and societies of Cicero, a bazaar was held during the month of November, the net proceeds of which were \$3,500. This shows how well our activities in the interest of our Bohemian school developed. Besides that the Delnicka Dramaticka Jednota (Bohemian Workingmen's Dramatic Association) gave a play..... which netted \$87.70.

If one should wish to mention every single feature in the development of our institution, such a task would present a significant effort in the history of our Cicero Bohemians. The school enjoys a good reputation among our Bohemian societies of Cicero and Chicago that use the assembly hall for their meetings and deliberations, and at the same time contributing generously to its upkeep, preserving it for our future generations, and clearing it of any debts that still encumber the school.

Much may be done in this if we shall always remember our slogan: "Vse Pro

MPA (11 L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1922.

Ceskou Skolu" (all for the Bohemian school). This was ever our dream, for it we worked in a united effort; may the results of it, therefore, continue to flourish, and may the school itself serve as the best taskmaster for our children whose happiness will thus receive its foundation. The past year was a successful one, and though we regard the future with equanimity we also hope that our Bohemian-American branch will steadfastly grow and insure the success of its nation.

While relinquishing my present duties of a secretary, I wish to thank all the representatives for their confidence in me. I send my good wishes to all, hoping that the current year will bring renewed successes toward which I shall continue to work.

Stanislav Schneider, Secretary.

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1933.

GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE VOJTA KAPRSTEK SCHOOL

The graduation exercises in the Vojta Kaprstek school took place on Wednesday, February 1, 1933. There were numerous visitors there on this occasion. The program was opened with an address by one of the instructors, Mr. F. Vlach.

....This was followed by recitations, piano solos, and a one-act play rendered by the students of the school.....The parents and the graduating class were addressed by Mrs. Beránek, who is [also] one of the instructors. She pointed out the importance of Free Thought education, asking the graduates to continue their education in the clubs [created] for adolescents. She stated that they ought to acquaint themselves with the native tongue of their parents and with the history of Bohemia. By doing this, they may contribute to the growth of culture of the country in which they were born. [Translator's note: By this she means the United States.]....

This address was followed by some choral pieces sung by the choral society Karel Bendl, and a violin duet played by two brothers, Josef and Václav Růta.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1922.

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....The graduates were then addressed by the president of the school, Mr. Dusil, who wished them good luck upon their entrance into life and wished that they would someday fill the ranks of the leaders of the Free Thought movement. There were twenty graduates. The valedictorian was Miss B. Straka.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF A BOHEMIAN SCHOOL
The Free Thought School Vojta Náprstek
Celebrated Its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Yesterday

Yesterday was a significant day for the Vojta Náprstek school, its student body, its Junior Club, and its alumni. Among the latter were representatives of the earliest class, which entered the institution twenty-five years ago, as well as more recent graduates. This was a silver jubilee of that institution, and among the public that came to the Sokol Chicago yesterday afternoon and evening, there were many of our countrymen who attended the Náprstek school twenty-five years ago while it was still in its infancy. The school still enjoys great popularity today. A quarter of a century in the life of a Bohemian-American school is certainly not a minor event, when we consider how much labor and sacrifice are required for its maintenance.....The stimulus for the establishment of the Náprstek school came in the year 1896 when our "California" district was an enormous Czech settlement; and on October 16, 1896, there took place the first advisory meeting of the representatives of the

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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various societies, together with the many enthusiastic national workers, all of whom discussed the pressing need for a Czech school. Those present recognized such a need, and on November

17 of the same year, a meeting of the organizing committee was held. This committee decided to found and maintain such a school.

The newly organized institution was given the name "Vojta Náprstek". The following societies were represented at the organizing meeting: Sokol Chicago, Lože Trocnov Jednoty Táboritu (Lodge Trocnov of the Taborites), Sbor Božena Němcová Slovanská Podpurná Jednota (Božena Němcová Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Association), Řád Šumavan Ceskoslovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota (The Order of Šumavan of the Czecho-Slavonic Brotherly and Benevolent Association), Řád Čáslav Cesko-Slovansky Podpurny Spolek (Order of Čáslav of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Association), Sbor Palma Jednota Českých Dam (The Palma Group of the Bohemian Ladies' Society), Řád Vladislav Česko-Slovanské Bratrské Podpurné Jednoty (The Order of Vladislav of the Czecho-Slavonic Fraternal and Benevolent Association). During that same year, some other

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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organizations joined the committee. These were the Lesnický Dvur Jan Žižka (Court John Žižka of the Order of Bohemian Foresters), and the Lože Svatopluk Čech Jednoty Táboritu (Lodge Svatopluk Čech of the Taborites). Mr. Václav Roubal was elected as first president, the office of the vice-president went to Mrs. K. Fecivál; Mr. F. Rek became the secretary; Mrs. J. Šinágla was the financial secretary; and Mr. A. Konvalinka was elected treasurer.

The new organization started its preparatory and preliminary work immediately, and in the April meeting of the following year, the educational council announced that it had rented a school-room on Kedzie Avenue. May 8 of the same year witnessed the registration of pupils. The first instructor was Mr. J. Meduna, but shortly after that he was succeeded by Mr. K. Šíma. By the end of May the schools attendance was 103 pupils. In the spring of the year 1898, it was necessary to add another grade, and one year later the whole school was moved to the Sokol Chicago building. Mr. Bohumil Hladký was at that time appointed its headmaster. This gentleman was active for about

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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II B 3 twenty years in the Náprstek school.

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In March, 1901, the third grade was organized; a year after that the fourth; and the continued growth of the school convinced its representatives and its devoted workers that the time had come to think about the erection of a school building. This resulted in the purchase of a plot of ground on Homan Avenue, and on April 2, 1911, the cornerstone was laid.

On July 9, the new building was ready for occupancy, and since that day it has not only sheltered the largest Bohemian-American school, but has also provided space for the numerous meetings of our many societies.

This year the school is attended by 552 pupils who compose the daily, the Saturday, and the Sunday classes. The present faculty consists of the following: Mr. U. Ulach, the Misses E. Kovář, F. Hulka, L. Weiner, and M. H. Beránek, and Mr. A. Machek.

One of the happy results of the enthusiastic labor of the teaching staff was

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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the organization of the Vojta Náprstek Junior Club, which is the largest and the most active organization of this sort in the

United States. The Club was founded in 1918, and since that time has been uninterruptedly active, particularly in arranging theatrical productions and other fine entertainments. The membership of the Club is reserved for the alumni of the Náprstek school who are between the ages of 14 to 18, and it is desirable that every member of the adolescent group belong to this wonderful organization.

The annual celebration to commemorate the founding of Vojta Náprstek school was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the hall of Sokol Chicago, and it was very well attended. The afternoon program began with an opening speech by Mr. Richard Dusil, who is the chairman of the council under the direction of which the Junior Club functions. He greeted the audience warmly, expressing his joy over the successes the school has had during the first twenty-five years of its unselfish labor. The next speaker on the program was Mr. H. Hrubý, who....spoke about the meaning of a Bohemian school.....This was followed by

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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a fitting and vivid tableau presented by the pupils of the first and second daytime grades and those of the second grade in the Saturday classes under the direction of Miss F. Hulka, an instructor.....

The afternoon program terminated with a two-act play for children, "Čarovná Píšťalka" (The Enchanted Whistle), performed by the pupils.....The program was successful, and several dance numbers added to the enjoyment of those present. The dances were performed by the pupils of Mrs. Libuška Bartušek-Brown.....

The evening program was managed and carried out by the Junior Club and the fourth grade pupils of the Saturday and Sunday classes; under the supervision of Mr. F. Vlach, an instructor. The poem, "Jubilejní Vzpomínka" (A Jubilee Memory), from the pen of Mr. A. J. Havránek, was the opening number.....This was followed by the ever-popular legendary play, "Strakonický Dudák" (The Bagpiper of Strakonice), by Josef K. Tyl. Its production bore witness to the fact that it was conscientiously and diligently studied and rehearsed.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

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The celebration of the anniversary was highly successful, and we wish for the school, upon its entry into the second quarter-century of its life, that its unselfish efforts and the self-sacrificing labors of its patrons and the faculty may be accompanied by continued success.

WPA (411) 1101.3075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1921.

CICERO NEWS

Who Will Follow the Good Example?

Collections for the T. G. Masaryk School are progressing nicely--although there are people who have declared that they have no money to give to a Czech school, people who own property and are professionals and expect the patronage of the Czech public. But a large percentage of our people recognize the importance of a Free Thought school in Cicero and co-operate with the bazaar committee according to their individual means, helping to pay off the debt the School had contracted. Among the Czech business institutions, the California Ice Company was the first to donate \$25. This fine example will no doubt find many followers among the Czech corporations and businessmen.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1921.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL

A bit of most gratifying news has reached us from the Ceska Svobodna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Czech Free Thought School Vojta Naprstek. In spite of the raise in tuition which the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodnych Skol (Federation of Czech Free Thought Schools) had found it necessary to introduce, there were over five hundred pupils enrolled in our largest Free Thought school, Vojta Naprstek. It seems that the Free Thought part of our public is beginning to realize the importance of educating our youth so that it may some day serve as a solid support of our national organizations; that it realizes the importance of Free Thought schools in times where sinister, reactionary influences of various churches vie in trapping young souls. The Patronat (Board of Directors) of the School appreciates this large enrollment particularly because this school will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this year. It will be twenty-five years next November 17 since a handful of Free Thought men got together who have "made something out of almost nothing,"

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1921.

and by overcoming obstacles which were being put in their way by the hundreds, laid the foundation for the largest Czech school in the metropolis of American Czechs.

The School will observe the anniversary by a fitting celebration in which its pupils, its alumni, and its friends among the public will participate, and the Patronat is hoping that the public participation will be of really large proportions.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

OPENING OF THE MASARYKOVA SKOLA

Czechoslovak Cicero had a significant national celebration yesterday--the opening of a new school which will carry the name of the first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Tomas G. Masaryk. This was an event of great importance because through continuous and concerted action, the Patronat (school board composed of representatives of associations interested in schools, /patronage/) and our Cicero organizations, as well as individual citizens, have succeeded in providing a permanent building for our Czech school in Cicero, a building owned and administered by our /Czech/ public; hence there is no longer any worry lest a hostile school board will discontinue Czech classes in schools maintained by Cicero taxpayers. It is only proper to mention here that it was the refusal of the town school board to permit the use of rooms for the holding of Czech classes in Cicero public schools which stirred up propaganda for a Czech school building in Cicero; and the work that was started at that time has now been brought to a successful conclusion.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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The cornerstone of the new school building was laid May 8, and yesterday, in the presence of the delegation and the group of Sokols from Czechoslovakia who witnessed and participated in our great Slet (Sokol mass convention) festivities, the School was opened. Thus these guests of ours had an opportunity to attend another important national event in the life of Czechoslovaks in America, the dedication of a Czech school building.

The delegation and the model Sokol group were guests of the Sokol Karel Jonas at a luncheon and, afterward proceeded in the company of men and women Sokols to the new school building on 57th Avenue and 22nd Place.

Our guests received an enthusiastic welcome from our school youth and the assembled public, and to the accompaniment of music of Mr. Cerny's band, were conducted to the platform in front of the school building, after which Mr. Sebek, the chairman of the Patronat, opened the ceremonies.

He welcomed those assembled as well as the guests from the old country, and

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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thanked all associations and individuals whose generosity had made it possible to build this beautiful school which will always serve as evidence of the superiority of the great Czech colony of Cicero.

His speech was followed by the American anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Czech hymn "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Home), sung by the pupils of the School, and afterwards by little Miss Marousek's declamation of an appropriate Czech poem. Then, Mr. Jan Havranek, commander of the Sokolska Zupa Rastislavova (Sokol unit called Zupa of Rastislav) of Brno and a member of the delegation was introduced and addressed those assembled, directing his remarks particularly to our school youth. He said that the delegation has had many unforgettable moments during their stay in America, and one of the most impressive of such moments is the opening of a beautiful, new Czech school. At one of the important occasions, the delegation were painfully touched by the remark that the Czech branch in America is bound to perish, but today they have become convinced that such is not the case. As long as we are building Sokol halls and Czech schools, there is no need for

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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concern about the life of the American branch of the Czechoslovak nation. When the delegation was leaving the old country it was accompanied by a multitude of people who asked the members to greet, on their behalf, our American brothers, to give them their love, and express their gratitude for everything they had done for the liberation of the Czechoslovak nation.

Addressing the youth, Mr. Havranek said: "Far away overseas there is a country where at this time there is night already. In that country there lives a nation from which your father and your mother have descended; a nation which was great at one time, but it weakened, gave up the struggle, and many thought that it would perish, disappear, just as some people think about its branch in America. But that nation took new life, has obtained its freedom and become great again. It is the nation to whom you belong, even if you were not born in Bohemia, or in Moravia, or perhaps in Slovakia. The country in which that nation lives is beautiful, an 'earthly paradise for the eye,' as you sing in the national anthem. Here, your parents have built a school for you in order that you may learn their native tongue, in order that you may

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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become acquainted with the history of the Czechoslovak people, in order that you may acquire love for it and become proud of being children of Czech parents. When I go back to Czechoslovakia and again address my pupils, I shall tell them that I have spoken to you, I shall give them your greetings, and express to them my feelings of joy and pride at having been present at the inauguration of a Czech school in America, and at being able to give you their love. Keep on loving your old country as you have been loving her up to this time, and we in Czechoslovakia shall never forget that there are good Czech people in America, people who love their old country, people who continue building their Sokol halls, their schools, people who live and will live."

Professor Jan Hiller of Czechoslovakia spoke after Mr. Havranek's beautiful address. He discussed briefly the progress of schools and education in Czechoslovakia, and expressed his pleasure at being able to participate in this important ceremony. Then there were a few words by Mr. Psenka--the delegation was unable to stay much longer--followed by an inspection

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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of the new school building after which the delegation left to attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. In the meantime, Mr. O.R. Fuerst was presented to the assemblage and delivered a lengthy talk about the importance of schools in America. He recounted the first struggles of Czech immigrants in Chicago and the great progress the Czechs have made in this Western Metropolis.

After Mr. Fuerst's speech, Miss Helena Krigseis presented the congratulations of the Dorostovy Klub "Czechoslovak" (Czechoslovakian Young People's Club) and was followed by addresses by representatives of various Czechoslovak organizations.

After their speeches the ceremony of the inauguration proper took place.....

The new building has three schoolrooms, all of them light and spacious, well-equipped, and therefore fully suitable for their purpose. The third floor contains a large assembly room, on the first floor there is a dining

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

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room, and the apartment of the building superintendent, Mr. Schneider. Classes in the school will start tomorrow. The school fills a need Cicero has felt for a long time. It cost \$35,000 and the friends of Czech schools will always bear in mind that their generosity will be always needed for the maintenance of our school in Cicero.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

FROM THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL

The Patronat (Board of Directors) of the Ceska Svobodna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Czech Free Thought School) makes the following announcement concerning the enrollment of pupils for the school year now beginning:

The enrollment for the daytime classes of our six-class school will take place Tuesday and Wednesday, September 6 and 7, from four to seven o'clock in the afternoon.

The enrollment for our Saturday and Sunday classes will take place Saturday and Sunday, September 10 and 11, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon. Children of seven or more years of age will be admitted.

The day school tuition is two dollars per pupil per year; the Saturday and Sunday school tuition, three dollars. Tuition is to be paid in two installments, one half at the time of enrollment, the other half at the beginning of the second semester, that is, February 1, 1922.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

IN THE INTEREST OF OUR SCHOOLS

These are the days in which our schools are open for enrollment, an event that should be noticed not only by some of our parents, but by all who care that their children learn the Czech language and preserve at least as much of their Czech feeling as is possible under present conditions. Here we refer not only to our Saturday and Sunday schools to which parents should be sending their children, but also to our gymnastic schools--our Sokol halls with their gymnasiums. In the former the child has an opportunity to learn the Czech language and the great history of his forebears, while the latter see to his physical development; both impart to the child the love of the country where his parents were born. It is to be hoped that the recent great Sokol festivities will act as an incentive to renewed activities in the Sokol halls, and that the Czechoslovaks will, more definitely than ever, come to the conclusion that the education which the Sokol can give to their children can be replaced by nothing else. Let us hope that our Sokol gymnasiums will be filled by our youth, that our parents will see their duty to send their

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

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III C children there. If this hope should be fulfilled, and the patriotic enthusiasm of recent days should bear no other fruit than that, we may feel fully satisfied.

The Czech Free Thought schools have been in no particularly favorable financial position in the past school year. Since Czech classes were eliminated from our public schools, the expenses of the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyshlyh Skol (Federation of Czech Free Thought Schools) have been much greater than before while its income has not grown correspondingly. Particularly during the war, the schools were badly neglected. In addition to that, the number of their pupils has shown a most gratifying growth, a circumstance that would have been most pleasing, if it had not brought with it new worries of a material character. It was no pleasure to try to find the necessary rooms, the needed teachers. It was a constant worry to find a way to pay salaries and defray other growing expenses connected with the conducting of the classes. It is no secret that at the end of the past year, conditions were so bad that the treasurer found it necessary to declare openly he did not know where to

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find the money for the teachers' salaries and other necessary expenses, and the very serious statement was made that only under much more favorable circumstances than those prevailing at that time would it be possible to maintain our schools in their present number, scope, and status. Countrymen who are sincerely interested in our schools found these statements most surprising and disquieting, but the effect of these statements was beneficial. A greater degree of interest in the preservation of Czech schools was stirred up, and the last Posviceni (fall festival in Bohemia, akin to our Thanksgiving Day) has proved that fact by a very large participation, particularly if we consider that it was held at a rather unfavorable period when the whole attention of the Czechoslovak people in Chicago was turned to the great days of the Sokol Slet (mass convention). However, the outcome of the Posviceni was quite satisfactory, and just as gratifying is the fact that a renewed interest in our schools is being evidenced in our associations. This justifies the hope that the greatest danger has been averted and that the future progress of our schools will not be hampered. Of course, all depends upon our associations and individual contributors..

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

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III C It is up to them not to weaken in their interest and see to it that our schools can continue to function.

The Sdruzeni has recently issued a proclamation which declares that it has become necessary to raise the tuition to \$1.50 a year in schools where from three to four **classes** are held every week; to \$2.50 in schools with five classes; and to \$3.00 in Saturday and Sunday schools with seven classes a week. The increase is just a trifling amount which should prevent no one from sending children to a Czech school, not even those who pay \$3.00 a year for every child. That is not a high price for giving the children a good knowledge of their mother tongue. The increase is a matter of necessity, and has been put in force with the approval of all represented bodies. It will make for a larger regular income of the Sdruzeni, and, considering the economics that have been introduced, the hope is justified that our schools will be spared all serious difficulties in the future.

The future success of our schools depends on the support they receive and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

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III C on the amount of understanding with which they are taken advantage of by our parents. To send the children to a Czech school is a duty that nobody should shirk--in the interest of the children themselves. The parents certainly want their children to know how to speak the Czech language, and the instances are by no means rare where such knowledge is necessary in order that the children understand their parents and vice versa. As long as the child is young it prattles Czech; as soon, however, as it starts going to a public school it frequently begins forgetting what it has learned at home, and it is not long before the parents discover that it cannot or does not want to talk Czech. This, of course, is not surprising. Our children come into contact with children who do not talk anything but English, they are using that language in school and on the street, and it is therefore quite natural that they soon forget Czech if the parents neglect to provide them an opportunity to continue using the language and to learn it well. A young child learns rapidly, but it just as rapidly forgets what it has learned if it discontinues making use of it. The knowledge of the Czech language is not only a matter of national duty; it is also an accomplishment

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

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III C that proves of value in practical daily life. The more languages a person knows, the wider is his horizon, the richer his life, and the greater the fund of knowledge he is able to use, particularly in his business. To give their children a thorough knowledge of the Czech language is our parents' first natural obligation toward their children, and with such opportunities as our Free Thought schools offer, there is no excuse for neglecting that obligation. Of no less importance, is their obligation to send the children to Sokol gymnasiums. The recent public performance of the Sokol youth on the occasion of the Sokol Slet must have convinced our parents of the advantages of Sokol training such as is given by all our Sokol units.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE MISTNI SDRUZENI
SVAZU SVOBODOMYSLNYCH V CHICAGU

The meeting of the Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslnych v Chicagu (Local Alliance of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers in Chicago), held July 25, 1921, was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Mikolas, at 8 P.M., in the presence of forty-one members and delegates. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The reading of communications followed. The following societies announced their new delegates: Trocnov Court No. 15 of the Bohemian American Foresters, Mr. Joseph Jirgl; Kalifornie Lodge No. 62 of the Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood, Mrs Marie Bulicek; Jolly Friends Club, Mr.. Joseph Pec.

The Statni Svaz Svobodomyslnych Statu Illinois (Federation of Bohemian Free-thinkers of the State of Illinois) in its communication requests that a delegate to its organization be appointed. The request was approved.....

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

of America) and with the representatives of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago). But at the said meeting attacks were made on them by the delegates to the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni and the privilege of the floor was refused to them. At this meeting it should have been explained why the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu should not arrange the Posvicenska Slavnost (Country-wake Festival) under the auspices of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe.

Mr. Joseph M. Musil then reported on the meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. In that meeting it was resolved that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol would not co-operate with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni in arranging the Posvicenska Slavnost. After the presentation of these reports a lively debate ensued in which the following delegates took part: J. Pelant, Anton Zdarsky, Bohumil Dufek, Joseph Kroc, Vojtech Cada, V. K. Soukup, Joseph Mikolas, Joseph M. Musil, Mrs. M. Hudec, Mrs. Anna Kroc, and others. Some of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36215

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

the delegates recommended that our Bohemian societies and organizations be urged through our daily newspapers to buy the admission tickets to the Posvicenska Slavnost which will be arranged by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni for the benefit of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol, but to send the money for them directly to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. Other delegates again recommended that our people, who have been intentionally misinformed on this matter, be informed that the Posvicenska Slavnost will be arranged by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni only and that our people should act accordingly. It was finally resolved that the minutes of this meeting be published in Bohemian daily newspapers so that our Bohemian free thought people of Chicago would be properly informed on this matter.

The report on a theatrical performance, "Vojnarka," was presented and according to which the net proceeds of the performance amounted to \$293.40.

The report on the Protestni Manifestace (Protest Manifestation) reads as follows:

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

receipts, \$1118.20; expenditures, \$888.03; Net proceeds, \$230.17.

Both these reports were approved and it was resolved to publish them in our newspapers and in the organ of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných v Americe (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America), Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason). The chairman thanked the arrangements committee and all those who helped to make the theatrical performance and the Protestní Manifestace successful. It was also resolved that at the time these reports are published our societies which heretofore have not paid for the admission tickets to the Protestní Manifestace or which did not return them be requested to do so as soon as possible.

It was then unanimously agreed that the proceeds of both enterprises be donated to the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyšlných Škol; thus our Bohemian free thought schools will be enriched by the sum of \$523.57. It was resolved that a request be presented by our delegates at the next meeting of the Sdružení Českých Svobodo-

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myslных Skol, requesting the said organization to arrange its own enterprise on a larger scale, and that the Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslных v Chicagu will see to it that the proceeds of such enterprise be as great as possible.

Mr. Joseph M. Musil then presented a report of the Statni Svaz Svobodomyslных Statu Illinois. From this report it was apparent that toward the end of the month of August two new Mistni Sdruzeni (Local Alliances) will be founded in the State of Illinois; one in Town of Lake, August 29, and one in Cicero, August 30. The report was acknowledged.....

It was resolved that all the members whose dues are in arrears be reported in the next meeting. The financial secretary will notify these, and those who fail to pay their dues will be excluded.

Receipts in this meeting amounted to \$561.07; expenditures, \$554.57; cash on hand, \$1,010.91.

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The meeting then was adjourned.

V. K. Soukup, secretary;
Joseph Mikolas, chairman.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

ATTENTION BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT PEOPLE

Friends! The teachers of the Bohemian Free Thought schools, to whom it is of great importance that the mission of the schools be successfully accomplished, are quite concerned about the quarrel which has recently arisen regarding the Posvicenska Slavnost (Country-wake Festival). The proceeds of the festival are to be donated to the Bohemian Free Thought schools to further their activities. The teachers of the Free Thought schools are well informed and are aware of the difficult problems facing these institutions. They know very well how difficult a task it is to scrape together enough money to carry on; well known is the sentiment which accompanied the work of the teachers, that conscientious work which begins when the child is entrusted to the care of a Bohemian teacher and continues until the child leaves the school on its life's journey; when the teachers hope that the child educated in our schools will some day fill the places of our workers, the places which for various reasons may be left vacant.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

No one knows better the great joy of a teacher when his efforts have met with success; at the same time nobody else can feel the bitter disappointment of the teacher when he sees that, because of either fate or unfavorable conditions, his efforts did not bring the desired results.

Joy, hope, and also grief accompany our strenuous work but, in spite of all obstacles, we do our work with love, knowing that we do not work for ourselves, but for the success of the future life of those whom fate selected to take our places when we pass on.

Up to the present time we had not said anything; we were taking care of our schools only, but now we see that the unfortunate quarrel is endangering the very foundations of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. Although everybody knows and is aware of the fact that there is danger, that because of insufficient funds the Bohemian Free Thought schools may be forced to close, no one as yet has been found who would issue warnings; no one to act as an appeaser of human passions; no one to urge the embittered brothers to wake up, to think

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over what they are doing; no one to tell them to stop the quarrel which brings only weakness, distrust, and hate, and which may endanger not only this project, but also our mutual undertakings in the future to the great joy of the enemies of the Bohemian Free Thought movement.

At this difficult time the Bohemian teachers are aroused, and at their conference, held for the purpose of finding a way to stop this quarrel and to save whatever there is possible to save, agreed that our people must be awakened to their duty; that they must be told of the dangers of this fratricidal struggle; that it must be prevented.

Therefore, we appeal to all of you, who have the success of the Bohemian Free Thought schools at heart, we beg of you: Stop! Wake up! We stand by our schools as directed by our conscience and, therefore, we have decided to give you warning. The teachers, at their conference, which was attended by the Messrs. V. Straka, F. Vlach, V. Fuks, and H. Farsky, and Mesdames E. Raeck, Z. Koller, H. Weiner, I. Walter, and M. Bartuska found that a possibility of

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settling this quarrel still exists. Taking into consideration that in this quarrel we have been neutral, we present the following proposal:

You, who have been engaged in this, but who, at the same time, have the interest of the schools in mind, show your good will by doing a good deed which will not be in the least humiliating. Step aside and make room for volunteers from our ranks who will take the plans of the Posvicenska Slavnost into their own hands. We offer you our name, the good name of the Bohemian Free Thought School Teachers Association, under which auspices the Posvicenska Slavnost should be arranged and with your co-operation we believe that the work, now so far advanced, will be brought to a successful end.

We propose that the Posvicenska Slavnost be arranged under the auspices of the Sbor Ucitelu Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Bohemian Free Thought School Teachers Association). In that case, the cause of contention will be removed and we will be able to successfully accomplish that which was planned through difficulties.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1921.

Countrymen and countrywomen! Be of good will!

It is not too late; there still is time to make amends and you are therefore invited to attend a joint meeting which will be held Wednesday, August 10, at 8 P. M. in the lower hall of the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School. Everyone who is interested in the planning of the Posvicenska Slavnost should come to this meeting. Throw away your prejudice, put your shoulder to the wheel and help bring the task to a successful end. You and we, then, will be rewarded in the knowledge that, in spite of all the obstacles, the work for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools was brought to a successful end. The result then will be a lesson and an example for the future, not only to us, but to, we hope, our children.

The teachers of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH
SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL

Following are the minutes of the regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslных Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), held July 16, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, in the presence of all the officers and a large number of the delegates. The minutes of the previous regular meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the special meeting held July 2 were also approved. In the special meeting it had been decided to politely ask the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) whether it would be willing to transfer the use of Pilsen Park to the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslных Skol because the Sdruzeni decided to arrange the Posvicenska Slavnost

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(Country-wake Festival) independently. Should the request be denied, the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol will call off the Posvicenska Slavnost and arrange another festival later on under its own auspices.

The reading of communications followed. The arrangements committee of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union), in its communication, sent five complimentary tickets to a picnic which will be held July 31 in Mrs. Matas' grove, located near the Bohemian National Cemetery, and Mr. Machek asked the delegates to attend this picnic because twenty-five per cent of the net proceeds of the picnic will be donated to the Bohemian **Free Thought Schools**. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged and the delegates were requested to attend the picnic.

The Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood sent a gift of \$2 instead of buying tickets to a festival. The receipt of the letter was acknowledged and a letter of thanks will be sent to the Grand Lodge.

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The Patronat Skoly F. B. Zdrubek (board of trustees of the F. B. Zdrubek Free Thought School) announced that the tuition for the pupils of this school was increased, and at the same time asked that our people be notified about the change before the beginning of the next school year. The receipt of the letter was acknowledged and proper notification of the change will be given through our daily newspapers.

A letter sent by the Patronat Skoly T. G. Masaryk (board of trustees of the T. G. Masaryk /Bohemian Free Thought School of Cicero, Illinois/) was read. The Patronat informed us that in one of its meetings it had unanimously decided to establish a fifth grade in its school, and at the same time asked for permission to set up that grade. The teacher, Mrs. Raack, did not recommend the fifth grade because, as she said, an educational program for the fifth grade must be prepared and worked out.

The treasurer, Dr. A. Mueller, said: "In the first place we have no money. Recently we were forced to sell \$500 worth of bonds in order to pay the teachers'

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salaries. Fortunately we did not lose anything while selling these bonds because Mr. James F. Stepina paid full value for them." Dr. Mueller did not recommend and was not in favor of additional expenses because, as he said, we still have to pay \$800 for school books. Mrs. Radesinsky then moved that the letter be tabled and the Patronat Skoly T. G. Masaryk informed that, as long as we are not prepared for the fifth grade, permission for the establishment of the same will not be granted. The motion was carried.

In a letter received from the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe, the Chicago district announced that the request of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol, regarding the Posvicenska Slavnost, was rejected because the Chicago district considered it a duty to carry out the planned activities; the Sdruzeni also asked the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol to act according to its former resolution and support the project to the best of its ability so that success may be achieved.

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The delegate, Mr. Matejka, said: "In the special meeting it was resolved that we would not join the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe in arranging the Posvicenska Slavnost if the Sdruzeni would not let us arrange the festival independently. The Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe refused to transfer the use of Pilsen Park and therefore, as it was resolved before, the festival is called off and we will arrange something else later on."

The delegate, Mrs. Soucek, said: "The special meeting should not have been called. The delegates who would represent our societies and organizations on the committee for the Posvicenska Slavnost were already appointed in the meetings of our societies and organizations, and the delegates to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol also agreed to arrange the festival."

The delegate, Mr. Jelinek, said: "The special meeting had to be called, and I am surprised that you are saying that it is too late now. At the conference of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America),

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held some time ago, eighty delegates of various societies voted against the proposal to arrange the festival with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni. At the meeting of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych of Chicago one hundred and twenty-five delegates unanimously voted against the same proposal and, therefore, the calling of the special meeting was justified. And when the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni refused to comply with the request of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol, the festival is being called off, as it was resolved before."

The delegate, Mr. Hudecek, inquired whether the special meeting was called in compliance with the bylaws, and who was responsible for the meeting being called.

The secretary, Mr. Karel Soukup, replied: "I called the special meeting after a consultation with seven delegates who signed a petition that an order for the calling of a special meeting be issued. The bylaws of the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyslnych Skol direct that the chairman and the secretary have the right

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to call a meeting, or that upon the request of five delegates a special meeting must be called. The special meeting therefore was lawful and valid."

The delegate, Mr. Musil, then reported on the result of negotiations with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni. His report read as follow:

"Brothers Mikolas, Cada, and myself visited the meeting of the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Sdruzeni v Americe but we had to be satisfied with just listening; we could not get the floor. At the meeting one of the delegates to the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni expressed his surprise at the situation, saying that he was sure a resolution had been passed to the effect that if the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol entered a protest the Sdruzeni would be granted the use of Pilsen Park. But the rest of the delegates refused to consider the proposition. The special meeting was called through the efforts of the secretary and the delegates; the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, did not act properly as an officer of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol when he, after the meeting, reported through our daily newspapers that the festival would be held. He published this report in spite of the fact that at the

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special meeting it was resolved that the festival would be called off if the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni refused to transfer the use of Pilsen Park to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol and permit it to arrange the festival independently."

The chairman, Mr. Tichava, then took the floor and said that no other chairman had done more for the schools than he, and for that he is being criticized. The delegate, Mrs. Dobias, said that although Mr. Tichava acted hastily when he published the report in our daily newspapers, his work for the benefit of our schools must be recognized. The delegate, Mrs. Radesinsky, then said that the chairman had no right to publish a report that we are willing to arrange the festival with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni when it had been decided that the festival would be called off. Now the people are criticizing us because we voted to call off the festival and then permitted a proclamation, signed by the chairman, to appear in the newspapers announcing that the festival would be held. Such an act is not befitting **an officer of the**

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Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslных Skol. Such assumption of authority is belittling to the delegates.

The delegate, Mr. Karel Soukup, then said that he was present at both meetings and was surprised by the action of the delegates of the Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslных Skoly T. G. Masaryk (board of trustees of the T. G. Masaryk Bohemian Free Thought School, who represent the said Patronat in the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni. Both these delegates expressed themselves very forcibly, stating that the Patronat of Cicero never consented to remove the name of the Chicago district of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni as the arranger of the Posvicenska Slavnost. The Patronat of Cicero is affiliated with the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslных Skol and cannot legally oppose the decisions of the Sdruzeni; therefore such action deserves denunciation. Further debating was discontinued. The Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslных Skol will not participate in the festival as it was resolved at the special meeting before.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1921.

The delegate, Mrs. Stary, presented the financial report on a children's theatrical performance, given May 22 at the Sokol Chicago Hall. The net proceeds of the performance was \$512.51.....

The delegate, Mrs. Dobias, presented the financial report on a theatrical performance given for the benefit of Bohemian free thought schools at the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall. The net proceeds of the performance amounted to \$47.52.

Inasmuch as there was no other business on hand, the reading of receipts and expenditures followed and the meeting was adjourned by the chairman.

Karel Soukup, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1921.

IN BEHALF OF THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The children who attend the J. A. Komensky Free Thought School collected the sum of \$36.50 for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. [Names of children and the amount collected by each are omitted in translation.]

The children who attend the Mikulas Ales Free Thought School in Cicero, Illinois, collected the sum of \$23.90.

In the name of the Federation of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools, I hereby thank all those who contributed. I remain

Respectfully yours,
Vojta Straka, teacher.

[The total amount collected, amounting to \$59.40 [sic], was deposited in our office.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1921.

A VACATION SCHOOL

Through the efforts of Reverend Dr. Vaclav Vanek, a vacation school for Bohemian children between the ages of four and fourteen years will be opened at the Hubbard Memorial Church, 2530 South Lawndale Avenue, Monday, June 27, at 9 A.M. The school will be open every day except Saturday and Sunday from 9 to 11:30 A.M. At this school various subjects such as the weaving of hammocks, the making of baskets, etc., will be taught. For children between the ages of four and seven a children's garden will be prepared. The school will be under the direction of the Reverend J. Krenek, and expert teachers will instruct the children. The school will be open until August 1, and no tuition will be charged. One day of the week will be devoted to excursions for nature study.

Registration for the school will be held next Monday, June 27, at 9 A.M.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1921.

THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH SVOBODOMYSLYNYCH SKOL
V CHICAGU

Following are the minutes of the regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslynych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), held May 18, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, in the presence of all the officers and a large number of the delegates. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. Then followed the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee which also were approved as read.

The chairman reported that he had overheard a remark to the effect that the delegates assembled in a regular meeting have nothing to do with the minutes of the meetings of the executive committee, and that they have no authority to

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pass any decision upon the same. But that, he said, is absolutely unthinkable because only in the regular meetings of the delegates may any change regarding the expenditures, etc., be decided upon. All these changes may be proposed and worked out only in the meetings of the executive committee and then presented in the regular meetings of the delegates where they are either approved or rejected, for only in the regular meeting of the delegates may any changes be decided upon, and only in the regular meeting may financial questions concerning the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol be authenticated. The explanation of the chairman was accepted by the delegates.

The motion of Mrs. Radesinsky, who is willing to ask the Dramaticka Jednota (Bohemian Dramatic Association of Chicago) to arrange a theatrical performance for the benefit of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol, was carried, and Mrs. Radesinsky was authorized to ask the said Jednota to donate the net proceeds of the one theatrical performance to the above-mentioned purpose.

The treasurer, Dr. Antonin Mueller, reported that the treasury of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol is almost empty, and that he does not know if he

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will have enough cash on hand to pay the salaries of the teachers at the end of this month. He also censured the teachers and said that they should teach the children along such lines as to enable the pupils to acquire a better perspective for their future life. He also complained that the Svobodna Skola (Free School), a periodical, is full of fairy tales, and that more care should be taken that the material in the Svobodna Skola be more useful and more educational.

A report on the conference of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) followed. At the conference of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, held May 30, 1921, it was resolved that the entire, net proceeds of the free-thinkers festival, which is being arranged for July 3, 1921, and one half of the net proceeds of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych 1921 (National Tax of Bohemian Freethinkers for 1921) be donated to the Bohemian free thought schools, provided that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol will refuse to arrange the Posvicenska Slavnost (Countrywake Festival) on August 21, in co-operation with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America).

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Mr. Vaclav Vohralik, member of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, inquired if two delegates of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych will be accepted, and deposited the sum of ten dollars as the initial fee. He further asked the chairman for the privilege of the floor, and his request was granted. He then expressed himself as follows: The Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol asked the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe for aid, and with the aid of this organization it intends to arrange a Posvicenska slavnost. This action of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol is not approved by the Svaz Svobodomyslnych. The Bohemian free thought schools should not accept support from religious societies and national organizations, but, in the first place, should seek the aid of Bohemian freethinkers who have always built and supported the schools.

The title itself, the "Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol," plainly shows that the Bohemian free thought schools should seek aid from the Svaz Svobodomyslnych and from the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni which has no intention of helping the schools, but is figuring that with the help of the Bohemian free thought

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schools the existence of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni could be prolonged. Mr. Vohralik further requested the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol to arrange its own Posvicenska Slavnost and to interrupt its connections with the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni.

The chairman then took the floor and, regarding the matter of the Posvicenska Slavnost, replied as follows:

"The delegates to the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol, in one of their meetings, instructed me to induce the Svaz Svobodomyslnych to donate a part of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych 1920 for the benefit of the Bohemian free thought schools. But in the meeting of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, it was resolved to use the collected money for the propagation of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), a free thought periodical. In that meeting I explained that we were expecting that part of the collected money would be donated for the benefit of our schools, but no attention was given to my appeal. Later on, at the second meeting of

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the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, Mr. V. Petrzelka expressed a wish that the children in our schools must be instructed only along the line of free thought. I explained again that more money is needed, and that without money we can do nothing. But no one moved to say: 'Let us appropriate some money for the benefit of the schools and help them out'. Afterwards I was requested to find out if the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni would be willing to help. In the name of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol, I appealed to the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni for aid. I was told that no financial aid could be given, but an arrangement will be made to benefit the schools. First, it was agreed to arrange a bazaar for the benefit of the schools. But not being able to secure a hall, it was finally decided to donate the proceeds of the Posvicenska Slavnost to the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych.Skol. The fault, therefore, does not lie with us but the Svaz Svobodomyslnych. If the Svaz is willing to take care of the schools now, why did it not take care of them at that time? The Svaz Svobodomyslnych must have known about the Posvicenska Slavnost a long time ago because the matter has been under negotiation since December of last year. The Svaz Svobodomyslnych did not take care of the schools during the

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period of the World War until now and, therefore, it has no right to encroach upon this Posvicenska Slavnost, which will be arranged for the benefit of the free thought schools, because it is too late now. But I urge Mr. Vohralik to work and see to it that plenty of money be made at the freethinkers festival, which will be held July 3, because the free thought schools are in need of money and will always be thankful to the Svaz Svobodomyslnych for any contribution."

Mrs. Dobias then took the floor and spoke as follows: "It is too late now to make any changes because the preparatory work for the Posvicenska Slavnost is in full swing. The school children of free thought schools as well as the children of Catholic schools have been collecting money for a contest which will be held at the Posvicenska Slavnost."

The delegate, Mrs. Stary, said: "We can do nothing now. The Posvicenska Slavnost must be held because the delegates of our organizations, lodges, and clubs

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have already been elected and will hold their meeting on June 22. At this meeting, which will be held at the Vojta Naprstek Free Thought School, officers will be elected and the program for the festival will be approved. The Svaz Svobodomyslnych should support the Bohemian free thought schools because we are the same people who belong to the same organizations and the same societies."

The delegate, Mr. Machek, said: "The Svaz Svobodomyslnych could have helped the schools a long time ago and we will gladly accept every aid; but we do not want to destroy, we want to build. He further asked that the Svaz Svobodomyslnych be invited to participate in the Posvicenska Slavnost.

Mr. Vaclav Vohralik then asked if two delegates of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych would be accepted and if the right to speak and to vote would be given them. The chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, explained that according to the bylaws of the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyslnych skol only the delegates of those organizations and societies which pay assessments for everyone of their members shall have

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the right to speak and to vote at the meetings of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol but, he said, he will let the delegates decide the matter. The secretary, Mr. Karel Soukup, urged the delegates to accept the delegates of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych because the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol is obliged to accept these delegates if requested. The vote was taken and Mr. Vaclav Vohralik and Mr. Joseph Musil were unanimously accepted as the delegates of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. Mr. V. Vohralik moved to appoint a committee which would explain the matter of arranging the Posvicenska Slavnost at the next meeting of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych. The following delegates were appointed as members of the committee: Mr. Dobias, Mr. Karel Soukup and Mr. Stromayer.

Mrs. Cepelak presented her resignation from the office of financial secretary of the executive committee. Mrs. Mirovsky was then elected as her successor.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1921.

The motion of Mrs. Radesinsky, that the day schools be opened in September and closed June 1, was carried through. Mrs. Stary reported that she had received the sum of ten dollars and fifty cents for a picture which was donated and sold for the benefit of the Bohemian free thought schools. We thank Mrs. Stary for her generous efforts which are worthy of being copied.

Inasmuch as there was no other business to be transacted, the reading of receipts and expenditures followed, and the meeting was adjourned.

Karel Soukup, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 3

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE SVOBODOMYSLNA SKOLA TOMAS G. MASARYK V CICERO

Following is the financial report of the arrangements committee for the laying of the cornerstone of the Svobodomyslna Skola Tomas G. Masaryk v Cicero (Thomas G. Masaryk Free Thought School of Cicero) building, held May 8, 1921:

Receipts

Contributions.	\$2,442.00
Proceeds from tagging	640.56
Total receipts	<u>\$3,082.56</u>

Expenditures.	<u>\$ 233.12</u>
Net proceeds of the celebration	\$2,849.44

For the arrangement committee:

Frank Suchy, chairman;
Joseph Holy, secretary;
Joseph Cerny, Albert Sebek, V. Kosl.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1921.

Additional contributions may be sent to the secretary of the building committee,
Mr. Frank Suchy, 5522 West 24th Street, Cicero, Illinois.

100-111-550-30975

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1921.

TO THE ATTENTION OF OUR COUNTRYMEN
OF CICERO AND VICINITY

As it is generally known to the Bohemian people of Cicero and vicinity, the Patronat Svobodomyslne Skoly Tomas Masaryk (the board of trustees of the Tomas Masaryk Free Thought School) erected a new school building. Thereby a very good opportunity is given to every enlightened Bohemian to buy bonds which the Patronat is offering for sale in \$50, \$100, and \$500 denominations. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the school building; they pay five per cent interest and will be liquidated in 1926. All the Bohemian free thought societies guarantee these bonds and, therefore, no loss may occur to the holders. It is also necessary to mention that your bank account brings three per cent interest only and here is a chance to get five per cent. Besides that the bonds are just as good as cash money and in case of necessity any bank will cash them. A beautiful patriotic duty toward the Bohemian free thought schools will be performed by everyone who buys these bonds.

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1921.

Applications may be made every last Monday of the month at the Patronat, 5504 West 23rd Street, or any day at the following members of the bond committee: Mr. Vaclav Cibulka, 5619 West 23rd Street; Mr. V. Sichrovsky, 5226 West 25th Place, and Mr. V. Horak, 2508 South 58th Avenue, all of Cicero, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH
SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL V CHICAGU

Following are the minutes of the regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), held May 21, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, in the presence of all the officers and a large number of delegates. After the delegates were welcomed by Mr. Tichava, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting followed. The minutes were approved as read. The minutes of the past meeting of the executive committee were also approved.

The reading of letters followed. A letter received from Mr. Joseph Macha, former school teacher at the Vojta Naprstek Free Thought School, was read. At the present time he is an employee at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C.,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

and in his letter he asks for a letter of recommendation. His request was acknowledged and the secretary was ordered to answer. The Bohemian California Branch of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) sends a gift of \$25 for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. The gift was acknowledged and the secretary was ordered to send a letter of thanks. The Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union), through its secretary, Mr. Adolph Hrusa, informs the Federation that twenty-five percent of the net proceeds of a picnic, which is to be given by the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota, July 31, 1921, will be donated to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. It was acknowledged and the secretary was ordered to send a letter of thanks. The Patronat Skoly Jan Neruda (board of trustees of the Jan Neruda Free Thought School) informs the Federation that it is repaying the sum of \$300 which sum was loaned to the Patronat by the Federation some time ago for the erection of a school building. The remittance was acknowledged. The Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Societies sends the sum of \$10 as a voluntary contribution.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

The meeting continued with the reading of the quarterly report of the editor of the Svobodna Skola (Free School). The report was approved. The executive committee recommended that the school children pay the sum of one dollar for three months; fifty cents of this amount will be turned over to the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. During the debate which followed, a motion was made to postpone the vote upon this question for one month. Mr. Hudecek's motion that the vote be taken at once, because the money is needed, was seconded by a delegate of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Unity of Bohemian Ladies). The vote was then taken and nineteen delegates voted in favor of the payment of one dollar for three months. Sixteen delegates voted for the postponement, and the rest of the delegates did not vote. It was further called to attention that only the free thought idea should be taught at the schools. Mr. Prochazka, in his speech, attacked the textbooks; he said that there is very little free thought reading, and he also complained that the schools are not free thought schools at all. Mrs. Polak then explained that the free thought ideas are taught at the schools, but that more money is needed for the maintenance of the teachers, and furthermore,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

that the attendance at the school classes is not as great as it should be. The chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, mentioned that there is very little chance of accomplishing a great deal because, in the first place, in order to accomplish anything there must be sufficient funds to pay the teachers. In addition, the teachers must be ordered to teach along the lines of free thought. It was resolved that after vacations one of the teachers shall visit each class once every week and lecture on free thought exclusively.

Mrs. Cepelak, financial secretary of the Federation, reported that she sent letters to thirty Bohemian banks and business establishments requesting contributions in behalf of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. Only two banks responded and each sent a contribution of \$10. These were the Adams State Bank and the Twenty-sixth Street State Bank. Mrs. Radesinsky presented a motion that the Bohemian amateur dramatic clubs be asked to arrange a theatrical performance at least once a year for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. The motion was carried. Mrs. Tobias then reported on the theatrical performance which was

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

given at the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall, and said that the proceeds will be fair. The chairman, Mr. Tichava, thanked Mrs. Tobias and Mrs. Wainer for their good will, because only through their efforts was the success of the theatrical performance attained. The chairman reported that the Chicago district committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe appropriated the sum of \$200 to be used to cover the running expenses connected with the arrangement of the Posvicenska Slavnost (Countrywake Festival) and which will be arranged for the benefit of the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomylnych Skol v Chicagu.

As there was no other business on hand, the reading of receipts and expenditures followed.

Karel Soukup, secretary.

MPA (L.) PROJ. 1007

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1921.

A BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN CICERO

The Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslne Skoly v Cicero (Board of Trustees of the Bohemian Free Thought School in Cicero), after preliminary activities, recently started to build a Bohemian school. At the present time, when immigration is so restricted and further progress of our Bohemian-American branch so endangered, the erection of a new Bohemian school surely is a project which deserves all of our attention, especially in Cicero where the Bohemian element predominates.

An important matter with which the building committee is confronted is the problem of finance. Although there were various organizations and individuals that contributed toward this purpose, much more is needed. Therefore we let our countrymen who sympathize with this project know that whoever contributes the sum of ten dollars will become an honorable contributing member, and by contributing the sum of fifty dollars will become a member of the Board of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 5-1-10-1

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BOHEMIAN

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Jenni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1921.

Trustees. In the past meeting of the building committee, a special committee was appointed. Members of this committee are authorized to call upon our businessmen and collect these contributions. Should some of our countrymen not be visited by these committee members and should such countrymen be willing to make contributions, they may communicate with the secretary, Mr. Vaclav Kesi, 5321 West 25th Place, Cicero, Illinois, or send **his** contribution directly to the treasurer, Mr. Frank Suchy, 5522 West 24th Street, Cicero, Illinois. All carpenters and bricklayers who would be willing to donate work on the building for a day or more should communicate with the general contractor, Mr. Julius Kinst, 2213 South 59th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, who will give them more detailed information.

The members of the Board of Trustees firmly hope that their drive for new members will not be in vain inasmuch as there is no business project involved, but our children are to be considered. And if we preserve these children for our mother tongue we will thus insure the continuing of our Free Thought .

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1921.

organizations, which are such important factors in our public life.

The next meeting of the building committee will be held Monday, March 14, 1921. All members are requested to attend.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1911.

THE VOJTA NÁPRSTEK SCHOOL
Twenty-fourth New Year's Festival a Success

The Česká Svobodomyslná Škola Vojta Náprstek (Vojta Náprstek Bohemian Free Thought School), which without exaggeration may be called the pride of Bohemian Freethinkers of Chicago, very seldom appears in public with a project of its own. But if it does make a public appearance, it is done so successfully that many of its friends and patrons are always pleasantly surprised.

The last time the school appeared in public was at the New Year's festival held at Sokol Chicago hall on Saturday afternoon. The festival was attended by a large number of our people. School children of the preparatory school and of various grades participated in the program under the supervision of their teachers, Mr. Fr. Vlach, Mrs. Beránek, Mrs. Weiner, and Mrs. Hulka. Various numbers on the program were very beautifully presented by the school children. We must also mention the fact that members of the Junior Club of the Vojta Náprstek School participated in the program.

II B 2 fIII CIII ADenní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1920.BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL IN CICERO

A great number of children attend the Bohemian classes which at present are held in Cicero public schools, and the trustees of the Bohemian Free-Thought Schools is hopeful that, when a new Bohemian school building is erected, interest in Bohemian schools will be still greater. After six Bohemian classes had been opened in the Woodrow Wilson Public School, so many applications were received that three additional classes were opened in the Burnham Public School at 18th Street and 59th Avenue to accommodate children of the Warren Park district.

The proceeds of the collection previously undertaken for the benefit of a Bohemian school totalled seven thousand dollars; therefore the trustees of the Bohemian Free-Thought School decided to begin with the erection of a new Bohemian school building immediately. Lots on 57th Avenue and 22nd Place have been purchased, thus assuring that the new school building will be situated in the center of Cicero's Bohemian community.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1920.

According to preliminary plans already outlined, the building will consist of six large classrooms and one larger hall, which will be divided by a special solid curtain instead of a partition in order to provide additional classrooms. Work on the new building will begin as soon as final estimates are received. To begin construction work in winter time is considered especially advantageous because of the fact that many generous Bohemian bricklayers and carpenters are expected to offer their services free of charge. The chairman of the building committee, Mr. Jan Šebek, announces that about twenty offers of this nature have already been received.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1920.

TEACHERS WANTED

The Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago) is in need of several temporary teachers, mostly for teaching on Saturday. Applicants must be graduates of Bohemian high schools and be of Free Thought sentiment. Applications, together with documents giving evidence of ability, must be sent to the secretary, Mrs. K. Radesinsky, 3503 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30775

Denní Ilasatel, Oct. 19, 1920.

AN IMPORTANT COURSE OF LECTURES ON HOW TO GAIN
RECOGNITION IN PUBLIC LIFE

The American people still are not properly acquainted with the cultural development of us Bohemians, because many of our fellow countrymen are not well versed in the proper use of the English language in public. Therefore, it quite often happens that Bohemian-Americans are not represented at various meetings where they could voice their opinions on various important questions and gain honor and recognition for the Bohemian-American element.

It is possible to overcome this deficiency only by training. Consequently, a course of lectures on community speaking is being held at the Farragut Public School, 23rd Street and Spaulding Avenue, in Room 302. The lectures will be given twice a week--that is, Tuesday and Friday evenings--at 7:30.

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1920.

An expert teacher, Miss Claire O'Hair, a graduate of the University of Illinois, is in charge of the courses. It is to be regretted that last Friday only six Bohemians were present. The course of lectures provides good training, the teacher is excellent, and it is up to us to take advantage of this opportunity. Many of us could gain recognition in public life and push aside many a "know-nothing" who holds his position only by his nerve and a glib tongue.

There are many people among us who have good common sense and only lack experience in public speaking. Now here is our chance to get rid of this handicap. Let us hope that on next Tuesday Room 302 will be crowded with Bohemian men and women.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1920.

BOHEMIAN SCHOOL CLASSES IN CICERO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The injustice committed by the old school board upon the Bohemian school of Cicero has been undone. The arrogant action of the old school board, which not only threw the Bohemian classes out of the public schools, but also vulgarly insulted **Bohemian** children and their parents, induced citizens of Bohemian origin to elect new members to the Cicero School Board--people of good will, sincere fellow countrymen, and righteous Americans.

These new members of the school board resolved at the meeting held yesterday that the Saturday Bohemian classes may use the public school buildings again. At yesterday's meeting the matter was brought up by Mr. Frank Petru, president of the school board, who then introduced the representatives of Sokol Karel Jonas (a unit of the American Sokol Union), Messrs. V. Cada, Karel Smiricky, and Blazek. These men explained in their speeches to members of the board how the Bohemian classes are conducted and how important it is to have them. They proved that the teaching of the Bohemian language

WPA (H) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1920.

does not prevent the children from being good Americans. They refuted the accusations brought forth by the old school board and pledged themselves that the Bohemian school classes in public school buildings will be conducted in such a manner that no one with a sense of justice will have any reason whatsoever to complain. The school board then unanimously resolved to permit the Bohemian school to hold its classes in public school buildings.

Undoubtedly, a week from tomorrow the Bohemian schools will move into the public school buildings. Notification as to which of the public school buildings will be used and more detailed information will be given by competent officers. The school board recommended that the Bohemian school classes be under the guidance of a supervising committee, one member of which will be a member of the school board. This committee will meet next week in order to work out the regulations and prepare everything to inaugurate the teaching of Bohemian language in Cicero public school buildings again.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1920

FOR A BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN CICERO

Recently a collection for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a new Bohemian school, which at present has no desirable premises and the progress of which is not such as could be desired, has started in every Bohemian community of Cicero.

A considerable number of generous ladies are calling upon every Bohemian family, and it is hoped that their efforts will result in the desired success. The extensive campaign will undoubtedly be closed within the next few days, and it is only to be wished that it will bring in a sufficient amount to enable the community to make further steps to secure a permanent home for the Bohemian school of Cicero.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1920.

A BOHEMIAN CHILD BELONGS TO A BOHEMIAN SCHOOL

It is The Duty of Bohemian Parents that
Their Children Learn the Mother Tongue

Our nation succeeded in gaining its independence, and with it a road to the highest culture is wide open. Our nation had to fight the old Austrian Government for every new school, because the Government's intentions were to keep our nation in the shackles of not only physical but also mental slavery. The Austrian Government's intentions were to ruin our nation.

But now everything is different. The tyrants have fallen and the sun of liberty shines brightly upon our old homeland. The Bohemian people have a brilliant future ahead of them and will soon regain everything in the cultural field of which they were robbed by their enemies, who are now defeated and removed.

The greatest instrument for the liberation of our nation has been the .

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1920.

Bohemian school, where our children have learned to know the glorious past of our forefathers and have thus learned to discern the enemies of the Bohemian people. The school has proved that only a nation having the power of thought is able to survive.

The Czechoslovak nation is now politically free and soon will become economically independent. The result of this will be that it may become a Free Thought nation, because with the help of Free Thought schools, it will get rid of all its superstitions and social prejudices.

We here in America have helped with all our power to liberate our brothers and sisters in Czechoslovakia. We have proved that we are still alive and able to survive. The contacts with our native land are again substantially strengthened. We will again be encouraged to preserve the Bohemian language among our children, to whom we can proudly point out that the old spirit of the Taborites is still living within us.

Our motto must be the following: Let there not be a single child of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1920.

Bohemian parents who will not be educated in the Bohemian mother tongue.

The Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago and vicinity is urging Bohemian Free Thought parents to perform their national and human duties. It urges them to send their children to the Bohemian Free Thought schools. There is no reason why they cannot do so. The Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools is concerned with providing good teachers and good premises. In these efforts the Federation is supported by all Free Thought organizations and individuals whose generosity will be best rewarded if our Bohemian Free Thought schools are filled and we shall be able to establish several additional schools.

Our Bohemian Free Thought schools will open on Tuesday, September 7. Therefore, bring your children to the nearest school and register them.

The Saturday and Sunday classes will open on September 11 and September 12, respectively. It is presumed that everybody will perform his duty as a Free-thinker!

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1920.

NEWS FOR OUR NONCITIZENS



The Farragut Public Grammar School's social center has arranged an educational program for our noncitizen countrymen on Friday, April 30. The evening will be devoted to all those who are preparing themselves for the citizenship examinations. With the aid of moving pictures they will see the procedure by which foreigners become citizens, how applicants for second citizenship papers and their witnesses are tested and examined, etc. Every noncitizen should see this picture. A regular examination of one of the pupils from the citizenship class will be held on the stage by a representative of the naturalization bureau.

Otto T. Pergler, well-known Bohemian national worker, will speak on the subject: "Why Every Foreigner Should Become an American Citizen." Admission is free, and since the Farragut assembly hall can accommodate only about seven hundred people, it is necessary for every non-citizen to be there before the specified time. The Farragut Public School is located

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1920.

at Spaulding Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The program will start at
8 P. M.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1920.

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRANTIŠEK
PALACKÝ SCHOOL

The Board of Trustees of the Bohemian School František Palacký, in New Tabor [Bohemian district in Chicago], must continually struggle for its existence, and although it is supported by all of our organizations, further support is still needed in order that the school may carry on successfully. For that reason, the Board of Trustees resolved to arrange a bazaar on April 18, 20, 22, and 24, in the hall of the Sokol Slavoj at Crawford Avenue and 14th Streets. For this patriotic enterprise, the hall will be given free of charge and our Sokols surely deserve our thanks and acknowledgment for it. Gifts are also coming in, but not so plentifully as to guarantee desirable results. Therefore, our dear readers, you are requested to assist us by sending in your gifts, and your handiwork [knitting and crocheting] is also welcome. Further, we appeal to our Bohemian mothers to send their children to our school because you do not know when and where the knowledge of the Bohemian



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1930.

language may become useful to them in the future. Do not make the excuse that they do not wish to attend the Bohemian School, because when they mature they could say to you: "Why didn't you have brains, if we didn't have them?" We should be proud that our children are able to speak the Bohemian language. It must be sorrowful for a Bohemian mother when she must openly admit that her children do not know the Bohemian language. At home, speak only in Bohemian to your children, teach them the correct pronunciation and the rest will be taken care of by our Bohemian School. When a child cannot speak Bohemian, the school is usually blamed for it; but it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that sometimes as many as eighty children attend the school and you cannot demand that the teacher teach them everything at once, when the teacher gets no help from the parents in the home. What the child learns in his young days, no one can take away from him.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1920.

EVERING CLASSES IN BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

In the Bohemian Settlement at 1831 South Racine Avenue, through the efforts of the Board of Education, Bohemian classes will be opened on March 22, for the purpose of teaching the English language and principally to give necessary information to those people who will apply for citizenship papers. The school will be open only two days a week, Monday and Thursday. It will be a great advantage to our Bohemian countrymen who are preparing to submit themselves for citizenship examinations. The day of registration is set for next Monday and many applications are expected.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1920.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF BOHEMIAN CLASSES IN CICERO

Since Bohemian classes have been excluded from the public schools in Cicero, organizations and countrymen of that town have decided that they must make an effort to support Bohemian classes; therefore, they intend to build a new school building, which, under present circumstances, is absolutely necessary. For that reason, the Cicero branch of the Czechoslovak National Alliance requested the dramatic branch of Sokol Karel Jonas (Czech gymnastic unit), to arrange a theatrical performance, the net proceeds of which will be donated to an initial fund to be used for the erection of a new Bohemian school building. Members of the dramatic branch cheerfully promised their co-operation and next Sunday a theatrical performance will be given at Sokol Karel Jonas Hall.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 9, 1920.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOHEMIAN KINDERGARTEN

The statement of donations for the benefit of the Bohemian Kindergarten by Bohemian associations is as follows: The Bohemian Ladies Unity, \$26; The Sisterhood Benevolent Unity, \$28; The Central Unity of Bohemian Women, \$8; The Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, \$14; The Czecho-Slavonic Unity, \$13; The Bohemian-American Foresters, \$16; The Taborite Unity, \$3; Bohemian unions, \$14; various Bohemian associations, \$37; total, \$159.

The Board of Trustees of the Bohemian Kindergarten hereby thank all these above-named associations for their assistance, and offer good wishes and success in the future.

For Patronat Besidky a Detske Opatrovny (The Board of Trustees of the Bohemian Kindergarten).

Signed: Marie Melichar, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

CZECH CHILDREN BELONG TO THE CZECH SCHOOL
Enrollment of Children in Free Thought Schools
in Chicago and Suburbs

A new school year begins. Our youth will again be sent to schools to acquire the necessary education. But schools should not only teach subjects useful for making a living; they should uplift the mind, ennoble the heart, and fortify the character. Some schools sharpen the intellect, but neglect the heart, leaving it devoid of truth about the purpose of life; they do not teach about contact with man, nor about relations with one's own soul. Such a school does not make children better, but rather hardens their character, so that they ridicule and scorn good habits and decent behavior. This is why all good educators agree in the opinion that good morals are the result of a good upbringing, and a free thought education, which liberates the mind.

Numerous parents send their children to our Czech schools, but frequently only for one or two years. The tuition their children may or may not get in

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

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III C reading the Czech language is insufficient to teach them even its
III H rudiments. They cannot absorb, in one or two years, the same knowl-
edge that it takes other children five or six years to acquire.

Fathers and mothers! Do not deceive yourselves by thinking that you have done sufficient by sending your children to our schools for a short time. Experience teaches us that a child who has only a superficial knowledge of the Czech language will lack respect for it, and will associate himself in a different atmosphere at the first opportunity. He will join organizations of other nationalities. We repeat that even the brightest child cannot master in one year, with one lesson per day, what it took others several years to learn.

We implore all Czech parents to keep this in mind now, at the beginning of the school year. Do not let your mind be changed for any paltry reason. Start out in the right way--the way which is dictated by your experience and your conscience!

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

III A

III C The school perpetuates the national sentiment which the parents have
III H instilled into the soul of the child. The school takes up where the
parents have left off through lack of professional equipment. The
more the child progresses in our school the more help it is given. The
very atmosphere of the class acts as a stimulant as it reads and recites
Czech poems and stories. Its interest is further awakened by descriptions of
the old motherland, remarks about its beauty, and by calling attention to
fair traits in the character of the people of Bohemia. Also the accomplish-
ments and the progress of Czechs in America are given credit. All of this
teaching generates sentiment and national, patriotic consciousness.

Some one may retort that the younger Czechs, who were educated in American
schools, were brought up in an American spirit, and for that reason have more
American ways than Czech. Against this we advance that if there had not been
any Czech schools here, our second generation would not have preserved the
individuality which is still theirs. In many of our settlements the Czechs
would have been swamped and drowned by the foreign element. It is the Czech

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

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III C schools which oppose this influence. Any Czech ambitious to be
III H worthy of his ancestors, our pioneers, should help to maintain and
expand Czech schools in America. The most important step toward
this end is to get the children to school. There they will obtain the
education which is to inspire them with national sentiment and self-con-
fidence.

Another point worthy of emphasis: Any Czech who feels, even if faintly,
that he belongs to our nation should regard its language as a precious heri-
tage, which he should convey to his children in a state as perfect as when
he learned the Czech language in the motherland. It is the patriotic duty
of every Czech mother and father to bestow this heritage upon their children.
For this reason you should send your youngsters to the Czech school where
they will obtain a liberal, Free Thought education, and firm patriotic con-
victions as well.

When parents begin to be careless about their national duty, the danger

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

I A 1 a

I B 3 b

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

III A

III C approaches, and threatens the annihilation of all patriotic feelings.

III H

There are, alas, parents among the Czechs, who fail to send their children to Czech schools--and the consequences are terrible--the very thought of them fills our eyes with tears! The children do not know how to read, write, or even think in the Czech language, and cannot make themselves understood by their parents--a situation created by the fault of their parents, who did not give any thought to the Czech schools!

It has often been said that the Czechs of America will drown in the sea of a foreign atmosphere, and their Czech language will perish with them. They would certainly vanish if they did not grasp the importance of Czech schools, as is the case with some Czechs. Signs of denationalization are already visible on their horizon.

Many have been compelled to introduce the English language in their clubs and other organizations, for the simple reason that they do not know Czech.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

I A 1 a

I B 3 b

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

III A

III C These people are forgetting the language of their forefathers, and
III H disavow it. All this is proof enough that the perpetuation of the
Czech language, and the maintenance of Czech organizations and social
life, is unthinkable without our Czech schools.

Czech schools teach children the language of their parents, and only children educated in them are prospective members for Czech organizations, brotherhoods, educational clubs, etc. If a child is to become a sincere Czech, it must get a national patriotic education, which is needed to build up love and enthusiasm for the Czech cause--it will then not only read and write, but also feel Czech. When a child such as this grows up, it will not look upon organizations and clubs with indifference and join at random wherever it is introduced, but will choose a Czech club, giving it preference over others. These boys and girls will join, conscious of the fact that, for instance, our aid societies are not just brotherhoods that are good for life insurance. They will know that our organizations are also institutions for the maintenance and perpetuation of national spirit, which represents their

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

I A 1 a

I B 3 b

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1918.

III A

III C ultimate objective.

III H

This truth should be kept in mind by both male and female members of our societies. They should send their children to Czech schools for the benefit of their organizations. So long as we continue to build our future upon national foundations, we shall not have to fear getting lost in a foreign atmosphere, and shall always have our Czech societies and Czech schools.

Our Czech Free Thought schools teach not only sincere adherence to the Czech nation, but they also instill love for our new free homeland, and have given it many thousands of worthy Czech-Americans, who are good citizens of our glorious republic.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

TO REBUILD CZECH SCHOOL

Many of our compatriots, as well as members of our societies, will be pleased to hear that the remnants of what was once the old Czech-English Free Thought School will be rebuilt probably within the next few months. The building, which was destroyed by fire, had been the gathering place for many, and the home of several, of our Czech-Chicago societies. The location is West 18th and May Streets.

The board of directors of the School decided to take the first steps, after conferences with delegates from many lodges of the C.S.P.S. [Cesko-Slovenska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slav Aid Society)]⁷, and also with individuals, all of whom promised to lend support to the project. The board of directors had been working on the plan for a long time, and, after due consideration of all the circumstances, it came to the conclusion that the task is feasible, and the plan can be realized if only our public will stand behind it.

The desirability of starting the work early is easy to understand, for if the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1918.

board should wait until it can sell what was saved from the fire, the lodges that had put their funds into the old building would salvage very little. On the other hand, most of our organizations to whom the old building was a home and a center of recreation are longing for its speedy reconstruction. The costs of rebuilding are estimated at \$30,000. Part of this is covered by fire insurance on the burned building; the rest is to come from bonds which are to be circulated at ten dollars per share and which will be payable in five years. The plans for the work are drawn up, and as soon as they are approved, the work is to begin so that our memorable building in "Czech Pilsen" will soon rise again.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

II B 3

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1918.

III C

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FROM OUR SOCIETIES

The question of the erection of a new building for the Czech-English Free-Thought School is being broached again in circles of the Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czechoslovakian Aid Society). The administration of the School sought to reach an agreement with all societies on the problem of erecting a new modern building on the site on 18th Street, where the old School had burned down. The administration claims that a great many societies have lost their homes as a result of the fire, and many others miss the place where they used to gather and hold various social affairs. The grand lodge of the Aid Society has resolved to take steps immediately to erect the building in the near future, and has sent out appeals to all sublodges asking their consent. The question of financing the enterprise comes next, but no one knows when the work can be begun because it is not easy to get building materials during wartime. The Government is not in favor of building going on at the present time, except in cases of urgent need, but we do not think that it will apply restrictions to the rebuilding of the School.

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II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 3

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1918.

III C

I G The Sokol Americky (American Sokol) complains in its latest number about the lack of interest shown by our people in Sokol affairs--and with justice. The Sokol ranks have been thinned to fifteen per cent of the former enrollment by enlistments and conscription into the United States Army and Navy. The Sokols today, more than at any other time, need the full support of our people, so far as their active membership and social activities are concerned.

The official organ of the Sokols comments on the rally and public contests of the Middle Group, held in Chicago recently. It says, "The public contests showed that our organization is built on firm ground. They proved that our Sokol halls offer rich material to our men, women, boys, and girls. We must continue to work. We must not deviate from the path clearly designated for our future. Our Sokol organizations have had to overcome many obstacles. They will face the future, undaunted, and will survive even in wartime. There is no oppression here, and no sworn enemy of our people. All that is necessary is sincerity of purpose, without dillydallying, coyness, or pomp and circumstance."

And there is the rub! At the recent Sokol rally, many people were conspicuous

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

II B 3

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1918.

III C

I G by their absence, who, on other occasions, were [not only present], but unduly vociferous. We need not mention the so-called prominent people; all of them were absent. Only the old-timers, the ever-faithful friends of Sokols came!

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IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

MAGARYK IN THE HOUSE CLUB

Representatives of American Journalism

Extend to Him a Heartfelt Welcome

We reported yesterday on the gigantic manifestation by which the Czech settlement greeted our beloved and intrepid leader in the Czechoslovak movement beyond the borders of our motherland. He is commander in chief of the Czechoslovak Army, which is winning sympathies for the Czechoslovak people among the Allies and, most important, among the Americans. Upon these sympathies will be founded the independence of the Czechoslovak people, for they have shown, and will show, that they are worthy of liberty and independence.

The Allied and the American press is of great value to our cause, but Czechoslovaks must do their part. They must make extreme sacrifices; not merely considering them to be sacrifices as such, but dictated by a sense of duty.

ALL, 200, 300

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

IV

IV (Jewish)

Our political action outside the borders of the motherland is of vital importance to the cause of liberating the old homeland. The Czechoslovak Army's actions are, however, of the greatest value. This Army is our very blood, and this Czechoslovak blood has to win what our people justly demand: freedom, liberty, and independence.

Masaryk has arrived here to bring this work, done by us, to the highest point of efficiency. He has organized our Czechoslovak Army from the ranks of young Czech soldiers, who preferred being taken prisoner by the Allies, to fighting under the Austro-Hungarian flag.

Masaryk can accomplish invaluable work for us among influential American circles. He will do this through the medium of the American press, which, finally, has opened its columns to our cause. He will work for us in Washington by appearing before the Congress, and by contact with President Wilson. The favorable results

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

IV

IV (Jewish) of all this activity cannot be measured at present.

Masaryk's presence in the United States should be an incentive for further work on our part. The center of gravity in Masaryk's work lies in high, influential circles of America.

It was last night that our aged leader performed a highly significant service for our cause by appearing in the Chicago Press Club which represents the foremost local American publications in the English and other languages.

This visit had been arranged by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath and Mr. J. F. Stepina, treasurer of the Club. Not only all the members were invited, but also numerous prominent Czechs.

A dinner preceded the lecture. Mr. Frank Commerford, presiding, introduced Professor Thomas G. Masaryk as the undaunted protagonist of truth and practical

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

IV

IV (Jewish) idealism, new patriotism, and as the champion of a great, beautiful, and pure democratism. He pointed to Masaryk's determination, courage, and the scrupulousness with which he, a member of the Austrian parliament, went into the fight against Austria.

Professor Masaryk spoke of our aims in this war, which are the crushing of Prussian militarism and the dismembering of Austria-Hungary. He stressed the urgent necessity of Allied help in the East, where quite a number of small nations stand alone with Russia. They must be saved unless the West also become lost. This he demonstrated with the aid of a map of Europe, warning his audience of the consequences of Germany's gaining control of those nineteen small nations. The speaker also gave an outline of the geographical and political position of Czechoslovak lands.

While dwelling upon the activities of the Czechoslovak Army, now fighting against the Germans and Austrians, he appealed for help for the Czechoslovak

... 11, 1918, 30/7

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1918.

IV

IV (Jewish) nation now struggling to liberate itself from German-Austrian domination. These words were directed to America, because by helping in the destruction of Prussian militarism and German-Austrian aims to expend, America itself will benefit.

Masaryk's lecture received closest attention and acclaim from the journalists, who hastened, at the close, to get acquainted with their guest. The lecture surely will not fail to bring our aims nearer to the American public, who will then understand our Czechoslovak problem, which is gaining international recognition. /Translator's note: List of prominent men present is omitted in translation./

1008 600, 307

II B 2 f
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1918.

CZECH-LANGUAGE SCHOOL

We wish to announce to our public that the Czech-language Free Thought school is open daily and Sundays. All Czech parents should send their children to that school during this week, also, for it is open, although English-language schools are closed this week.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

ATTENTION COUNTRYMEN!

According to reports from Washington, D. C., the proposal placed before the House by Congressman Sabath has an excellent chance of becoming a law. When it passes, Czechoslovaks, who are nominally Austro-Hungarian subjects, will be admitted as citizens of the United States, despite the existence of a state of war between our Republic and the Dual Monarchy.

Citizenship will be of great value to our fellow countrymen. They will thus be admitted as workers in public works and important industries. It is, therefore, to your best interest, as well as your duty toward this country, to wake up, shed the black and yellow Austrian shackles, and become citizens of this Republic. Yes, it is your duty to show America that you do not want to be called Austro-Hungarians, and that you want to prove your loyalty to this country, which is now battling on the side of the Allies.

In order to facilitate the acquisition of second papers, several classes in

MPA (ILL.) FRCL 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 14, 1918.

citizenship will be opened at the community center in the Farragut school, 24th Street and Spaulding Avenue. Experts will lecture on civic sciences and will show you how to fill out documents. Hundreds, in fact, thousands of our fellow countrymen should enroll in these courses. Do not miss this last opportunity; if you miss it, you will have to wait another year and--wonder what the next year may bring for you.

Those of you who want to take advantage of this splendid offer tendered to you now should not fail to register at the Farragut school on March 15 at 7:30 P. M.

Let us demonstrate our loyalty to the starry flag under which sons of America are fighting for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1918.

[BOHEMIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL]

(Adverzisement)

Every cultured man in America should have perfect command of the English language. Perfect your knowledge in our advanced English course! We also conduct courses for beginners. We guarantee success. We also teach bookkeeping.....

Bohemian Correspondence School
2315 South Ridgeway Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

SCHOOL CHILDREN PERFORM

Pupils of the Free Thought school Jan Neruda gave proof of their knowledge of the Czech language at a performance in the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall, Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street. "Stříbrná Labut'" (The Silvery Swan), a fairy tale, was given under the direction of Mr. Václav Fuks and drew an audience which filled the hall.

All the pupil-actors gave an excellent performance in this play by Gustav Kliška, which, though only a fairy tale, nevertheless voices the longing of the Czechs and pictures the suffering which our nation had to endure after the battle on Bílá Hora (White Mountain), and echoes the hope for liberation.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1917.

FOR ALIENS

(Advertisement)

In order to obtain citizenship papers the applicant must have a fair knowledge of the English language and of the fundamentals of the Constitution. Both are being thoroughly taught at the Bohemian Correspondence School.

Many of our fellow citizens have neglected to shake off the shackles of allegiance to Austria. Therefore, they have hurt their own interest as well as that of our entire nation. Many have not taken the trouble to learn English because "they managed to get along with the German language." Those easy-going people are likely to meet with much trouble in these serious times.

The simplest and surest way to avoid all this is to register for courses at our school, 2315 South Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago. Write for a trial examination. Better today than tomorrow!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 13, 1917.

DEMONSTRATE YOUR LOYALTY

The time has come when everybody will have to show his colors and will have to prove that he is determined body and soul to defend the interests of his country. Our government is convinced that the Czechs are sure to do this, for the President has decreed that unnaturalized Slavs shall not be placed in the same class as Germans. In order to retain this exceptional status, these Slavs should show themselves worthy of the advantage granted to them.

One of the best ways to do this is to acquire the knowledge necessary to understand the political institutions of this country, to acquire valuable information which is a prerequisite of obtaining second citizenship papers, for every prospective citizen must take an examination.

Tomorrow evening at 7 P. M. a special course will be in at Farragut School, 24th Street and Spaulding Avenue. Attorney Albert B. Molecek will lecture

WPA (LL) 1601.392/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1917.

on the questions which are likely to be asked by the judge in the naturalization court. Tuition will be free and Mr. Holeček will give his services.

WPA (LL) PRJ. 50.5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1917.

SEASON OPENS

(Summary)

The management of Dvorak Park is informing the public that classes for singers and orchestral musicians are open free of charge to youngsters who have had certain preliminary training, and also to singers who are beginners. Mr. Adolph Erst, well known in our own and also in wider circles, will be director of music.



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III C

BOHEMIA

Dení Mladitel, Sept. 18, 1917.

ALL-GRADE SCHOOL

(From the Czech-American Central School Organization)

(Summary)

The movement for the unification of all Czech schools in America has reached a stage, today, where the task appears to be almost completed. About one hundred schools are now under the guidance of the Česko-americká latice Školská [Czech-American Central School Organization]. Those few that are not, still profit by our work..... The job of equalizing the level of our schools is the next one to be tackled. For this we need a monthly publication which is to contain school news and also give helpful hints to the teachers about instruction in classes and in the Klub mládeže [Youth Clubs].This monthly should indicate to the delegates what they may expect from the teachers and also tell the parents how to prepare their children for entrance into our Czech schools.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III C

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1917.

No competition with other papers will arise in this publication, not even to the Svobodná Škola [The Free Thought School] published in Chicago, for the latter is designed for children. The name of the monthly has not yet been decided.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1917.

THE CZECH CHILD BELONGS TO THE CZECH SCHOOL
(Communication from Frank Veverka, Director)

(Summary)

"In these days we work chiefly to help the old homeland win independence. This is a sublime idea which will show to the whole world that the Czech nation shall not perish. It will show that our people are still alive, creating works of art, producing scientists in almost all branches of learning. Our Czech nation is capable of developing in both the economic field and the political field in the management of its own affairs. With these high aims in mind, we must not, dear friends, forget ourselves--the Czech branch in America. For, if we work for ourselves, it will not mean the abandonment of the movement for the liberation of the old homeland, or --God forbid--the damaging of it. We shall, on the contrary, show the Americans that we are a healthy people, strong, and full of enterprise, and that we know how to preserve our language even outside the borders of our old homeland."



II B 2 f
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1917.

....Let us send our children to Czech schools!.....e have a sufficient number of these schools; when one is needed, it will be provided by the "Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyslnych Skol (Association for the Maintenance of Czech Freethought Schools).....

Frank Veverka,
Director of Czech Schools.



II B 2 f
II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1917.

THE CZECH WORKMEN'S SINGING SOCIETY

(Summary)



In these times of war parents should consider it their duty to see that their children have contact with their mother tongue as well as some mental recreation after school. These two opportunities present themselves in the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor [Czech Workmen's Singing Society]. This club conducts a singing school under the direction of that excellent musician, Mr. J. Houdek. Parents may come and hear the progress made by the pupils either on Sundays or during the school hours. The location of the club's headquarters is 1721 South Ashland Avenue.

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1917.

OUR CZECH SCHOOLS

The regular classes of the Czech liberal schools will begin September 4.
[The schools are maintained by an organization which conducts them on a free religionist (rationalist) basis as differentiated from parochial or sectarian schools. No religious services are held or prescribed.]

It is the duty of Czech parents to make use of them for their children In these times of restricted immigration, it is necessary to let our children know something about the history and the language of our people. Classes are held on working days in some schools, on Saturdays and Sundays in others. [Follows a list of names of the various schools; no locations are given.]



II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 28, 1917.

THE CZECH-RUSSIAN CIRCLE

(Summary)

The first one-year course in the Russian language will be completed on June 29. Czechs who are interested in that language, which is akin to ours, are invited to contact us on that day in the Vojta Náprstek school, on Homan Avenue near 26th Street.....



II B 2 f

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

CONCERT OF THE CHURAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A highly successful performance by the pupils of the Jessie Churan School of Piano was given in the Lawndale Masonic Temple last evening. The large audience testified to the popularity of the institute. Numerous floral offerings and fervid applause rewarded the young musicians.



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II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

[SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING]

(Advertisement)

Learn Dressmaking

We teach cutting, pattern-making, sewing for your home or for the trade. Diplomas at graduation. Hours: days or evenings as convenient. For only ten dollars we teach you how to make any dress.

Dressmaking College
2326 W. Madison Street, near Western Avenue,
and 1850 Wells Street

Saza Pátek, director.



II B 2 f



BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1917.

Adv.

The Czech School of Obstetrics will open a new course on April 18, 1917. Theory and practice according to the requirements of the State Board of Health.

Dr. Karel Neumann,
1328 West 18th Street, near Blue Island Avenue.
Telephone: Canal 4680.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE MATERIAL FOR AMERICAN SCHOOLS



The Czech Literary Society has taken upon its shoulders the great and burdensome task of preparing a new grammar of the Czech language edited in English. This comprehensive text book is to be introduced in Chicago high schools and colleges, and should also serve scientists interested in our tongue. In order to gain general support for this enterprise, it is necessary that the purpose and the mission of the book be properly elucidated.

Let us, first of all, consider that we possess no suitable textbook for our Czech classes here; we mean the Harrison high school and the high school in Cicero. The schools outside of Chicago suffer from the same deficiency. But it is not only the books printed here, even those available from the old homeland, Bohemia, which do not answer the purpose. It is obvious that the books printed in the old country which are used by

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.



pupils who are already acquainted with the language cannot serve the American born Czech pupil with a sufficient, or practically no knowledge at all of the tongue. The instruction has, therefore, to lead in a different direction. The student here makes errors different from the pupil of the old country.

There is a great number of pupils of Harrison high school who have no preparatory knowledge, because there is no suitable book available for them. The pupils who already speak the language are advanced in the higher classes. The beginners, however, lacking books corresponding with their level, soon loose their patience, and so drop out of the community of our people.

The book prepared by the Czech Literary Society will present the grammar of the Bohemian language with explanations in English. It certainly is the wish of Czech parents to prevent their children from becoming

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

denationalized. For this reason, we maintain at a great cost our afternoon and Saturday classes. The Harrison and Cicero schools are equipped according to modern requirements. In these schools, the student of the Bohemian language gets credit for his achievements in the tongue. All that is left for us to do is to procure the requisites; the instruction in these schools will bear fruit as plentiful as the teaching in any private school. Czech parents should sacrifice the amount for the purchase of the textbook. They should take into consideration that the money yielded from the sale must be used for future editions. The first edition, which is expected to be brought before the beginning of the next school year, must be financed by donations.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

CARPENTER COURSE AT HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

In Harrison High school, about which we are always glad to report to our readers, several departments have been created which give the adolescent pupil a fair knowledge of things practical, useful in later life, even if he should not follow up the particular line as a means of living. One of these is the department for carpentry, where the beginners are instructed in the use of tools. The course can be completed in four years, but it is not being conducted throughout the entire school year.

We are particularly interested in the large number of youths of Czech descent who take advantage of the opportunity offered. There is a weekly lecture dealing with carpentry where instruction by moving pictures plays an important part. The patterns worked out by the pupils demonstrate gratifying results.

There are graduation exercises held in this department today, in which three Czech youngsters, pupils in the fourth year, are to receive diplomas, which



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

will serve as certificates of finished apprenticeship, and also as good references. The exercises will be concluded with a musical entertainment, and addresses by the principal of the school and his assistant. The school orchestra will be the main attraction on the program.

WPA ALLY NO. 3027

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

THEATRE OF THE LIBERAL SCHOOLS' PUPILS

The performance given by the children's theatre of the Czech Liberal schools in the hall of the Sokol Chicago last Wednesday not only provided a pleasant evening for the many friends of the institution, but served as an irrefutable proof of the progress made by the little ones. We did not have to listen to mere dry recitations with an incorrect accent, but we enjoyed pure, delightful, Czech words. Here the influence of the Czech Liberal school upon our adolescence is conspicuously exhibited, as well as the sincere endeavor of the teachers to instill into the children the sense for the beauties of their maternal language.

"Pohadka O Kryspinkovi" (The Tale of Little Crispin), that enchanting story, demanded much time and toil, but its success was an honest reward.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1917.

Everything ran off smoothly, the singing and the dances were performed flawlessly, and the costuming and staging were very good. To note that the audience was large and appreciative was gratifying.

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II B 2 d (3)

III B 2

BOHEMIAN


Denni Glasatel, Mar. 8, 1917.

SCHOOL ASSOCIATION REPORTS ABOUT ITS ACTIVITIES

The Ceska Americka Maticna Skola (C.A.M.S. Czech-American School Central Association) gave its annual report. According to this report, 147 societies have contributed to the upkeep of the institution.

The Association published a song-book suitable for the lowest grade in the Czech-American schools. The book attracted the attention of a wide circle of teachers and was eagerly asked for immediately after its appearance; it is sold in a bound volume for the price of ten cents. It contains fifty songs with words; it should become a part of every household. It also makes a suitable present for a child on any occasion.

A new form of graduating diploma has been introduced. It will resemble the form used in Chicago public schools and will bear a drawing of the crown of the Kingdom of Bohemia with a citation from the works of Jan Amos Komensky.



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III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1917.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES COMBINE THEIR EFFORTS.

The alignment of the Czech liberal schools, and of the societies upon whose support their maintenance and progress depend, deserves public attention particularly at this time. The societies are working for the success of the large number of day schools; their agenda and responsibilities have expanded, but so has the collateral merit risen.

There will be a new school in Town of Lake, and the school association is going to see to it that no Czech settlement in Chicago shall be wanting the blessings of Czech schooling. With the activities rapidly multiplying, it is becoming necessary to appoint a special director to act as superintendent and introduce an efficient system in our schools; this would benefit all the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1917.

institutes and, for several weighty reasons, is a growing necessity. The merger of the various school societies has met with general approval, and should be specially welcomed by parents who are interested in seeing their children's progress in the language of their fathers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1917.

SCHOOL PROGRESS EVIDENT AT FESTIVAL

The Vojta Naprstek School is one of the best of our liberal schools; its teaching staff is making honest efforts to draw the attention of the broader strata of the Czech population of Chicago to the system it follows in the education of our boys and girls. This end is served in an excellent manner by festivities, during which there is exhibited much of the work done by the pupils.

The twentieth annual festivity in the history of the institute was held yesterday in the main hall of the Sokol Chicago on 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue and proved a success in every respect.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1917.

A prologue recited by Lillian Dolezal opened the evening; it was followed by poems and songs rendered by pupils of the first preparatory class under the tutorship of Mrs. Weiner; the first higher class under Mrs. Kovar, the second class, and the Saturday and Sunday classes were next. "Pohadka o Jaru" (A Spring Tale), by Herma Pilbaur, the well-known writer of plays for children, and Vzachy Kolovratev (The Precious Spinning Wheel), followed by pictures of the National festival in Kladruby, Bohemia, gave more than ample opportunity to the pupils to demonstrate that the work done by the teachers was crowned with success. It would not be fair to single out for praise some of the pupils while all of them deserve to be commended.

Special mention must be made, however, of the teachers F. Vlach and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1917.

Bohumil Hladky, the latter the "daddie" of the Vojta Naprstek school. The school has reached its present high level under the guidance of Mr. Hladky, who draws for experience from actual life and takes not much stock in rigid rules or continual reforms. Not less meritorious is the activity, as concerned with the festival, of Miss Milada Krametbauer, to whom was intrusted the laborious task of training the children for the dances. The excellent orchestra under the baton of Mr. Brousek supplied the music.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

THE DETSKA ZAHRADKA OF THE HUBBARD MEMORIAL CHURCH

The Detska Zahradka (Kindergarten) of the Hubbard Memorial Church, at 2540 South Lawndale Avenue, will start functioning tomorrow at nine o'clock in the morning. Admissible are children from three to six years of age.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

FROM THE CESKY DELNICKY PEVECKY SBOR

We take the pleasure of advising the Bohemian parents that the enrollment of pupils in the singing school of the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) will take place in the Society's building at 1721 South Ashland Avenue from nine o'clock till noon throughout the week beginning today, September 12. Age of children nine years or more. The fee is seventy-five cents for half a year payable in advance. Regular instruction will start Sunday, September 19, at 9 A.M.

The importance of singing is generally admitted. We should like to add that in singing, the children also get practice in the Bohemian language.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

FROM DVORAK PARK

The enrollment of children in the Dvorak Park Detska Zahradka (Kindergarten) which will be open daily from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning, takes place tomorrow, Monday, September 13. Children from four to six years of age are accepted.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1915.

THE ENROLLMENT IN THE PATRONATNI SKOLY

The Patronaty (Boards of Directors) of the several of our Patronatni Skoly (schools, Free Thought schools, conducted by boards composed of representatives of bodies supporting the schools) announce that the enrollment of pupils for day classes will take place tomorrow, while the enrollment for Saturday and Sunday classes will take place September 18 and 19. The Patronat of the Vojta Naprstek School will have the enrollment tomorrow and the day after, and the classes will start tomorrow at 4:00 P.M., and will last until 6:00 P.M.

A similar announcement has been made by the Patronat of the school of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) in the Town of Lake, and by the management of the Komensky School on Iowa Street and Western Avenue. All other schools follow the first schedule.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1915.

RECORD ENROLLMENT IN BOHEMIAN SCHOOLS

This year's enrollment of children in Bohemian schools has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest on the part of our public, and--let us be frank --with some apprehension, also. This, because it was for the first time in the history of Chicago schools that the energetic efforts of our Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, succeeded in obtaining the School Board's permission to use, for the teaching of the Bohemian language and home lore, the same building in which the children get instruction in other subjects, that is, permission to have the classes in these two subjects in public school buildings. This success must be fully appreciated. It must be borne in mind that this permission means an increase in the school budget of fully \$33,000, and we must also remember that this permission means an important recognition of our colony in the City of Chicago, and act accordingly. Furthermore, it means that we need not be ashamed of our language, and everyone of our children has now the opportunity of learning it in his public school, and has every reason to be proud of that fact. It means that the name "Bohemian"

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1915.

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has a good sound in America, and that the School Board believes it is possible to be a good American and yet not forget the Bohemian language.

This permission is also important in a hygienic respect. The children will be studying in large, airy, sanitary rooms, fully and properly equipped for school use--rooms with which they are well acquainted and which are close to their homes. Hence they offer every possible comfort and convenience. In saying this we are far from trying to imply that every effort has not been made to do all that could be done to offer similar conveniences in rooms where Bohemian classes were being held last year, and where all our Saturday and Sunday Schools will be held this year also.

But, we shall confess, we were somewhat afraid that we should be unable to take full advantage of the affability of the School Board, and thus find ourselves in the disagreeable, embarrassing situation of having, all of a sudden, ample school rooms and of being unable to fill them with pupils. Our apprehensions were a result of our observation that, seemingly, our younger generation does

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1915.

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not love its mother tongue as much as was the case with our fathers. No doubt there have been many instances where our euphonious language was discounted and not fully appreciated. However, we are happy to say that our anxiety was quite unnecessary. On the very first day of enrollment it was proved that we can rely on our countrymen to do the right thing, that the love of our mother tongue has not died among our people, and that we know how to show publicly our own self-esteem. The first day proved that we are interested in the education of our youth, and that we know our own value in the international arena. All this gives us the more reason for rejoicing the more we realize that we cannot and must not rely on anybody or anything but ourselves and our own strength.

The first day of enrollment was a very lively one. The parents brought their children in large numbers. But the real thing was yesterday, the second day. Yesterday, some of the enrollment offices were filled to capacity, and more. The faces of the parents and the children showed how glad they were of this opportunity, how the children are looking forward

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1915.

to the beginning of the school year. The results of the enrollment are commensurable to these feelings.

As far as we could ascertain yesterday, the greatest enrollment was in the Gary School on Lawndale Avenue and 30th Street. There it amounted to 325 children. Next strongest was the Jungmann School on Loeffler and 18th Streets with 200 children. The Corkery School on Kildare Avenue and 25th Street had 189, the Cooper School on 19th Street near Ashland Avenue had 145 children. The Throop School had 100 children the first day, to which a number was added yesterday. The exact numbers will not be known until today, when the respective committee of the School Board meets and when the executive committee receives detailed reports on the enrollment. But even these partial results show that the work of our committee on schools, conducted by Chairman Topinka, Mrs. Hrisna, Mrs. Kubica, Dr. Miller, Mr. B. Kral, and Mr. K. Beranek, met with complete and pleasant success. It is now up to our parents to see to it that the enthusiasm we are now

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1915.

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witnessing does not ebb in the course of the year, and that they make sure that their children get the full benefit of the advantages given to us by the Chicago Board of Education.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

A PROCLAMATION TO BOHEMIAN PARENTS

The Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) has received, by the good offices of Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, the permission to use school rooms for the teaching of the Bohemian language in the following schools:

In the Bohemian Pilsen district: The Jungman School at Loeffler Court and 18th Street; Throop School on Throop Street between 18th and 19th Streets; Cooper School on 19th Street near Asmland Avenue.

In Bohemian California: Gary School on Lawndale Avenue and 30th Street.

In Merigold: Bryant School on Kedzie Avenue and 14th Street.

In Town of Lake: Hedges School on Winchester Avenue and 4th Street.

In South Chicago: Fenger High School on Stewart Avenue and 114th Street.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

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The instruction in the Bohemian language will take place in the beautiful, and clean rooms, equipped with everything required by modern pedagogic science. It will be a pleasure both to teach and to be taught there. Classes will be from 4 to 6 P.M. The dues will be twenty-five cents a month per pupil.

We do not doubt that parents will appreciate this advantage as well as the advantage of knowing the Bohemian language; and will see to it that their children enroll in these Bohemian classes. But it should not be considered that learning the Bohemian language is for practical purposes only. It is also a cultural and patriotic requirement. Let's educate our children in the spirit of our great forefathers; let's educate them so that they will be worthy of our glorious past; that they will become the hope of our future; that they will become ready to take our places in our associations and become acquainted with everything good and beautiful that our nation has created, and that they may become better Americans.

Registration for classes will take place September 7 and 8.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

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Registration for the Saturday and Sunday classes will be September 18 and 19.

There will be no Sunday afternoon classes this year.

For the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodo-Myslных Skol,
Mrs. Emilie Hrisny, Mrs. Antonie Kubica,
Dr. Anton Mueller, Karel Beranek, Bohumil Kral.

P.S. Pupils of Bohemian schools who will take the Bohemian courses announced in this proclamation will receive credit for them in their schools.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1915.

THE CESKA KORESPONDENCNI SKOLA

The Ceska Korespondencni Skola (Bohemian Correspondence School) at 1825 Blue Island Avenue, has just begun its second year of activity. It has been considerably enlarged, a circumstance which proves its usefulness and popularity. To the original list of courses in the English language, now improved and re-edited, the following courses have been added: business accounting, accounting for farmers and craftsmen, bookkeeping, and commercial law.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

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FOR BOHEMIAN SCHOOLS

What we had been unable to achieve, but what was being worked upon for many years, has now become a fact. The Chicago Board of Education had had very little consideration for our needs; its attitude might be termed stinginess, even though it was a matter which not only could, but should have been receiving favorable consideration. Our national organizations interested in and also supporting our Free Thought schools, six years ago requested free use for those schools of rooms in school buildings situated in our Bohemian districts. In justifying their request, our organizations have stressed the fact that Bohemians settled in Chicago--particularly, however, Bohemian taxpayers of this city--have the right to request that the School Board, as the manager of public school properties, make available, free of charge, rooms for the teaching of the Bohemian language and other useful subjects. This request was filed with the Board in the time of School Superintendent Coole, and again in the time of Superintendent Andrews, but at neither time did it receive any consideration by the Board. The Board was willing to make the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Klasatel, July 27, 1915.

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IV rooms available, but only for such payment as is required from anybody else. A statement to that effect has always been considered as ending all negotiations, and the matter has remained thus for another period of time.

The Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, has been interested in the Free Thought schools for a long time and has, therefore, been giving serious consideration to the means that would make the realization of the desires of Chicago Free Thought Bohemians possible. He had made certain plans, discussed them with some of the leaders of the Bohemian Free Thought schools, and asked them for their opinion.

Seeing that his ideas were meeting with general approval, he redoubled his efforts and presented the whole matter to the respective committee of the Board with the request for free use of rooms in certain school buildings by the Ceske Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol (Bohemian Association of Free Thought Schools). His first attempt failed because of the disagreement of certain members of the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

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IV Board with Mr. Holpuch's ideas and request. But finally he offered a compromise. He promised to help these Board members by voting for what they wanted to get, on the condition that they would vote for his proposal. This compromise was of absolute necessity in the case of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who had fought Mr. Holpuch's proposal by all the means she possibly could. But finally even she gave in and Mr. Holpuch's proposal was approved. Two rooms in each of the listed school buildings have been made available, free of charge, for every weekday of the school year ending June 30, 1916, for the period between four and seven o'clock in the evening. The School Board will furnish everything necessary except the teachers, who will be furnished by the Sdruzeni. This means that the School Board will take care of the maintenance of these rooms--light, heat, cleaning etc.--which will cost \$16,500 a year. The schools are the following: Jungman's School, Nutt and 18th Street; Burns' School, South Central Park Avenue and West 25th Street; Hughes' School, Winchester Avenue and West 48th Street; Spry School, Marshall Boulevard and West 24th Street; Whitney School, Komensky Avenue and West 28th Street; Fenger School, Stewart Avenue and 114th Street; Hanson Park School; Mont Clair School, Linder and Grand [sic]

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, July 27, 1918.

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IV Avenues; Cooper School, Ashland Avenue and West 19th Street; Bryant School, West 14th Street and Medvale Avenue.

The available rooms, when filled to capacity, will accommodate one thousand pupils. Now it is up to the leaders to see to it that the attendance in these schoolrooms is as large as possible so that the School Board may feel sure that Mr. Holpuch's request was a justifiable one, and that the Free-thinking Bohemians know how to appreciate the privilege.

Mr. Holpuch was obliged to hurry the whole affair, because the recent meeting was the last before the summer vacations, which will end this year in September. But he may be satisfied with the result of his work, because he has secured for our schools what they had needed for a long time.

In regard to the investigations now conducted by the School Board, Mr. Holpuch, who had been depositing evidence as a witness, told us that the School Board is principally against a teachers' federation because it sees in teaching a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1915.

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IV profession which should be respected for its intrinsic dignity and the knowledge necessary for its proper performance. Another reason why the School Board is in opposition to the mentioned organization is the fact that religion, unionism, and politics would be soon mixed up with school matters with which they have, and must have, nothing in common.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1915.

THE THIRD CONVENTION OF THE SVAZ SVOBODOMYSLNYCH
Second Day

The second day of the convention of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America enjoyed a still larger attendance than the first, many new delegates having arrived in Chicago. The debate about schools was resumed and the general consensus of opinion was that it would be impossible now to contemplate the unification of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) of Chicago and the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska (Bohemian-American Scholastic Association), but that there will be a much closer co-operation between the two bodies in the nearest future.

The question of cremation was discussed and the delegates from New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, and other cities reported on the progress that burial by fire has been making in their respective territories.....

Further, the relation between the free thought and the partisans of various

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1915.

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III H other elementary principles was discussed, and Mr. Voska's speech on this topic was particularly noteworthy.

A great deal of interest was aroused by Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer, secretary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) who spoke on the topic "Freethinking Bohemians in America and the Work for the Liberation of the Bohemian Nation". He proved that it is the duty of every freethinking person to work for liberty. The liberty may be either political or cultural, since one supplements the other. Particularly now, in these days of Huss' commemorations, when it is up to us to show how far we have advanced in Bohemian-America, and when the protestant clergymen of non-Bohemian nationalities do not hesitate to favor openly the liberation of the Bohemian nation, there must not be even one freethinking Bohemian who does not understand the fatefulness of these days for the future of the Bohemian nation. In the Bohemian capital, the city of Prague, where a convention of freethinkers of the whole world was to be held in that Prague of John Huss, the site of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Elsatel, July 6, 1915.

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III H such strong manifestations of free thought organizations, warrants for the arrest of the most important Bohemian leaders are being issued. The speaker mentioned that just now one of the prominent participants in the first world free thought convention held in Prague in 1907, Dr. Josef Scheiner, the head of the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Bohemian Sokol Community), has been arrested and put in prison in Vienna. Instead of the free thought convention in Prague, the city has witnessed the closing of the publishing offices of the Volna Myslenka (Free Thought) and confiscation of its property. Since the free thought convention in Prague could not be held--the convention at which freethinkers from all over the world were to again make a strong plea for the freedom of conscience, and so honor the memory of John Huss--let this convention, assembled in the largest Bohemian community overseas, speak on behalf of the strongest branch of the Bohemian nation outside of the old country to all liberty-loving people. Let this convention adopt a resolution which would express our feeling in the matter of liberty and freedom, and send it in translation in the principal world languages to freethinking

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1915.

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III H organizations in all cultural countries.

This lengthy speech of Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer was followed with keen interest and attention. Its impression was strengthened by the speech of Mr. Voska who, taking up where his predecessor ended, presented a true picture of the work of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni. Under the spell of these two speeches the convention adopted a resolution urging all freethinking organizations to give substantial financial support to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and to co-operate with its action to their best possibilities. Both resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The next discussion was devoted to the education of youth and a resolution was adopted urging all freethinking Bohemians to give their children a good education in the Bohemian language, and to spend whatever money may be necessary to give them the very best schooling they can afford. All Bohemian communities should see to it that the Bohemian language be taught in their high schools, and that a department for the study of Bohemian language and

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1915.

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III H literature be established in their state universities.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mayor Thompson for his help in carrying out the resolution of Bohemian associations requesting the removal of the article about the German Kaiser from Chicago school books. It was also agreed to further urge this request by a special letter to the Chicago Board of Education. Other resolutions adopted were: A recommendation for the unification of all benevolent societies; a vote of thanks to the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych in New York for his fine work; a vote of thanks to the New York and Chicago newspapers for reporting the convention.

The chairman closed the convention with a beautiful speech. No doubt this convention will remain for many years in the vivid memory of all those who were fortunate enough to attend it.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1915.

THE THIRD CONVENTION OF THE SVAZ SVOBODOMYSLNYCH

First Day

The rainy weather did not prevent the delegates to the third convention of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) from attending in large numbers the opening session of the convention. Particularly gratifying was the strong participation of women delegates in the convention business. After the opening of the convention at 9 A.M. by the chairman, Mr. Prudik, all formalities were disposed of and the assembly elected Mr. Voska as convention chairman. Mr. Voska is the representative of the Svobodna Obec (Free Thought Community) of New York; Mr. Zelenka, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. M. Stepanek, of Chicago, were elected as vice-chairmen; Mr. J. Novak and Mr. K. Smiricky, were chosen as convention secretaries. A resolutions committee composed of Messrs. Vonasek, Vinklerek, Tvrzicky, Nosek, and Kozeny, and Mesdames Veselska and Liskova was set up.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1915.

The secretary of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, Mr. Sevcik, of New York, presented a long report on the work of the Svaz during the last three years. The report was received with appreciation, much more so since most of the work had been done by the secretary himself. He also read the financial report showing that the total income of the Svaz in the past three years amounted to \$2,329.43, and the expenditures totaled \$2,065.33. The editorial work and administration was free of charge, the work being almost exclusively done by Mr. Sevcik. There followed the reports of local branches of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, particularly those of Baltimore and Cleveland, the Svobodna Obec of New York, the local body of Milwaukee, and the Volna Myslenka (Free Thought Association) of Chicago.

Mr. Tvrzicky reported for the Volna Myslenka of Chicago and expressed regret that there is such a lack of understanding of the significance of the Macharova Knihovna (Machar Library named after Machar, a liberal minded, freethinking modern poet and writer) established in Bohemian California by the Volna Myslenka.

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1915.

Mr. Vodrazka reported for the Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Liberated) of Chicago, and described in detail the action of the Straz to have the article about the German Kaiser removed from Chicago school books.

Mr. Breznovsky of New York reported on the activities of the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska (Bohemian-American Scholastic Association) which maintains practically all freethinking Bohemian schools east of Cleveland and whose president is Mr. Breznovsky. The Cesko-Americka Matice now comprises forty-nine Bohemian schools, an association for the building of a children's home, the Sdruzeni Skol (School Association) in Cleveland, and the Vzdelavaci Vybor (Educational Committee) of the Zapadni Ceska Bratrskaa Jednota (Western Bohemian Brotherhood) which is the body governing the schools of that Brotherhood.

The Cesko-Americka Matice is an organization of considerable strength, since it maintains forty-nine schools with 5,052 pupils.

The debate on schools was participated in by the secretary of the teachers'

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Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1915.

association, Mr. B. Jonas, and by Mrs. Veselsky, who discussed the situation of Bohemian free thought schools in Chicago. The debate resulted in the presentation of the motion to issue an invitation to the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) of Chicago to attend this convention. The motion carried and the school debate was discontinued for the time being.

Proposals were adopted to make Chicago the seat of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, and New York the seat of the press committee (publishers of the "Vek Rozumu" [Age of Reason]). There followed a debate on the strengthening of free thought propaganda through the press.

The attendance of the convention was beyond all expectations. There were over one hundred delegates from eleven states, representing sixty organizations.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1914.

THE CESKO-AMERICKA MATICE SKOLSKA

From the report of the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska (Bohemian-American Scholastic Union) for October, 1914:

The Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian Free-Thought School), Elizabeth, New Jersey, which was to be closed because of unemployment among the pupils' parents, has started classes and will continue regularly. Schools that have lately applied for, and been admitted to, membership in the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska include Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola, Passaic, New Jersey; Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola, Loyallhanna, Pennsylvania; Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola, Racine, Wisconsin. Schools which are not yet members are urged to apply for membership. Communities which are able to support Bohemian schools are requested to communicate with us and secure helpful suggestions.

We herewith call the attention of the Patronaty (trustees) and boards of representatives of Bohemian Free-Thought schools to the only periodical for

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1914.

children of Freethinking parents, the Svobodna Skola (Free-Thought School). It is published by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicago (Federation of Bohemian Free-Thought Schools in Chicago). It has been struggling to keep alive for more than eighteen years, although it costs only fifty cents a year. There can therefore be no excuse for not subscribing for it because of the expense involved.....Write to the Svobodna Skola, 1408 South East Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

For the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska;
Jan Breznovsky, president
J. J. Karnik, secretary,
Little Ferry, New Jersey.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1914.

SCHOOL HAS STARTED

Not only all Chicago public schools, but all of our Bohemian day, Saturday, and Sunday schools, and all of the Sokol gymnasiums have started functioning after the summer vacation.....

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1914.

A NEW MUSIC SCHOOL

A new music school was added to the ten or twelve institutions which educate our Bohemian youth in the proper use of musical instruments and voice. This new school which, we do not doubt, will find recognition among our parents and among lovers of music in general, has been opened by our prominent and talented pianist, Mr. Peter Capek, at 4121 West 26th Street. Mr. Capek graduated with honors from the Chicago Musical College.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1914.

OF INTEREST TO MEN AND WOMEN

Those individuals who want to get their final citizenship papers soon, and all who are interested in our state institutions should attend a course in citizenship held in the Bohemian Settlement House, 1831 South Racine Avenue (Centre) every Tuesday at seven-thirty in the evening. The Bohemian lawyer, Mr. Jaroslav Smetanka, is the teacher. Women are especially invited. Admission is free.



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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1914.

COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP



Today in the Bohemian Settlement House, 1813 South Racine Avenue, at 8:30 in the evening, a course in American citizenship will be started. Attorney Jaroslav F. Smetanka, whose articles on citizenship published in the Denní Hlasatel were read by thousands of American Bohemians, will be the teacher. In the first place the course is planned for the benefit of those who intend to apply for citizenship soon. Bohemian women especially are invited, because in most instances they are citizens by virtue of the fact that their husbands have become naturalized. Here they will be informed about American institutions so that they may use their newly-acquired voting privileges intelligently. Instruction will be given every Tuesday evening from seven-thirty to nine. Admission to these lectures is free.

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1913.

THE EXHIBITION IN THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL IS OVER
(Summary)

A large and select company met in the Ceska Svobodomyslina Skola Vojta Naprstek (Bohemian Free-Thought School Vojta Naprstek) on Homan Avenue near 26th Street last night. The occasion was the closing ceremonies of the exhibition of the work of the school pupils. The exhibition was open for a week and its proceeds will be used for the school building. Apparently the exhibition was successful and was concluded by a banquet during which there were speeches and a musical program.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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SECRET

Donni Placental, Oct. 20, 1921.

(SECRET) (RECEIVED) (10-20-21) (10-20-21)

... school with classes in citizenship and ... at Hull
... South ... District. Instructions include information necessary
... with the first and the second ... to tell that these
classes will be held in Bohemian, also.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1913.

NEW ENGLISH CLASSES

The administration of Dvořák Park is trying hard to make the life of Bohemian servant girls in this city more pleasant and successful, particularly during their first years of struggle with conditions which are strange to them and therefore particularly difficult to become adjusted to.

In order to make a more definite, more efficient effort in this direction, the Sdružní Českých Služebných Děvčat (Association of Bohemian Maid Servants) was organized in the Park some short time ago. This Association meets in the field building of the Park every Sunday afternoon. These meetings are held for the purpose of making the girls mutually acquainted, and helping them to spend a few hours in sociable intercourse, good fellowship, and friendship.

The principal cause of these girls' difficulties along the way to a more agreeable, more abundant life is their lack of knowledge of the English language.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3026

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1913.

In order to remedy this situation, the Park director approached Miss Emily Šuster, a public school teacher, with the request that she hold a weekly English class in the Park. Miss Šuster most kindly agreed, and her acceptance of this duty will no doubt be received with due appreciation. Miss Šuster will hold her classes in the Park building every Sunday from 5 to 6 P. M. The instruction will be free, and the Park administration is hoping that the girls will take full advantage of this opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the language of their new homeland.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3600

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

BOHEMIAN SCHOOLS RESUME THEIR
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY CLASSES

The enrollment in all schools holding Bohemian classes on Saturday or Sunday, takes place today, and next Sunday the regular work will begin on the same basis as last year. Among these are the six-grade day school run by the Patronat (Board of Trustees) Vojta Harnstek on Kocan Avenue near 25th Street, and also, we believe, the school in the building of the Cesko-Americka Svobodomyrna Skola (Bohemian-American Free Thought School) on 18th Street.

The Patronat Vojta Harnstek informs us that this year the enrollment of students will take place only in September, January, and April, and no pupils will be admitted at any other time. This measure is being taken in an effort to regularize the instruction in the various classes.

The schools which hold Saturday classes enrolled their students yesterday. We understand that an unusually large number of students enrolled yesterday and we hope that today's enrollment will be large enough to fulfill the highest expectations of all friends of Bohemian educational institutions. Our hopes

MPA (HLS) PROJ 301

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

embrace not only schools in Chicago's Bohemian districts, such as Wilcox, California, New Tabor, Irving Park, and the North Side (the Mrs. Kovensky School in the University Settlement at Noble and Augusta Streets), and in the Town of Lake, but also the schools in our steadily growing suburban communities where our countrymen have shown a great deal of interest in Bohemian schools. Among these are the schools in Oak Park, Morton Park, Berwyn, and Evanston Park, all of which had a considerable number of pupils during the past year and should make a still better showing now.

It is a sacred duty of all Bohemian parents to see to it that their children enroll in Sunday classes today. This is the only way to give them an opportunity to learn how to read and write the Bohemian language, to become familiar with Bohemian history, and to instill love of their parents' native land in their tender hearts. The best way to show our appreciation to our lodges, societies, and other groups for their support of our schools--support which is frequently possible only after sacrifices of other things have been made--is to enroll as many students as possible. Let us not forget that it is in our own and our childrens' interest to patronize Bohemian schools.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasitel, July 27, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE PATRONÁT
SVOBODOMYSLNĚ ŠKOLY VOJTA NÁPRSTEK

The Patronát Svobodomyslné Školy Vojta Náprstek (Trustees of the Free Thought School Vojta Náprstek), against its wishes and inclinations, feels obliged to address the following notice to the Bohemian public and to all Freethinking individuals and organizations contributing to the upkeep of Bohemian Free Thought schools:

A very important and most desirable step has been taken in forming the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools in Chicago), because by this a uniformity in the instruction and in the payment of teachers in all schools has been achieved. It is a well-known fact that the teachers are being paid out of the contributions made by the members of various Free Thought organizations.

Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1916.

After due deliberation, our Patronát agreed to join the Federation on the condition (which has been properly put on record) that it will be free to select its own teachers and administer its school according to its own best judgment. By a recent decision passed by the Sdružení, our Patronát is being deprived of this privilege. To our sorrow, this decision was passed with the consenting vote of our own representatives in the Sdružení--men whose former activities had been subject to criticism and who had been denied the right to speak on behalf of the Patronát. In retaliation, these men are now trying to disturb the harmonious relations in our school and to alienate the good will of friends. A thorough study of the possible results of the decision has convinced the Patronát that the decision is detrimental to the progress and proper conduct of our school. The Patronát tried to negotiate some kind of compromise with the Sdružení and, after all such efforts had failed, arranged to obtain the opinion of all its members and bodies whose support it enjoys. A vote was taken on the question of whether the Patronát should submit to the decision of the Sdružení or whether it should act in accordance with its original agreement with the Sdružení. Of

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1918.

the fifty-four votes, three fourths upheld the Patronát.

Now, what did the Sdružení do? It went so far as to stop the payment of wages to the teachers of the Vojta Máprstek school, thus forcing the Patronát to take up this burden, in spite of the fact that the Patronát has to foot the bills for the maintenance of the school building and pay the interest on a \$12,000 mortgage which is on the building. It is our considered opinion that the action of the Sdružení is unjust and wrong, because the Sdružení is nothing more than an agency for the disbursement of wages to the teachers out of money contributed by its members. Consequently it should also pay the teachers of the Vojta Máprstek school, and it is our right to claim this payment.

The whole Bohemian public knows that the Vojta Máprstek school has been in existence for the last sixteen years. That it is run efficiently and successfully is proved by the fact that it started with one class and now has six classes with four hundred pupils. The school is popular with the

WPA (H.S.) 1901.01.27.5

II B 2 f
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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1913.

teachers it employs; they are happy to be connected with it. Some of them have taught at the Voita Kiprster school for ten, some even for fifteen years. They have learned to love the school and to love the pupils entrusted to their care, and it is principally due to their efforts that our school is a success.

That these teachers have inculcated the love of the Bohemian language into the hearts of their pupils is shown by the fact that these pupils have formed the Club of Graduates of the Voita Kiprster school, and it is now among the most active of our smaller national organizations. All of the school's alumni are members, and many of them hold offices in our important national bodies.

In addition to maintaining six classes, the Patronát succeeded in erecting a school building of its own--a building of which Chicago Bohemians may justly be proud. The main purpose of this public notice is to call to the attention

WPA Q11.1 K01.302/5

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BOHEMIA

Denní Křesatel, July 27, 1913.

of all Free Thought organizations supporting our schools the fact that so far no provisions are in existence which would definitely regulate the relations between the Sbružení and the various Patronáts. Without such provisions no harmonious co-operation between the Sbružení and the schools will be possible. But so long as the offices in the Sbružení will continue to be held by men who are antagonistic to our school, no such provisions can be agreed upon.

For the Patronát Školy Vojta Náprstek,

Rudolf Kuláč, president,
Boh. Vladyký secretary.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 3073

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 13, 1913.

MEETING OF THE
PATRONÁT ČESKÉ SVOBODOMYSLNÉ ŠKOLY VOJTA NÁPRSTEK

(Summary)

The regular meeting of the Patronát České Svobodomyslné Školy Vojta Náprstek (Trustees of the Bohemian Free Thought School Vojta Náprstek) was held on April 7, 1913, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Mulač. All officers and many delegates were present.The Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) advised the Patronát that it reaffirms its decision to the effect that the teachers will be paid directly by the Sdružení and that the Sdružení assumes the right to appoint and discharge teachers of its member schools, but the Sdružení leaves the right of supervision of schools and teachers to the Patronát. The letter was discussed very thoroughly and the delegates offered reasons why they do not agree with this decision. A committee of five members was appointed and given instructions to attend the next meeting of the Sdružení and explain the attitude



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 13, 1913.



of the Patronát in regard to this matter.....

.....

A special meeting of the Patronát České Svobodomyslné Školy Vojta Náprstek was held on April 25, 1913, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mulač. The meeting was called to appoint new teachers who would fill the existing vacancies, and to take up in detail the reasons why the Patronát opposes the decision of the Sdružení in regard to the paying of teachers' salaries and their appointment and discharge. The committee of five listened to the discussion in order to be in a position to defend the Patronát's position in the coming meeting of the Sdružení.....

Chairman Mulač requested the delegates of the Sdružení who were present at the meeting to justify the decision of the Sdružení, whereupon Mr. Kopecký explained that all of the other Patronáts have welcomed this decision, and that in practice it proves to be very beneficial. The teachers are required to attend conferences of the Sdružení and are fined for nonattendance. The Sdružení is

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BOHEMIAN



Denní Hlasatel, May 13, 1913.

thus in a position to withhold the teacher's salary. Chairman Mulač disagreed and maintained that before making this decision, the Sdružení should have consulted all Patronáts and learned their opinion..... The Patronáts have men who are just as competent to examine credentials and appoint able teachers. The Patronát Školy Vojta Náprstek has men on its staff who have taught there for more than fifteen years and who own considerable financial interest in the Patronát's school building.....

After the departure of the delegates of the Sdružení, it was agreed to consult lodges and other groups which are the Patronát's members, on the question of whether or not the Patronát should continue to defend its rights against the Sdružení.....[Translator's note: After a discussion of minor personal matters, the meeting was adjourned.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1913.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN MORTON PARK HIGH SCHOOL

Our Chicago Bohemian organizations may feel justified in their pride of the results of their benevolence and support of Bohemian free thought schools, whose administration they have placed in the hands of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools). It is with complete satisfaction that we report on another performance staged by our youth. This time it was done by a group of pupils in Morton Park where a Bohemian school with two classes was founded a year ago. Under the leadership of their teachers, Mrs. Walter and Mr. Jaros, the classes of about one hundred pupils put on a show Sunday evening with the following program.....

[Translator's note: The program includes several vocal selections, both solo and chorals, recitations of poems, short skits, simulation of various artisans at their work, and a violin trio.] Considering the comparatively short time of the school's existence, the pupils have done wonderfully well.....



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1913.

MEETING OF THE PATRONAT SKOLY VOJTA NAPRSTEK

The meeting of the Patronat Skoly Vojta Naprstek (Trustees of the Vojta Naprstek School) held on March 3, 1913, was opened by President Rudolf Mulac. All the officers and a large number of delegates were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyshnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago) sent its decision concerning the method of paying the teachers. The teachers will be paid directly by the Sdruzeni. The Sdruzeni is also taking over the responsibility of appointing and dismissing the teachers.....The Patronat objects to these decisions and maintains that it is to the best advantage of the schools if each Patronat continues to deal with its own teachers. The question will again be taken up with the Sdruzeni.....

According to the financial report, the income was \$2,954.02, expenditures \$2,197.10. The proceeds from the New Year's party were \$298.60; expenses were \$328.04.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1913.

MEETING OF THE PATRONAT SKOLY VOJTA NAPRSTEK

The Patronat Skoly Vojta Naprstek (Board of Trustees of the Vojta Naprstek School) held its quarterly meeting on January 6. The meeting was attended by all officers of the Patronat, many delegates /of free thought lodges and similar bodies_/, and members. The minutes of the last meeting were approved and new delegates accepted. /Translator's note: There follows a half column of names of new delegates and of organizations they represent; decisions on a few unimportant internal matters; thanks of such organizations as the Bohemian Esperantists for permission to use the school for its meetings, etc._/

Income for the third quarter of 1912 was \$797.08; for the second quarter, \$303.46; total \$1100.54. Expenses were \$577.75. The balance on hand is \$522.79.

The teacher's report shows that in the six evening classes there were 366 pupils enrolled, and the day class had 34.



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BULLETIN

Denní Ilasatel, Jan. 19, 1918.

OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUREAU

Our countrymen who are about to apply for citizenship papers, and all those who desire to become acquainted with the Constitution of the United States and the country's political conditions, will be interested in the inauguration of Bohemian classes in political science. These classes will be conducted in the Bohemian Settlement at 1347 South Center Avenue every Tuesday night, from 7:30 to 9 P. . The instruction will cover the fundamentals of American history, of the Constitutions of the United States and of the State of Illinois, and especially of the Municipal Administration of the city of Chicago. The purpose of these classes is not only to prepare students for the questions which they may be asked at the time of their naturalization, but also to familiarize them with public questions and current political problems, thus enabling them to use their suffrage judiciously.

The classes will be conducted by Mr. Jaroslav F. Smetana, who is at



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1918.

IV

present employed in Chicago as a customs inspector. Mr. Bratinka has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a result of his studies in political science at Columbia University. He will use the Bohemian language, with occasional explanations in English. The classes are free.

Similar classes are held also in the Český Dům (Bohemian House) at 2564 South Central Park Avenue in the Lincoln District every Thursday night from 7:30 to 9:00 P. M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1912.

CORNERSTONE FOR JAN NERUDA SCHOOL LAID

The colony of our countrymen in the so-called Crawford district, situated west of Bohemian "California", had a momentous celebration yesterday. It was the festive laying of a cornerstone to the building of the Bohemian Free Thought School Jan Neruda, named after the immortal humorist, poet, and novelist whose works will always cheer those who find the time to read them.....

The celebration started with a parade....led by two marshals....followed by a gala squad of Bohemian policemen, secured through the kindness of Alderman John Toman, and by pupils of the Jan Neruda School,....the Česká Prodavačská Unie Čyslo 2 (Bohemian Salesmen's Union No. 2) with their own military band.... Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš with a band....Mr. F. Karas' band, and delegations of several Bohemian charitable, benevolent, and fraternal societies....marching to the corner of 27th Street and 41st Avenue where the school will stand.

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WPA (ILL.) PQ01 3975

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1912.

While the assembled group sang "Hej, Slované" (Ho, All You Slavs!), a memorial box was put into the cornerstone containing a copy of the historical review of the Vzdělávací Spolek Českých Sousedu (Educational Society of Bohemian Neighbors), a brief story about the Jan Neruda School, and issues of various periodicals.....

.....

....The cost of the building is estimated at \$6,000. All of the work is being done by Bohemian contractors.....At this time, the Jan Neruda School is attended by one hundred pupils, and there is not sufficient room for the additional fifty who have matriculated.

WPA (111) PROJ 2075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1912.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE KAREL HAVLICEK SVOBODOMYSLNA SKOLA

(Summary)

The article contains a report of the entertainment arranged by the Karel Havlicek Svobodomyslna Skola (Karel Havlicek Free Thought School).

The report gives the names of the various donors together with the sums of money and other articles donated.

Total receipts were \$212.05; disbursements, \$48.53; clear profit, \$163.52.

WPA (ILL) Proj. 30275

II B 2 f
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

THE FRANTIŠEK B. ZDRUBEK SCHOOL

The growing Bohemian community in the neighborhood of the Bohemian National Cemetery experienced a joyful occasion in the opening of the new building of the František B. Zdrubek free-thought school. Our countrymen in Irving Park had made extensive preparations for this significant celebration, and it was regretted that circumstances prevented the more distant friends of our schools from participating. In spite of that, however, a very large number of local inhabitants, as well as numerous representatives of societies, were present to congratulate the United Societies of Irving Park upon the result of their tireless work for many years.

The opening of the celebration was delayed somewhat as a result of the rain; however, the program was begun as soon as the members of local societies and the schools, accompanied by a band, arrived. Architect Nový, together

WPA (ILL) 100

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

with three little girls, appeared upon the stage. One of the girls, Victoria Kašpar, after a short speech, gave Mr. Novy the keys to the new building, and he in turn gave them to the president of the United Societies of Irving Park, Mr. Joseph Rugel. In a lengthy and enthusiastic speech, the president described the unselfish work of his enlightened countrymen, who through extraordinary generosity had attained their goal--the erection of a beautiful building, which will be a school, as well as the gathering place, for the Sokols and various Bohemian societies of Irving Park. In concluding his speech, he thanked all friends who had so generously contributed to the success of the undertaking, and expressed the hope that the new hall would become a place both of entertainment and education for his countrymen in this great Bohemian community.....

The new school and hall is located at Eastwood and 40th Avenues, where it was erected at a cost of \$15,000. It is a two-story brick structure,

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1912.

practicably arranged. A large schoolroom, lodge room, and kitchen are located on the ground floor. A spacious hall, which will be used for entertainment and as the regular training quarters of Sokol Rozvoj, occupies the second floor.

.....
The entire building was beautifully decorated and our countrymen in the Irving Park neighborhood can be justly proud of their new school and hall.

WPA (HLS) 11-1-30/23

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1912.

SDRUZENI CESKYCH SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL

The Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) held a monthly meeting yesterday in the Klacel Lodge in which a large number of delegates gathered. The meeting, presided over by Mr. Kopecky, had on its program the reading of committee reports, which showed that the day schools, as well as Saturday and Sunday schools, are making gratifying progress and the number of their pupils shows a steady increase. Only the school in the Grand Crossing district had to be closed temporarily because no classroom is available at this time. But this difficulty will be soon overcome and a permanent home will be secured. Also the Crawford district reported that an adequate school building will soon be erected there. Following the recommendation of the guidance committee, an exhibition of the work of free thought school pupils will be arranged next fall in order to acquaint the general public with the progress of our schools. This will be the first exhibition of its kind, and our friends will have an opportunity to learn both our aims and our success in achieving them. The Grand Lodge of the Taborites has signified its full agreement with the activities of the Sdruzeni and has


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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1912.

promised its wholehearted support in the future. The rest of the meeting was devoted to current business, but the meeting did not adjourn until late at night because of distasteful debates which should never take place in the Sdruzeni and which certainly do not serve any useful purpose.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1912.

AMATEUR MILLINERS EXHIBIT HATS

Tonight at 8 P. M. at the Svatopluk Cech Park Field House at May and 20th Streets, there will be an exhibit of hats made in the Park by girls who meet there twice a week from 8 to 10 P. M. in order to learn the art of making and trimming hats. The purpose of the exhibition is to show our adolescent girls how they can make profitable use of leisure hours at night by making their own finery instead of wasting time in idleness or in nickel-odeons. The Park Management invites all our Bohemian mothers and their daughters to visit this exhibition. They will be agreeably surprised to see the elegant and colorful work of our maidens.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1912.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE SDRUŽENÍ ČESKÝCH
SVOBODOMYSLNÝCH ŠKOL V CHICAGO ON JANUARY 21, 1912

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. K. Kopecký. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Societies which are members of the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol v Chicagu (Federation of Czech Free Thought Schools in Chicago) announced the names of their representatives for the year 1912.

The Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol v Chicagu is being joined by a new organization, the Kruh Dobrovolných Přispívatelů Svobodomyslných Škol v Chicagu (Circle of Voluntary Contributors to the Free Thought Schools in Chicago).

Mrs. F. Stanek-Bujarek turned over to the financial secretary \$28.50, which



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III C

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1912.

was the amount of the first contribution. At the same time she mentioned that the list of members and the amounts of the contributions received is available for inspection by the members. The idea of creating such an organization was first advanced by an earnest and unselfish worker for free thought schools, Mr. Svoboda. There are many, many of our countrymen in Chicago, who live in prosperity, and whom it would not hurt if they voluntarily contributed a sum toward the maintenance of the free thought schools. All that is necessary is for some one to call on them and to ask them to contribute. Mrs. F. Stanek-Bujarek convinced herself of the willingness of our countrymen to contribute to this cause. A true freethinker is not he who profits from free thought, not he who constantly speaks about it, but he who without claiming any reward, works and voluntarily reaches down into his pocket and gives. Mr. F. Beneš turned in five dollars for the benefit of the free thought schools. This sum was contributed by the Tábdřity (Taborites) in honor



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II B 2 d (2)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1912.

of the memory of Mr. E. Pajer, a former member, who died recently in Cleveland. This is an example worthy of imitation.

In Town of Lake, the Saturday and Sunday morning school will be tried out for another month. The sub-committee's report was accepted. The meeting proceeded to the election of officers. All officers were unanimously re-elected with the exception of those who did not accept the nomination or of representatives who had withdrawn. A debate developed in regard to the improvement and expansion of the journal, Svobodná Škola (Free School). Each quarter in the year, this journal shows a considerable loss, although Mr. Jiráček, its energetic manager does everything possible to extend its circulation. It was decided to widen the scope of the journal to meet the needs of mature readers. A special press committee was elected to work out a plan for the expansion and management of the journal. Because of the late hour, the meeting was adjourned until January 27, at 8 P. M.....



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III C

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1912.

January 27, Continuation of Previous Meeting

The report of the Committee on Education was accepted. It was decided to purchase maps of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. A distinguished friend of free thought education, Mr. Voborský, donated many fine books to the schools.

.....
A motion was made that Mr. Voborský be given a vote of thanks.....

The secretary and financial secretary are paid the sum of \$25 per year for their services, and a motion was made that the secretary of the sub-committee, Mr. V. Kymł, who has even more duties, be paid for his services. Mr. Kymł objected, saying that he does not want any compensation for his services and that he will continue to work for the good of the schools to the best of his ability.....

Receipts for the past quarter were \$3,039.52; disbursements, \$1,919.21;



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1912.

balance on hand in the treasury \$3,004.04. The meeting was adjourned.

(Mrs.) F. Stanek-Bujarek.



II B 2 f
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1912.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
SPOJENI SPOLKY V IRVING PARK

Dear Editor: We beg you kindly to publish our report of the bazaar we held for the benefit of the František B. Zdrubek School on North 40th Avenue. We give you our most heartfelt thanks for your help. We also thank all our cheerful donors and friends who so generously contributed to this cause. Our cordial thanks especially to our ladies who worked tirelessly for the success of the bazaar, and, in general, to all who extended a helping hand to us.....

Report of Bazaar Held December 10 to December 16 at the Frantisek B. Zdrubek School on North 40th Avenue, near the Bohemian National Cemetery

Receipts were as follows: [Translator's note: List of names of contributors and amounts contributed follow.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1912.

Total receipts were: chance books, \$332.50; collections, \$260.75; refreshments, etc. at the bazaar, \$942.14; articles sold, \$25.10; total receipts, \$1,560.49; total expenses, \$423.78; net proceeds, \$1,136.71.

For these results we again cordially thank all our friends.

For the Joint Committee of the Bohemian Societies of Irving Park.

Marie Schultz,
Financial Secretary.



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1911.

EXHIBITION AND BAZAAR OF CZECH SCHOOL

The exhibition and bazaar of the Czech Free Thought School František D. Mrubeš ended Sunday. A successful dance was held on Saturday, and on Sunday the remaining chance books were raffled off and other closing matters were settled. Although the Czech community in Irving Park is not yet very large and this year's working conditions are such that workmen do not have much spare money, still the exhibition was a success both morally and financially. Receipts were over a thousand dollars and since disbursements were restricted, it is estimated that the clear profit will amount to about nine hundred dollars. Credit for the success of the affair belongs to the Arrangements Committee, the Board of Trustees, and the generous, enthusiastic public.

A speaker's table was won by Těločicná Jednota Sokol Rozvoj (Gymnastic Society Sokol Rozvoj).

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1911.

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[NEW CZECH SCHOOL OPENED]

The trustees of the Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society School, in the Town of Lake, announce that beginning December 1, 1911, there has been established in the Town of Lake a daily Czech school in place of the former Saturday and Sunday school. Classes are being held from four o'clock until seven o'clock in the evening (each class lasts one hour).

The school opened on December 1, at which time new pupils were registered. Subjects taught are: reading, writing, grammar, orthography, composition, geography, history, rationalistic ethics, and singing. The teacher is Mr. Břetislav Jonáš, who will gladly give further information during the above-mentioned hours. The trustees and the Associated Czech Liberal [Free-Thought] Schools of Chicago, having in view the great significance of the mission of the Czech school in America, approved this step unanimously. It is the third daily Bohemian liberal school in Chicago and it is now up to every liberal Czech father and mother to send their children to this school,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1911.

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III C and to aid in its development for the honor of our liberal community.

For the trustees of the Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society School in the Town of Lake: Anton Bohaty, president; Joseph Musil, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1911.

BOHEMIAN LIBERAL SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO

In the last meeting which was held by the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol V Chicagu (Associated Bohemian Free-Thought Schools of Chicago) on Sunday, November 19, 1911, a letter was read from the Svaz Svobodomyslných V New Yorku (Free-Thought Organization in New York, in which they refute the accusation that the Chicago delegate to the recent convention of the Rationalist Society which was held in New York, in the proceedings dealing with questions concerning the Czech Liberal Schools in America completely ignored the Czech schools of Chicago. However, in this letter there was not single proof advanced which would really prove the contrary of the above assertion. It was resolved to ask the New York organization for a notarized excerpt from the minutes of that convention. If it shows that the delegate was wrongfully judged, he will no doubt receive satisfaction because the Association recognizes all meritorious work, whether done by an individual or an organization. Until this proof is received, the Association cannot retract any charges.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní hlásatel, Nov. 22, 1911.

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A letter was received from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Society), containing the contribution for the third quarter from its thirty-two lodges, in the amount of \$25.89. This was accepted with thanks.

A summary of the year's activities together with a letter of explanation will be sent to the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian-American Foresters.

The trustees of the school in Town of Lake have requested the Association to maintain a daily school after December 1, because the teacher at that school has so many pupils this year that it is impossible to teach all of them. More than one hundred pupils have made application for instruction. The request was unanimously approved and the school committee will take care of necessary arrangements. The school committee was entrusted with the investigation of the conduct of the instructor of the Irving Park school. The members of this committee request that the committee be enlarged so that it will be able to handle properly its many duties. This request

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1911.

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I C was approved, and two additional members were elected to the committee.

One of the delegates complained about the false assertions of a certain Mr. Martinez, who, by the way, is a school, and who injures the interests of Czech schools by his incorrect statements. The Association has, of course, more important work to do than to give publicity to someone to whom Bohemian-American schools are unknown, and who wants to criticize something which he does not understand or does not want to understand. However, in order that such an incident will not be possible of repetition, the Association expects to make public in these columns a detailed report of a year's activities of the Association, its various receipts and disbursements, the maintenance of schools, salaries of instructors, etc. For this report the entire Bohemian public interested in the Czech schools will see how the work has progressed, and it will find that our schools have improved considerably, even though the was not made of any faraway ballyhoo.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Křesatel, Nov. 13, 1911.

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The committee which was charged with the arrangements for the picnic for the children of all Czech Liberal Schools which was held during the month of June, presented a revised report, from which it is found that receipts were 227.00 and 111 presents 121.1, leaving a clear profit of 105.90, which was turned in to the local committee and given a vote of thanks.

The treasurer, Doctor Jelinek, is authorized to receive from the committee for the arrangement of the festive evening and the unveiling of the Karel Havlíček monument one-half of the profit, as was decided.

The local Society of Liberal Teachers respectfully requests to present a report in regard to the profits from the lectures given for the benefit of the schools.

Mr. Hillard, an instructor, has asked that he be written a comedy and that he wishes to donate the profit from the first performance for the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Klasatel, Nov. 26, 1911.

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benefit of our schools; this we do with gratitude.

Mr. Beneš offered to make free of repairs which are needed at the Svatoopluk Czech school. We are thankful for the offer. All teachers are requested to make monthly reports in duplicate, one copy for the trustees of the school where they teach and one copy to be sent to the Association and addressed to the secretary of the central scholastic committee. When the Association, in which are represented 7,474 members, asks for the approval of an increase in quarterly assessments from three cents to five cents for its schools in Chicago (of which it has seventeen with thirty-two classes in which are registered 1,000 Czech children, taught by twenty teachers), it has in view only the cost of those children already attending school and likewise those children who continually **apply** but who cannot be accommodated because there is not enough room. The contributions now received are only sufficient to take care of the children already attending the schools. If these other children are to be considered, and if they are not to be sent to schools of various

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Denní Klasatel, Nov. 23, 1911.

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I C religious sects, it is urgent that the above requested increase in assessments be accepted by all members. If people are found in your societies who would protest against this increase, let us call their attention to the significance and our use of our schools for our future. Remember that by approving the increase of these assessments, and other support you are not doing good for the delegates, you are doing it for these fifteen hundred children registered in the Czech Liberal Schools of Chicago.

Receipts of this meeting, \$843.25.

Disbursements, \$715.74.

Bohoslav Linka, correspondent.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

THE CZECH FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

In a special meeting of the Association of Czech Free Thought Schools of Chicago, held on October 25, the question dealt with was that of devising means to acquire the funds necessary for the maintenance and the improvement of the schools which come under the jurisdiction of the Association, and which are the only means of maintaining and expanding our Czech liberal element among the future generation.

The support which the Association receives from societies and from the National Cemetery Association is insufficient to check the already rapid denationalization of our Bohemian youth [in Chicago]. We know that those of our youth who belong to societies of other nationalities almost outnumber those who adhere to our own organizations. This condition is the result of the indifference manifested by our leaders in the past toward our younger Bohemian generation.

It is surely to be admired that our societies can boast of a fair amount of

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

means. However, these societies would do much better to use this wealth [now] for their own benefit and for the benefit of their children. Of what use is it that this or that society can count its wealth in the hundreds of thousands when this wealth must sometime be passed on to the members' children, who not only do not sympathize with their parents but often scorn them, as we have witnessed.

The only method of gradual emancipation from these wretched conditions is that the societies and individuals shall contribute a larger amount for the Czech Free Thought schools; for the schools can save many of the Czech youth for our people and for our societies.

The contributions which the Association has thus far been receiving are not sufficient for the needs of all the Czech Free Thought schools, and for that reason the delegates to the Association have decided to increase next year's quarterly

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

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assessments from three cents to five cents.

A special committee was elected which will make up an accurate report of all the expenses of the Association from its very beginning, so that the various societies may know that their money is really carefully managed. A report of the Association's activities will also be made up and sent to all contributing societies.

There is no member of any Czech society who will object to increasing the assessments for the schools after he has examined this report, for that which the Association is doing is for the benefit of our children, and for that reason all individuals should be interested and contribute to this undertaking at every opportunity.

The committee will also send letters to Czech business and industrial corporations requesting them to remember the Czech schools of Chicago with contributions.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

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Whoever reads the reports of the European Czech newspapers, which publish every week the contributions deposited with them for the Central Scholastic Association, will discover that contributions for this noble purpose are made not only by wealthy individuals and corporations but also by the poorest people, by those who live on the wages of their daily toil.

How painful it is to compare the contributions tendered to this institution with those offered to our School Association in Chicago, where more than a hundred thousand Czechs have their residence! We who live here recognize the need of the Central Scholastic Association of Bohemia, which has for the last ten years performed a very useful service in the cultural upbuilding of the Czech nation; however, we are deaf and blind to our own need, to the necessity of providing Czech schools for our own children, with whom we come into daily contact, and whom we expect one day to be the sole means of preserving our mother tongue, the Czech language, in this land of freedom. It would be a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

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meritorious act on the part of those people who have the press at their disposal, and who use it to criticize Czech-American education, if they would take hold and initiate a movement to strengthen the financial resources of our Bohemian-American schools.

If enough money is available, improvements can easily be made, such as providing better quarters and employing better teachers, teachers who would occupy themselves exclusively with the training and teaching of children, as teachers could afford to do if daily afternoon classes could be maintained.

If our Czech societies and individuals are really sincere about our language, they will see to it that financial means are not lacking, so that our schools may be, as they are elsewhere, the educators of the next generation.

For the education and the safeguarding of our youth against rapid denationalization it is necessary that besides the instruction imparted in school, an effort

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1911.

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shall be put forth in the home. Parents should teach their children to speak Czech in addition to English. In order that the Czech child may read the Czech language outside school, the Association, from the beginning of its existence, has published a children's paper called Svobodna Skola (Liberal School), which will be enlarged after this coming New Year's Day to care for the needs of older persons. This journal will be a kind of central organ of Czech education in America. The administration and the editing of the paper will be in the care of a special publicity committee.

If in this way we create a paper which is interesting and educational not only for little children but for the more advanced youth as well, and if the parents and the leaders in our societies will work hand in hand with the Association and its teachers in all school matters, then the loss of our young people will quickly cease, and the lamentations so often heard will cease also.

Bohuslav Linka,
Correspondent.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1911.

THE NEW CZECH LIBERAL SCHOOL IN IRVING PARK

A council of the delegates of the United Czech Societies of Irving Park was held yesterday. A motion was introduced in this meeting that the new Czech liberal school should be named for the deceased journalist and speaker of the Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Freethinkers Congregation), Frantisek B. Zdrubek, and carry the following inscription: "Česká Svobodomyslná Škola F. B. Zdrubek" (Bohemian Freethought School F. B. Zdrubek). This motion to honor the memory of the deceased F. B. Zdrubek was accepted with great enthusiasm, and it was resolved to provide a tablet with his name upon it.

Further, the report of the building committee on the progress of construction of the new school building was noted.

The building committee has in mind the staging of a big bazaar to celebrate the opening of the new school upon completion. Preparations for the bazaar



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1911.

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are already in progress. Those present in yesterday's meeting were: Messrs. Matas, Lisý, Březina, Kavalle, Lažnovsky, Ringl and Lebeda; Mmes. Šulc and Ině.

In conclusion, we must add that the new Zdrubek School will be attended by all of the wards of the Czech Orphanage.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1911.

REPORT ON THE CORNER-STONE LAYING CEREMONIES OF THE
VOJTA NÁPRSTEK CZECH LIBERAL SCHOOL IN CHICAGO
HELD ON APRIL 2.

(Summary)

This article shows a list of names of the contributors, together with amounts contributed. Receipts from other sources also accounted for.

Total receipts for the occasion were:	\$1392.83
Disbursements were:	<u>183.25</u>
Clear profit for the benefit of the school was:	\$1,209.58

The committee thanks all contributors and friends for their generosity.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD
THE BUILDING OF THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL

(Summary)

Article gives names of the contributors, together with amounts contributed, showing a total of \$305.60.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1911.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 22
BY THE ASSOCIATED CZECH LIBERAL SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

The chairman, Mr. Karel Kopecky, opened the meeting of the Associated Czech Liberal Schools of Chicago, which was postponed because of the funeral of one of our most energetic Bohemian-American workers, Mr. František Zdrubek. The date had been set for September 22. In a lengthy speech about the merits of the deceased, Mr. Kopecky mentioned among other things what the deceased had done for our liberal-minded [freethinking] youth, and asked those assembled to pay their last respects to the deceased by rising.

After the completion of this act of mourning, the discussion of correspondence was taken up. The first piece of correspondence up for consideration was a letter from the assembly of the Czech Liberal [free thought] schools of New York, advising that the textbooks ordered in the last meeting had been sent, and enclosed a bill for \$109.55. The supervisory committee reports, as an addition to this communication, that the books were received



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1911.

in good order, all of which was noted.

The trustees of the Karel Jonáš school request the assignment of a new teacher, because the former teacher resigned just before the school term began. The trustees bitterly complained about this action. The school committee investigated this case, and appointed another teacher in the person of Mr. J. Fiala. The opinion was voiced in this meeting that in the future the Association should act energetically in such cases in order to avoid chaos. The delegate from the Vojta Naprstek school which hired this teacher explained that the trustees of said school did not know that the teacher was engaged elsewhere at the time.

The Bohemian-American Foresters' Society complain in regard to assessments unjustly required of them. An investigation showed that it was a mistake on their part, since the financial secretary made no such request of them in writing.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1911.

In a letter, the Grand lodge of the Sesterská Podporující Jednota (Mutual Benevolent Sisterhood) requests that all financial reports be signed by the auditing committee. This will be done in the future. The trustees of three schools handed in their bills for tuition for the month of August, which the Association was unable to take care of at this time. The reasons for this action were explained to their delegates.

Mr. Topinka was elected to the auditing committee in place of Mrs. L. Beneš, who resigned from the committee because she is already filling another similar office. The trustees of the school in the Town of Lake elected a new delegate, Mr. J. Zacha.

The subcommittee on schools recommends that the position resigned by Mr. J. J. Řežábek, teacher at the Town of Lake school, be given to Mr. J. B. Jonáš; that the position in the morning school in Irving Park be assigned to Mr. J. Rédl, and the position in the Karel Jonáš school be assigned to Mr. J. F. Fiala. All were approved. The committee was notified



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1911.

to pay special attention to the Sunday afternoon schools which are under the jurisdiction of the Association, exclusively. The committee is to secure the names and addresses of all children attending Czech liberal (free thought) schools so that it will have an actual survey of the existing conditions.

The motion of the subcommittee on education for the provision of a kindergarten in the school on Throop Street, for the teachers' association seeking bids for the compilation of a liberal moral philosophy, and the purchase of a special teachers' library were postponed until next year. The association must wait at least one year, and then according to its receipts and disbursements in that period, before making provisions for further improvements.

During the discussion of matters which tend for the good of the Association, the tactless actions of Mr. Kramer Tvrzický were bitterly regretted. He attended the last convention of the United Liberal Societies which was held



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1911.

in New York. He was a delegate from the societies which also belong to the Associated Czech Liberal Schools of Chicago. Mr. Kramer Tvrzický did not deem it wise to mention, even in a few words, the activities of the Associated Czech Liberal Schools, which under their management, they concentrate the largest number of Czech liberal schools in any town in America. The Associated Czech Liberal Schools of Chicago merit at least to be mentioned when Czech schools are being discussed.

At this meeting, a resolutions committee was also appointed which is to draft a resolution of condolence upon the death of the Czech-American author and enthusiastic freethinker, Mr. Frantisek Boleslav Zdrubek.

Receipts in this meeting were	\$150.05
Disbursements	\$ 88.46

Bohuslav Linka, correspondent.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

CEREMONY OF LAYING OF CORNERSTONE AT THE BOHEMIAN
SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM IN IRVING PARK

BOHEMIAN



The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the joint headquarters for the societies of Irving Park, the Czech school and the gymnasium was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon--shortly after the funeral of the estimable Czech journalist, Mr. Frantisek B. Zdrubek. The gala parade started from the Old People's Home and Orphanage with Mr. Povolny's band in the lead. The participants in the parade marched along Fortieth Avenue toward the building site between Nilson and Eastwood Avenues. Mr. Vaclav Scheiner, the oldest settler in this community, and his wife Aloisia Scheiner marched in the parade. The following societies marched in columns: members of the Joint Committee and guests, the children from the Orphanage in charge of their governess, Miss Vilim; Women Sokols (gymnasts) in uniform; Lodge Josephine Havlicek, Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Women's Unity); The

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

Bohemian Liberal (Free thought) School Association of Irving
Park; The Women's Club; Lodge Svobodomyslnost, Českoslovanska
Podporující Společnost (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society);
and Sokol "Rozvoj." When the parade arrived at the building
site, the ceremony was begun with the singing of the Czech
national anthem "Kde Domov Můj" (Where is my homeland).

Those present were then welcomed in the Czech and English languages by the chairman of the Joint Committee, Mr. J. Ringl who at the same time thanked everyone for their participation in this great and significant celebration. He then introduced Mr. and Mrs. Scheiner. Mr. Scheiner thanked the committee, wishing it success, and placed into the hands of the chairman a contribution of one hundred dollars toward the completion of the school and gymnasium. The chairman thanked him for his patriotic contribution and the generosity with which he showed his love for this patriotic project. Mr. Ringl then spoke to the public

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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After Mr. Ringl had concluded his speech the band played the

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American anthem and "Hej, Slovane" (Hey, Slav) which was

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followed by shouts of Na Zdar! (Success). Those present were

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then addressed by Congressman Frank Buchanan who expressed

his wish that the society might rapidly achieve its goal.

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan addressed the assembly with moving and deeply significant words Representing the Twenty-seventh Ward, Messrs. Wilson and Heydal wished the committee all success and promised to help in every way possible.

A communication received from Mr. J. Cervenka was read. Enclosed was a contribution of ten dollars. Mr. F. Ort thanked the participants and briefly urged the young people present to further patriotic endeavors. Following him, the representatives of several societies spoke, expressing their wish for much success and contributing monetary assistance of:

Lodge Josephine Havliček No. 129, Bohemian Women's Unity--fifty dollars;

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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The president of Lodge No. 170, Č. S. P. S. Mr. Baštýr, in the name of sixty-seven brothers--sixty-seven dollars;

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Miss Anna Kral, president of Sokol Rozvoj, turned in five dollars.

For the Bohemian Women's Club of Irving Park, Mrs. Skala turned in ten dollars.

Mr. Urban donated five dollars.

Mrs. Suchman, representing the Association of Bohemian Liberal Schools of Irving Park, thanked all the donors and wished the enterprise much success. This Association loaned and placed at the disposal of the Committee all of its cash which amounted to \$500.

Mr. Lažnovský informed the people present that the sum of \$1,000 was still needed for the construction of the school, and for that purpose the Joint

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

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Committee of the Czech societies of Irving Park has issued

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shares of five dollar denomination, paying four per cent interest

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and payable in six years. Everyone may purchase them. Follow-

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ing this announcement, an active interest among those present

seemed to be aroused, and shares were subscribed for, collectively.

Many contributors appeared and turned their donations over to Mr. Ringl.

The chairman thanked the donors for their contributions, pointing out once more the purpose of the fund, and announced that the cornerstone would have placed within it mementoes of the day to preserve the history of the occasion and asked those present to participate in these rites. At the same time the chairman invited those present to participate in the various informal entertainments in the gardens of the Old People's Home and Orphanage.


Everybody then marched to the grounds of the Old People's Home and Orphanage, accompanied by the band. Here by lamplight a program of entertainment was given.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1911.

VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL REMEMBERED

Those enlightened countrymen who attended an entertainment given by Mr. E. Ratajik at 2658 Clifton Park Avenue remembered the Vojta Naprstek School. A total of eight dollars and **fifty** cents was collected for the benefit of the school.

The money was sent to the office of this paper, and an authorized official of the school may receive it. Every such case where our countrymen who attends some entertainment and remembers our foremost national institutions by taking up a collection in their behalf is deserving of the heartiest recognition. Such entertainments gain in charm when a patriotic duty is also performed in connection with them.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1911.

NEW CZECH SCHOOL IN IRVING PARK

Construction of the new Czech school in Irving Park, on Fortieth Avenue near the Bohemian National Cemetery, will begin very soon. This community is growing rapidly, and the Czech school there is having an excellent effect upon the community. When it has its own building, it will have still better influence.

The plans were drawn by architects Messrs. Ludvik Novy and Son; the contractors, who will perform the construction work, are Joseph Rus and Son, brick and mason work; Joseph Mraz; carpenter work; Karel Stusek, cornice work.

The building will be modern in every respect. The premises will be spacious with ample ventilating and lighting facilities. The health and comfort of the children will be well provided for in every way possible. The exterior arrangements of the building will be such that Irving Park Czechs can be proud of them.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1911.

NOTICE

(Advertisement)

The position of instructor with Sokol Chicago [gymnastic society]
is open. Details furnished and applications received until
September 5, by Doctor L. Wedeles 2446 South Sawyer Avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE UNITED CZECH

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LIBERAL SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO HELD ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1911

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After the meeting was called to order by the president Mr. K. Kopecky and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a communication from the gymnastic society "Cechie" was read, in which the society applied for membership and chose as its delegate Mr. F. Metz. This gentleman, however, represents another body; therefore, he was notified to resign as delegate from one of the organizations because in accordance with the by-laws, a delegate can not represent two organizations at one time. An application for membership was received from "Vlasta" lodge No. 122 and this body chose as their representative Mrs. Marie Husak.



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

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The Patronage of the Czesko-Americky
Svobodomyslny Skoly (Bohemian-American
Liberal [Freethought] School), on
Eighteenth Street, elected Mr. Joseph

Budil as its delegate. The Patronage of the school in Hanson Park and the Patronage of the "Jan Neruda" School requested the members to attend their picnics. The officers of the United Schools will attend as numerously as possible.

The Patronage of the "Karel Havlicek" School recommended Miss Zdenka Koler as its teacher for the coming year. The matter was taken under consideration and because she has been teaching satisfactorily for a number of years, the request of that Patronage was granted.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

Mrs. Kubalek tendered her resignation from her teaching position and the sub-committee will provide a new teacher to fill the position.

Committee Reports: It was left to the Picnic Committee and Mrs. Hrych to make arrangements for the use of the Pilsen Park on some Saturday before the end of the school term.

The School Committee reported that before the school year begins it will be necessary to secure a large number of second readers. The purchase of these books was approved. The committee nominated Mrs. Weiner as teacher at the Bunker Street School. Two remaining positions were advertised and applications received from nine persons. The best qualified of these were Mr.



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J. Rezabek, a former student at
Prague University, who was nominated
to teach on Saturday and Sunday in
the Town of Lake School; the other

was Mr. Bretislav Jonas, who studied at the Czech Technical School in Prague; he was selected to teach on Sunday mornings in the Irving Park School and Sunday afternoons at the Frant. Palacky School. Following this, the committee's report in regard to changes in the constitution was read, but because of insufficient time remaining and in order to consider the proposal thoroughly, the matter was postponed to a future day. A special meeting will be called for that purpose.

A member of the Auditing Committee reported that it was impossible to examine



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

the manager's books, because one member of the committee is sick and another has left the state permanently. Mr. Hofrieter was appointed to take the place of the latter member.

For the good of the organization, the question of greater agitation in favor of the periodical Svobodna Skola (Free School) so that it might be more widely read in all circles of our people was discussed. To further the purpose it was proposed that a letter be sent to all liberal-minded [freethought] organizations urging them to order at least one subscription for each of their organizations and in that way arouse interest in reading in our social circles. In addition, each delegate will receive at the November meeting several copies for free distribution.

Because the needs of our liberal schools and their management continue to

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

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increase, it is necessary to obtain the means for their upkeep, for that reason at the next meeting there will be a discussion about arranging some kind of celebration for

the benefit of that purpose. If we are able to become inspired for Czech schools in the old country, where they are so indifferently dealt with by the unfriendly Austrian government, it does not mean that we should forget entirely the conditions, in which we live from day to day and which should not be unfamiliar to us.

How much good could be accomplished for our children if our Czech Liberal Societies, in addition to the insignificant contribution, remembered at least once a year during the arrangement of some entertainment that there are hundreds and hundreds of Czech parents here who would be glad if their children could be



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1911.

educated in their mother tongue, in addition to English. Under existing conditions it is not strange that foreigners often know more about us than our own children.

How much interest is being shown on all sides for Czech schools is best proven by the enrollment in the most recently opened school in Crawford, where more than one hundred children applied. There could be many more such schools among us if financial means permitted. The officers of our societies should remember that if they wish to maintain Czech societies for any length of time, it is necessary that love for parents and all things Czech, that is, toward Czech societies also, must be cultivated from earliest childhood and the best means of doing this are the Czech schools, because the parents themselves, as a result of the fierce struggle for existence, cannot give the children the proper attention.

Bohuslav Linka,
Correspondent.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

The Patronage of the Frantisek Palacky School in New Tabor [a district in the neighborhood of 16th St., and Crawford Ave.] announces that classes will be resumed after a one month vacation. Classes will be held all day on Saturdays and a half day on Sunday mornings. Registration of pupils takes place on the school premises at 1523-25 So 41st Court on August 5 and August 6. Mr. L. A. Krivanka, the teacher, will act as registrar.

Parents are requested to bring their children in time for registration.
[signed]

The Patronage of the Frantisek Palacky School in New Tabor.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.

THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL DEDICATED DURING
SIMPLE CEREMONY LAST SUNDAY

Last Sunday, the Vojta Naprstek School at Homan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was dedicated, although it has not been completed, and will require several weeks work before such is the case.

A parade of school children, together with their teachers, started from the school building on Spaulding Avenue at about one o'clock. With Mr. Brousek's band in the lead, the parade moved along Kedzie Avenue, past the present school quarters in Sokol Chicago Hall to Twenty-fourth Street, there west to Homan Avenue, and south to the new school building.

The many participants were very much disappointed when they saw the building without windows, without doors and not clean. At the front was hung a portrait of Vojta Naprstek, and his never-to-be-forgotten wife.

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WILMINGTON

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Benni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.

The car left at 11:00 a.m., and arrived at the
Dwell, explaining that the attempt to hold the striking
placards, the building was closed to the public. The building, which
two unfriendly groups, left the building at 11:00 a.m. and
at 11:00 a.m. the work and complete it before
the day set for the ceremony, but nothing was done. For this reason the
committee, restrained by the central committee, decided to hold the cere-
mony and deliver the building as it is to the public. Acting the burden
of the gathering for its disappointment, announced that the festivities
would be continued in the Pilson Memory Park. The car left the
along Twenty-ninth Street toward the park in the same order it
arrived. First, the band, followed by the school children, Jan Peruda
leader of the C.C.P. (Czechoslovakian Society) with their
loose colors, then in carriages a delegation from the C.C.P. (Czechoslovakian
Women's Society), the central committee of the C.C.P., and a delegation
of Pilson children.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.

The festivities were continued in the pavilion of Pilsen Park with Mr. Dusil calling upon the delegates of the several lodges belonging to the trustee, the majority of whom alas! were not present.

In behalf of lodge, Jan Neruda, C. S. P. S., Mr. Valav Novak addressed a few heartfelt words to the children. Other speakers were: Mr. Ribal, Mr. Rud. Polivka, Mr. Vesely, Mrs. Stepanek, Mrs. Pech, Mrs. Brichta, Mrs. Kolar. Each of the speakers turned over a monetary contribution, for the benefit of the school, which was accepted by the committee with thanks.

The rest of the program, such as festive speeches, and so forth, was dispensed with and a pleasant entertainment to the sounds of the band ensued.

It is really regrettable that the celebration, which should have been taken

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.

part in by the entire Bohemian public, and which should have been the most significant, met with so little success. We believe that the trustees of the Vojta Naprstek School, especially the old pioneers, who deserve the major portion of the credit for the school, and the good bringing up of Bohemian youth, did not deserve such disappointment.



Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1911.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATED BOHEMIAN
LIBERAL SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

A meeting of the Associated Bohemian Liberal Schools of Chicago was held Sunday afternoon, May 21, in the hall of the Bohemian-American School, Lad. Klacel. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Kopecky.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. Communications received were then read, the most important of which was from the local educational society, which explained the much regretted misunderstanding in regard to the teaching strength. After investigation of circumstances, it was decided to allow Miss Doubek to remain in her position, and place Mrs. Vajner in another place soon to be vacated. This unpleasant occurrence should be a warning to all Patronages to see to it that their directors act only according to resolutions.

A communication from the Bohemian-English school on 18th Street, dealing

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1911.

with the fifteen dollar raise for its teachers, and which they take upon themselves to pay, was accepted with thanks. The Patronage of the Jan Amos Komensky school settled its account for the past three months. The school committee installed Mr. Jeze as teacher in the 4th ward. The committee also is investigating the qualifications of other teacher material.

A report also was read at this meeting on the theatrical given on March 5, which shows that there was a profit of \$109.35 on that occasion. The credit for this success is due to Mrs. Louise Benes, Mrs. Vokouk, and the teacher, Miss E. Jesenska, who dedicated themselves with extraordinary energy to that task, for which they are given general recognition.

A sub-committee was appointed for a children's festival celebration held on May 21, under the direction of teacher, Mr. Bubenicek.

Various proposals, tending for the good of the Association, were discussed,



Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1911.

which are of importance for those who take an interest in the development of our liberal schools here in Chicago, and which cannot be brought at this time because of their extent. This much I wish to add however. The Association, in the course of its short existence, has evidenced great spiritual strength in the development of our schools, and if it is supported more by the Bohemian public, it can be expected that we will build such schools that we can be proud of them.

Bohomil Linka

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BOHEMIAN

Denri Hlasatel, May 24, 1911.

CELEBRATION AT THE SVATOPLUK CZECH LIBERAL SCHOOL

The children's celebration in the Bohemian English Liberal School last Sunday was a very successful affair. It was arranged by the Associated Liberal Schools, under the direction of the teacher, Mr. R. Hubenicek. The program was unusually varied, and embraced musical numbers, recitations, songs, and the children appeared in folk dances. Of the musical numbers, the "Medley of Bohemian National Airs," and the "Medley of American National Airs," so beautifully played by Mr. F. Svoboda's orchestra, are deserving of mention. The singing of the pupils of Svatopluk Cech school was very well liked. The program was concluded by the children performing the peasant dance, which was probably the best liked number of the entire program.

The whole affair was the unmistakable proof of the diligence of the children, and the conscientiousness and ability of the assiduous teacher.

The attendance was befitting, and it can, therefore, be expected that the

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PONTIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1911.

celebration brought to the Associated Liberal Schools both moral and financial advantages. It should be mentioned that because of Mrs. Smid's efforts, several of the English newspapers carried reports about the occasion.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1911.

Cornerstone of the Vojta Larstek School
Was Laid Yesterday



The cornerstone of the Vojta Larstek school was laid yesterday in the presence of the building committee and directors of the trustee board, and representatives of several societies. The original ceremony was to be held on Sunday but because of unfavorable weather, the actual laying of the cornerstone was postponed until yesterday. However, even yesterday, conditions were not much better. On Sunday, snow was drifting, and yesterday it rained. Therefore, the stone was laid without any display. The metal container, in which are deposited documents of the school and of the new building, and copies of Bohemian newspapers, coins, and other mementos, were placed under the stone. The new building will be dedicated to its purpose in July.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL

The Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies Held in the Sokol
Chicago Hall Because of Inclement Weather



Chicago Bohemians celebrated an occasion yesterday which will be and must be remembered for all time as one of the most important historical moments of our life in America. It was the ceremonial laying of the cornerstone of the new Bohemian Liberal (Freethought) Vojta Naprstek school. Surely, there is not one single Czech in Chicago, in fact in all of America, who has not heard of this school, and from that which he heard, who is not convinced that the Vojta Naprstek school is one of the most advanced Bohemian institutions in America, which deserves to be looked upon with respect, and for which we must have great hopes. Yes, we look upon this school with respect, and it is also deserving of our respect. There surely are only a few Bohemian families in Bohemian-California, if indeed there are any such whose

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

children do not know how to speak, read, and write Bohemian correctly. And not only that, they also know Bohemian history, Bohemian geography and what means most, they feel themselves to be Bohemians.

Thanks to the assiduous trustees, thanks to the instructors, and thanks to that great love of our California countrymen toward the Vojta Náprstek school, it has been possible to reach the goal, that this school is bringing up our Bohemian children, and in that manner, it is preserving and elevating our Bohemian cause in America.

It is not to be wondered that yesterday was awaited with almost feverish expectancy and that not only the Bohemians of California, but of the whole city of Chicago, gathered to take part in the celebration, of which, alas, we have not had very many of the kind and of which, we hope there will be many more. It was indeed too bad that the weather was not favorable so as to allow the ceremonies to proceed in accordance with the program.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

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It was unfortunate the fierce blizzard had to roar into Chicago yesterday morning just at the time when the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the Vojta Náprstek school were to take place. That circumstance harmed the superficial brilliance of the celebration, and if we are not mistaken, also materially damaged the trustees who expected a big, financial success, but still it did not keep the people from gathering in large crowds at Homan and 26th Streets, where the new school is being built. Hundreds of people gathered there before the arrival of the parade, disregarding the storm. After the arrival of the parade, it was seen that there was no use trying to hold the ceremonies at the place as everything was covered with snow. It would have been a risk of health of both the speakers and the listeners to try to remain and hold the ceremony in that bad weather. The arrangements committee decided to hold the ceremony in the Sokol Chicago hall on Kedzie Avenue.

When the parade arrived at the site of the new building, the president of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

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the trustee board, Mr. Richard Dusil, appeared upon the speakers platform and announced that the main ceremony would take place in Sokol Chicago hall. The parade immediately set out for the Sokol Chicago hall, to which place the metal box was taken, and into which various coins, papers, and other mementos are to be placed.

The celebration at the hall began with a prologue by the president of the trustee board, Mr. Richard Dusil, who warmly welcomed those present and thanked the Bohemians of California for all the favors which they showed toward the Vojta Náprstek school during the past fifteen years. He asked them to continue to do likewise in the future.

The secretary of the trustee board then took the floor, and read some interesting notes on the activities of the school. He mentioned also that the construction of the building will be carried out according to plans of the architect, John Klučina, and that the cost will be about \$27,500. The notes

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

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which Mr. Topinka read are written on parchment, and will be placed in the metal box with the other mementos. The box will probably be placed in the cornerstone tomorrow.

Then followed the festival oration by Doctor Iška. The speaker directed his words to the life and influence of the teacher of our nation, John Amos Komenský, and having briefly described his influence, he added that it was a striking coincidence that almost on the anniversary of his birth, March 28, the Bohemian-Americans celebrate this significant occasion. The speaker also spoke to the adolescents. He mentioned the significance of the name of Vojta Náprstek. His talk was heard with interest and understanding. Then followed several selections played by the band, after which other speakers were heard. The chairman then invited the delegates of the various organizations represented to speak. This they did, at the same time offering the contributions of their respective organizations to the trustees of the school.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1911.

The total amount of these contributions was \$558. The celebration was terminated with a dance. The entertainment was delightful, thanks to Mr. Brousek's fine orchestra. Dancing continued, and no one wanted to leave until daylight began to creep in through the windows.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Jan. 4, 1911.

Classes in drawing and modeling for Czech boys, have been established in the Svatopluk Czech park, upon permission of the Park Board. Two young and gifted Czechs have been procured as teachers: Mr. J. M. Krazek for drawing and Mr. Joseph L. Patek for modeling. Their excellent qualifications are evident from the samples of work exhibited by the pupils in the park building, open to the public until January 8. The school affair will be closed on that date by a lecture on "History of Architecture," delivered by Mr. J. M. Krazek. Due credit for the success of the educational enterprise is given Mr. W. Kolacek, president of the Park Board, Mr. Karel Vopicka, Mr. A. Maspar, and also to Mr. Trinar, Mr. Hajicek, and Mr. Novak for generous contributions to the prize fund, out of which the prizes for outstanding achievements of pupils were purchased.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1910.

PARENTS ATTENTION

P.2, Col.3--For many years the Patronat Home and Nursery, supported the Saturday and Sunday Schools at 1813 So. Ashland Ave., and for three years now, has successfully supported the evening school for children of matured age.

The school is exceptionally convenient for those who are not able to attend the Bohemian School, or for those who have attended Saturday School and wish to advance themselves in the Bohemian language.

It will do all in it's power to endeavor to interest the children in acquiring love for the Bohemian language and National art.

The Patronat hopes that the parents will not neglect to take advantage of this precious opportunity to have their children attend this school.

Teaching classes will be held every Tuesday from 7 to 9 o'clock in the

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1910.

evening, for a contribution of the sum of 15 cents monthly.

Application may be made to the teacher, Miss Zdenka Kolar, at the premises of the school, 1831 So. Ashland Ave.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1910.

ASSEMBLY OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LIBERAL

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

P.5, Col.3--Minutes of the last meeting held July 2, 1910, were read and approved. The meeting was called to order by Chairman, Mr. V. Rebak. The secretary reported a bill for postal expenses amounting to \$2.34 which was ordered paid.

A communication and report from the "social" given by the sokols which netted a clear profit of \$14 and which was presented by representative, Mr. Hartman, as a donation.

Chairman, Mr. V. Rebak, expressed to the representative of the Pilsen Sokol heartfelt thanks and added his wish that the assembly of the Pilsen Sokol Liberal Schools, might continue their desire to carry on in favor of the liberal schools.

The report of the business manager of the Bohemian Liberal Schools for the

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1910.

month of June 1910, were: total receipts \$78.10, total expenses \$217.17, total deficit \$49.07. Summary for the second quarter was; total disbursements \$373.15.

Balance from the first quarter, paid into off-set the deficit from Jan. 1st, to June 30, 1910, was \$4,254. Meeting adjourned at ten o'clock in the evening.

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1910.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION COLLECTION

P.4, Col.1--The collection of a million cents for the Central School Association should become a matter of national honor for the Bohemian-American people. Everyone, who has the genuine Bohemian sentiment, should not only make a contribution, but should also apply to the Bohemian-American Printing Office for a contribution sheet and undertake a collection among their friends. We are convinced that there are among us thousands of families who would willingly contribute according to their means, if a collection sheet were placed before them. There are among us many enthusiastic, energetic young men who ought to sacrifice one evening or one-half day of their acquaintances with a collection sheet and for instance, make an effort to knock at the doors of strangers. When such an important matter, as the struggle of our race for existence is being dealt with, in which the Central School Association stands in the fore and in which it is doing such important work, no one must begrudge a little work. Monetary sacrifice, proportionate to the means of the donor, surely will not be regretted by any Bohemian man or Bohemian woman. As has been said, it is only necessary to knock at every door to have it opened and the great national collection generously contributed to.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1910.

MEETING OF THE PATRONS OF THE VOJTA NAPRSTEK LIBERAL SCHOOL

P.10, Col.3--The minutes of the meeting, of the Patronage of the Vojta Naprstek Liberal School, which was held on May 31, 1910. The meeting was called to order by the chairman Mr. Rich. Dutil at the regular time. All officers were present with the exception of the treasurer who was excused. Gymnastic Unity Sokol Miroslav Tyrs, sent a communication in which it announces a new delegate.--Mrs. Hrych explains how important and beneficial it is for the Vojta Naprstek school to join the Association of Patronages.-- Delegate Mr. Masek then gave many reasons why we should work collectively along educational lines in schools. He added that every reasonable man must admit the advantages derived from union. Delegate Mrs. Hrych, further adds that this union should be accomplished chiefly for the purpose of doing away with the continual begging. Under present conditions, there are received at each meeting six or more requests for contributions and if all of them were granted the society would very often empty it's treasury. This begging and complaining will be done away with, for the association would take care of the needs of the various Patronages. Delegate Jind. Lednik, makes a motion, that it should be decided today, whether

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Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1910.

the Patronage of Vojta Naprstek shall join the Association of Patronages. The motion was seconded and placed before the delegates for discussion. The motion was finally voted upon and carried. A bill from the newspaper Spravidelnost for \$2.50 was read--a bill from 'Sokol Chicago,' for \$39 rental was ordered paid. The delegate from the Gymnastic Unity Sokol "Miroslav Tyrs," Mr. Frank Novak, was inducted. Also from "Sokol Havlicek," Mr. Vaclav Jakoubek, to replace delegate Martin Smach. Dr. J. D. Novak was made a member. The committee for arrangement of lectures reported that from the two lectures on Prague there resulted a profit of \$179.80. This profit was turned over to the building fund.

The auditing committee reports that from the previous audit there was shown in the treasury \$544.29. Receipts from February 22, to April 26,

	<u>\$318.00</u>
Total	\$862.29
Disbursements	<u>\$489.10</u>
Balance in Treasury	\$373.19

This report was accepted.--A motion was made and adopted hat this years

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BCHLEMAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1910.

picnic be held for the benefit of the building fund. Receipts at this meeting were \$5, disbursements \$154. The names of all delegates present at this meeting were then read. There were thirty-three present. The meeting then adjourned.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1910.

BOHEMIAN MASONIC CLUB HELD A SOCIAL DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL VOJTA NAPRSTEK.

p. 1, col. 1 - A luxurious garden full of exotic plants, beautiful roses and many other precious flowers yesterday evening changed the entire atmosphere of the pavilion in the Pilsen Brewing Park on West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. The Club Dobrovsky, composed of masons belonging to numerous Masonic Lodges, arranged a social dance for the benefit of the Bohemian School Vojta Naprstek.

Many thanks for the nobly arranged affair and especially for the decorated place. A select group of prominent Bohemians attended this social affair. Let us without hesitation give praise to the Dobrovsky Club as an outstanding one among all social clubs.

Last year's affair was arranged for the benefit of the Bohemian Orphanage Asylum and brought in many hundreds of dollars. Last night's affair was held for the benefit of the Bohemian School Vojta Naprstek. Luxurious gowns were worn by the women, and full dress clothes by the men; it was indeed a formal affair with banquet, to be remembered for a long time by those who attended. The view of the wonderfully decorated pavilion will also linger in the

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1910.

memories of the participants. Last night's affair brought in a handsome amount close to a thousand dollars for the benefit of the Bohemian School. It was a pleasure to watch the dancing. The Bohemian Masons demonstrated anew their generosity; the Bohemians certainly are proud of the many Bohemians belonging to the Masonic Order.

Special mention is to be made, crediting Mr. Joseph A. Mendel for his splendid decoration of the pavilion; many thanks to him for donating the plants, flowers, and his services. He too belongs to one of the Masonic Lodges and is a member of Dobrovsky Club. The orchestra was directed by Mr. Brousek.

The entertainment committee also is to be complimented; it consists of Charles Koren, chairman; Richard Dusil, Joseph Mandl, Joseph Holpuch, J. M. Kralovec, James Roubal, Joseph A. Mendel, Ludwig Zavadil, Joseph Polak and Adolph Rys.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1910.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

P.5 Col.7--Mr. Soukup is holding classes for adults who are interested in learning to speak and write the English language. One may join any of these classes, held on different days and hours or receive private lessons at a more convenient time. The tuition is very low, therefore anyone who is **able** to attend is urged to do so. Mr. Soukup will help anyone of foreign birth, **to easily** master the English language in a short time. He knows that it is difficult for **anyone** in America, unless they are able to speak and write English.

His school is located at 1646 W. 18th St., in the center of the Bohemian settlement in Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1908.

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C.S.P.S. CZECHO - SLOVAK - BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Bohemian Class School

p. 1, Col. 3 - We are bringing to the attention of Bohemian parents the reopening of Bohemian Class School, which will be opened as usual, beginning tomorrow.

The classes will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturdays, from 9 A.M. to 12 A. M. and on Sundays only from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.

The subjects taught are: Reading out loud, enunciation. Writing and translating by use of the Bohemian and English dictionary; domestic and foreign history, singing and dramatics, and moral teaching in the rational sense.

We are certain the parents will not hesitate sending their children to our school. The tuition fee is but 25 cents a week which can be afforded by any of our Bohemian parents. It was decided by the executive board of the school to have Mr. Frank Veverka as teacher.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1907.

SCHOOL AND STAGE FOR EDUCATION

The Bohemian-American Free Thought School is going to be rebuilt to meet the most modern requirements. The wealthy lodges of the school association can well afford the expenditure, and we hope that the alteration will be carried through completely this time. The building is still in good enough condition to warrant rebuilding, with the result that it will be a more suitable edifice for the center of our national activities than it formerly was. The trustees of the association should not shrink from any expense or limit the outlay to a simple patching-up of the old building. This would mean a mere waste of money, unwise for the coffers even of a prosperous organization. And the leaders should not forget that the accommodations of the school and the stage for theatrical performances are of signal importance, for school and theater complement each other.

Our amateurs seem to have awakened to new life, and they should therefore be extended broadest hospitality. Under prevailing conditions, our amateur actors today have no adequate stage in the Pilsen district. The trustees

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1907.

are not ignorant of the fact that the popularity of the old building is due more to the amateur actors than to any other organization, so that an empty gesture of gratitude [rather than actually providing theater facilities] would mean a loss in revenues.

And the school? Let us unreservedly admit that there is no truly liberal school in the Pilsen district. Our Czech settlement in Chicago, the largest in the country, lags woefully behind others, even the smallest, in this respect. It is therefore a matter of course that the school should receive the greatest consideration, so that parents could send their children to a school where they will be taught properly. All other items, as for instance the dance hall, are not as important as the stage and the school.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1907.

CZECH LANGUAGE SCHOOL EXPANDS.

p. 2.. There is certainly not one single countryman of ours who would not look up with love and respect to the Bohemian Liberal School "Vojta Naprstek." And if the Czechs from other parts of Chicago just knew more about this school they not only could understand the pride with which those from the district "Bohemian California" regard their school, nay, they would share their pride. It is a Czech school which proves to the Bohemian-Americans that we would have no complaint about the dearth of Czech schools, if only the shining example given by the "Bohemian-Californians" were followed.

We cry over denationalization, and some even have calculated to a nicety in how few years there will not be a vestige of our beautiful Czech tongue in America. Well, the "Vojta Naprstek" school, for the benefit of which there is a "Bazaar" being held in the hall of "Sokol Chicago," on Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, banishes these gloomy thoughts.

Although the school days are limited to Saturday and Sunday forenoon, the results are most surprising and gratifying. Many hundreds of children attended the classes who otherwise would have weaned from their maternal language, who

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1907.

would have forgotten it utterly. They not merely speak and write the language, they have obtained a good knowledge in the glorious history of our nation and they feel as Czech children.

This statement does not represent any flattery for the school, it is based on actuality. That this goal has not been reached in an easy manner will be obvious to everyone who is acquainted with our public life. There is, it seems, a curse upon us, which prevents every good plan, be it ever so sound and promising, from being carried out without a stubborn fight.

The "Vojta Naprstek" school was founded by a small group of patriots in October, 1896. It has been in existence for eleven years. Former pupils are maturing into men, and as they were taught the Czech language and to love Czech atmosphere, they are joining Czech social institutions and associations, and it is to be expected that they will spread Czech sentiment in their families, clubs, and, of course, in public.

The school at its beginning had two classes and was frequented by fifty pupils; it now consists of six classes, four in the building of "Sokol Chicago," and two on Homan Avenue and 26th Street, where the sponsors of the school had purchased the building and some lots. The premises proved inadequate, however, and

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1907.

a larger building will have to be acquired.

The exposition just opened in the "Sokol Chicago" hall, is to aid the patrons in the development of the institution. The hall was crowded with patriots ready for sacrifice and service; the president of the patronate, Mr. Dusil, welcomed them, and an excellent program filled the first evening.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1907.

PROFESSOR STEINER'S PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

P.11--This school has been opened among the Bohemian people of Chicago because they sincerely requested it. They know that in order to progress in America, one must learn to speak, read, and write the English language. It has long been their wish to have a school where they could learn the language systematically and thoroughly. Their wish has been realized in Professor Steiner's school.

Many students of the school have already progressed socially and in the commercial world.

Professor Steiner teaches his students personally by day and in the evening. The school is located at Eighteenth Street and Ashland Avenue. There are also classes at Twenty-sixth Street and Homan Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1907.

(Editorial)

P.4--The directors of the Bohemian National Cemetery have given \$1,000 to Bohemian schools in Chicago as a New Year's gift. This gift was made in the hope that it may help to offset the increasing cost of maintenance of the school.

The attendance in these schools has increased during the last several years, requiring the opening of more classes and the employment of more teachers.

We believe that the money was donated to a worthy cause.

It will help our children to learn the Bohemian language and also to absorb certain fundamental rules of behavior which will be essential in later life.

The Bohemian people of Chicago feel proud that their number has increased to 100,000, but their schools, libraries, theatres, and art-clubs have not kept pace with the increase in population. This condition could soon be corrected if more of us would take an interest in these things. We are a progressive race. Let us show it!

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1905.

BOHEMIAN LIBERAL SCHOOL TO GET NEW BUILDING

P.1--The sponsors of the Bohemian-American Liberal School on Eighteenth Street have become convinced that the present building no longer meets the School's requirements, and that it will be necessary to plan for the erection of a substantial structure. A committee which sent appeals for co-operation to all Liberal societies has received replies from over twenty-three of these organizations. The proposal to erect a new building worthy of the cause was discussed in several meetings, and in each of them the conclusion was reached that such an enterprise is not only desirable but also feasible if carried out in a practical, well-directed manner. The new edifice must not become a burden on the Liberal element, but must be erected on a commercial basis, so that it will not only pay for itself but yield a profit as well. The possibility of this is proved by similar enterprises in other cities and also in Chicago; co-operation is needed, however, from more or unified units than those which up to the present time have agreed to support the project.

On last Friday, June 9, a meeting of representatives was held in which the general outlines of the problem were defined. There will be a directorate of eleven persons, with Tom Polivka as president and Anton Dolezal as vice-president.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1905.

/FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS/

7. 4--We Chicago Bohemians are expanding satisfactorily. Our wealth is visibly increasing, and the apprehension about our national existence is receding more and more. Our knowledge is increasing, and Bohemian business and industry are increasing; in fact, if we compare the past with the present, we find that we have steadily progressed, and that the fears which many had expressed have proved to be groundless. Yes, our wealth is increasing, and with it our power increases also.

Now we have repeatedly rejoiced over the success of the Bohemian school, this national institution of ours which has reared for us many loyal and sincere Bohemians. The Vojta Kaprstek Bohemian School in "Bohemian California" has provided us more than once with reasons for hearty rejoicing. This school has been developed from small beginnings; many difficulties had to be overcome, and it often seemed as if all the sacrifice, the efforts, and the labor of individuals enthusiastic for a good cause would be in vain. However, thanks to those brave people who concerned themselves with the

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1905.

Vojta Naprstek School, it not only has survived but has acquired prestige and is the pride of Chicago Bohemians to-day.

We have abundant proof of the esteem in which it is held by the Bohemians in "California." This is indeed good; they are justified in their pride, and it should be so everywhere, not only in Bohemian California. What a joy it must be for the father of a Bohemian family when he comes home from work, and his child reads a Bohemian newspaper or book to him! With what pride must the breast of a Bohemian father swell when the son, born and educated here, tells him of the glory of the Bohemian nation, pictures the battles and suffering of the Bohemian people for truth and justice, and with radiant eyes promises that he also will be such a Bohemian,--that he also is ready to do for his people everything that national duty commands!

Children learn this in the Bohemian school; this is being taught in the Vojta Naprstek School in Bohemian California. Is it any wonder that this

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1905.

school is loved, that Bohemian parents are ready to make every sacrifice for the school? Only this made it possible for the sponsors of the Vojta Kaprstek School to purchase a valuable piece of property at Wotan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, where a building will be erected as soon as possible for a national school, a Bohemian school.

We are expanding satisfactorily, and our wealth is visibly increasing.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1905.

MEETING OF THE SPONSORS OF VOJTA NAPRSTEK SCHOOL

P.2--to print here the minutes of the meeting of the sponsors of Vojta Naprstek School, which was held on March 28, 1905. The meeting was brought to order by Chairman Alb. Lisec. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. Mr. Rys proposed Frant. Benes, 1119 Spaulding Avenue, for membership. Messrs. Roubal, Pares, and Lima were elected to the investigating committee. A new representative from Tetin Lodge 105 J.C.D. (Union of Bohemian Women), Miss Anna Filinska, was initiated. Mr. Jan Benes and Mr. Ant. Jindra did not appear for initiation, and the secretary was instructed to write to them, requesting them to be present at the next meeting. The Bohemian stone-masons sent the sum of nine dollars for the benefit of the school, the proceeds of a private entertainment; this was accepted with thanks, and the secretary will send an acknowledgment.

The committee for securing school premises on West Twenty-sixth Street announced that there is nothing suitable for rent. After a lengthy debate it was resolved that the committee continue its efforts and find a suitable site

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1905.

for the erection of a school building. The committee was empowered to act in the matter, and should a suitable place be found, a meeting is to be called. The exposition committee reported that it had held its first meeting and had elected as secretary for the exposition Mr. Frant. Stepanek and had appointed Messrs. Hladky and Rycal advertising committee. The other committees will be elected in future meetings. The bonds of the secretary and the treasurer were accepted and read into the record.

The annual ball will not be given this year. The secretary is to acknowledge in the newspapers the donors who contributed to the ball held in February. The following named donors contributed: the Atlas Brewing Company, the Monarch Brewing Company, the Garden City Brewing Company, and the Pilsen Brewing Company, a half barrel of beer each; Messrs. Rada and Korkel, a dozen bottles of wine each; Mr. Donat, effervescent beverages; Mr. Kubat, a box of cigars; Mr. Kopecky, fifty cigars; Mr. Rasy, a hundred cigars; Mr. Placky, twenty pounds of sausage; Mr. Sckera, fifteen pounds of sausage; Mr. Tremel,

Denni Klasatel, Apr. 20, 1905.

twelve pounds of sausage; Mr. Polikan, a ham; Mrs. Jirkovska, horse-radish and lunch-meats; and Mr. Halansa, bread. Receipts recorded at this meeting were a contribution of one dollar from Mr. Polikan, three dollars from Mr. Rusy, and nine dollars from the Bohemian stone-masons; total, thirteen dollars. There were no disbursements.

Frant Stopanek, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1905.

NEW YEAR'S PUBLIC EXERCISES BY PUPILS OF VOJTA
NAPRSTEK SCHOOL MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Few Bohemian schools in America can boast of a greater success than that achieved yesterday by the Vojta Naprstek School. On New Year's day the pupils of this school went through the annual public examination exercises, held in the hall of the Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue. The exercises, consisting chiefly of classic and humorous speeches, poems, declamations, songs, and plays, were held during the afternoon and evening.

How great is the favor the Vojta Naprstek School is held in, was evidenced by the large number of persons that came to the exercises. The hall was so crowded that there were no seats for many of the visitors.

The school is attended by almost three hundred pupils. Classes are held all day on Saturdays and during the morning on Sundays in four well-arranged classrooms in the Sokol Chicago Building. Yesterday's success

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1905.

will surely be the signal for continued public favor toward the school and its teaching staff.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1904.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF LIBERALMINDED

A new central body of Liberalism has been created here recently, which took upon itself the task of working for the enlargement and the strengthening of the liberal movement. This organization calls itself the Central Liberal Community; it's main purpose is indicated by its name, that is to organize liberal-communities in Bohemian-American settlements. Meeting dates will be announced in the newspapers. The Central Liberal Community will come before the public for the first time on Jan. 6th in the Bohemian American Liberal School hall on 18th Street, where it has arranged to hold a demonstration meeting on this subject the Iroquois Theatre Catastrophe. Thus far Messrs. Bittner, Iska, and Zdrubek have agreed to speak.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1903.

THE NATIONAL CEMETARY ASSOCIATION GIFTS

We have mentioned several times that the National Cemetary Association has shown itself to be especially generous this year toward the Bohemian liberal schools of Chicago. It donated to them a thousand dollars which amount was divided by the Association according to the number of pupils attending and the importance of the various schools.

All Chicago Bohemians were pleased by this generosity towards the schools, whose purpose it is to bring up an enlightened youth, to protect our children and to successfully raise future members for our societies and thereby assure our future. We are convinced that the National Cemetary Association will support important national institutions in the future, in fact that it will be even more generous. In that manner it will refute the charge made against it in some circles, that it only looks after the dead and neglects the living. The prosperity of the National Cemetary



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1903.

is now assured and representatives in the Association will endeavor to do as much good as possible with the money flowing into their hands.


We have been requested to publish the following:

The Bohemian National Cemetary Association has divided the New Year's gift to the Bohemian liberal schools of Chicago, an amount of \$1000.00 as follows:

To the C.A.S.S. (Bohemian-American Liberal School) 400 West 18th St.,	\$100.00
To the C.A.S.S. Ladimir Klacel	100.00
To the C.A.S.S. of the Town of Lake	90.00
To the liberal school Vojta Naprstek	100.00
To the liberal school Jan Amos Komensky (Sokol Cechie)	60.00
To the liberal school Frant. Palacky (Merigold)	60.00
To the liberal school in Grang Crossing	80.00
To the liberal school in the fourth ward (Union St.)	50.00
The School Association of Chicago	
Two schools at Bunker and Yeaton Sts.	120.00

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1903.

Childrens Nursery on Ashland Avenue,	70.00
The Association for the good of the Bohemian Saturday and Sunday schools	60.00
Childrens singing school maintained by the Bohemian Workingmen's Choir	60.00
Childrens singing school maintained by the Slavoj Singing Society	<u>50.00</u>
Total	\$1000.00



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1903.

TO THE HONORABLE PATRONS OF THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT
SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

You are hereby respectfully requested to send a report, not later than December 15, 1903, to the secretary of the Bohemian National Cemetary, Mr. Josef Filip, 397 West 18th street, in which we desire the following information: Where are your school premises; street and number? How many times weekly and at what time are classes held? How many pupils does your school have and who is the teacher? The National Cemetary Committee needs this information for the allocation of the \$1,000.00 which was allowed at it's last meeting. In the name of the Bohemian National Cemetary Association, John Pech, chairman, Jos. Filip, Secretary.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1902.

FESTIVE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING BY THE PATRONAGE
OF THE BOHEMIAN-ENGLISH LIBERAL SCHOOL, THE "C.S.P.S."
(CZECHOSLOVAK BENEVOLENT SOCIETY)

The opening of the new building at 48th and Honore Streets was celebrated with a festive ceremonial at 2:30 P. M. yesterday afternoon, by the (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) C.S.P.S. Patronage of the Bohemian-English Liberal School, in the presence of a large, enthusiastic crowd of people. The grand celebration was begun by the chairman of the celebration-committee Mr. Jan Krajicek. He made a hearty welcoming address, and introduced the chairman of the Patronage Mr. A. Komzacek.

I welcome all of you to today's significant and joyful celebration.

We are celebrating the opening of our national building, our headquarters of liberal-mindedness and a home for our **patriotic** and benevolent societies. With a feeling of pride and joy we look upon the work of our generosity and community effort.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1902.

Following this speech the President of the "C.S.P.S." (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society) Grand Lodge, Mr. Orth addressed the gathering:

"Esteemed Assembly! In time-honored Prague, in the mother-country, on the banks of the foam-flecked, silvery Moldau, below the historic "Vysehrad" (high Castle), a beautiful, golden building rises towards the heavens. This building, built and constructed, by and for the Bohemian nation, awakened it from its national lethargy. When the news that this seat of Czech culture and art was destroyed by a disastrous conflagration reached the Czech borders, Czech cities, and hamlets, it was not believed, doubt was expressed as to the possibility of such a great national disaster. However, when the report of the disaster was fully confirmed, young and old, men and women, boys and girls wept; the sorrow beheld on all faces was indescribable. Out of this pain there came to every Bohemian, a new alarm which was carried to all regions, which animated us anew,

Dennie Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1902.

Then he explained the purpose of the new building. The building is to be a temple of healthy reason, a pavilion of harmony, equality, brotherhood, and art.

The speeches and declamations were brought to a close. When the Bohemian-Workers Singing Society, Volnost rendered Probuzeni (The Awakening).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1901.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Minutes of the meeting of Patronat Skoly C. S. P. S., (Patronage of the Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society School), were read at a meeting held May 27, 1901. Bills against the organization were read, accepted and ordered paid. The committee on accounts announced, that it had examined the old books, and that at the next meeting receipts would be \$21.50 greater. The financial committee announced, it had more money pledged for the time when actual construction begins. The building committee announced that the plans and specifications were completed, with the exceptions of the necessary signatures, and at the same time that it had visited several banks, and one will make a loan under certain conditions.

The report was accepted and a resolution adopted that, the financial committee make the proper arrangement with a bank and report the result to the secretary, who would then call a special meeting and the Patronage

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1901.

would decide whether or not to accept the conditions. Former representative, Tomas Vonasek, announced that we would receive our charter before the next meeting. One representative and one former representative notified us that if it became necessary, they would place their clear properties as surety for the Patronage. Accepted, and the representatives were thanked for their willingness, but the Patronage has sufficient assets to guarantee the loan. Representatives absent at this meeting were: Ant. Hemzacek, F. Paul, Vaclav Soukop, Jan Basta. Receipts this meeting: - none. Disbursements \$26.60. Balance on Hand \$269.21.

Meeting adjourned and the next meeting was set for June 10, 1901.

Jindrich Slezak, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 14, 1900

TO ALL BOHEMIANS IN CHICAGO (Editorial)



There is probably in the United States not a single reader of free-thinking Bohemian newspapers who would not know that in the first days of this year there was created in Chicago a new organization for the followers of spiritual freedom, The name of it is "Straz Osvojenych", (The Guard of the Enlightened).

As the name of the new organization shows, it is a representation of associated societies, which see the necessity of undertaking some steps to protect the Bohemian name against sectarian disgrace. Depending upon false statistics they have described us to the American public as a nation of low intelligence, contributing to rude pleasures and seeking the solution of all troubles in suicide. This organization is already functioning and was greeted by our enlightened countrymen very enthusiastically and thankfully. Many societies have already sent to the "Straz Osvojenych" their representatives, and those clubs which have not done so are asked to do so as soon as possible. Every free-thinking society, may it be educational, charitable or entertaining, can join the "Straz Oswojenych" and the ladies' societies are especially welcome, because an independent, educated and cultured woman is able to raise

Svornost, April 14, 1900



a strong, active and enlightened generation.

The subcommittees, which of course have the biggest problems to solve, started their activity as an organization by the printing and educational part of our task. The most important thing is, that all the clubs of other Bohemian-American settlements join the "Straz Osvojenych", that they open new branches and keep in close contact with the original organization in Chicago. You, friends of spiritual freedom, worshipers of idealistic progress, you all, who hate hypocrisy, the religious violence and the depression of superstition, wake up! It is high time that the free-thinking Bohemians start their new life! It is not sufficient that we escaped from the authority of the priests and from the sovereignty of the church; we must educate ourselves and our youth; we must raise them in our principles and impress upon them that they never fall again into religious superstition; and make them care that the liberal feelings among American Bohemians are not extinct in our generation of today.

The "Straz Osvojenych" is an organization not only defensive, but educational also, and its activity in this direction is the main task. It will struggle continually to extend our free-thinking schools to support decent free-thinking journals, and to open new progressive liberal libraries and reading rooms for

Svornost, April 14, 1900

adults and children. These are the main problems and every educated countryman should agree on them. To be able to penetrate into the largest circles of our people the organization "Straz Osvojenych" will develop the greatest propaganda and system of lectures; - educational meetings will be arranged in different parts of our city that are populated with Bohemian Americans. All free-thinking Bohemians in Chicago do not hesitate to help us in this splendid work. Take your part in the agitation for an urgent and good idea among your clubs and lodges and make them send their representatives to our next meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Feb. 6, 1896.

LET US NOT FORGET OUR SCHOOLS.



The Bohemian Alma Mater in Chicago received a letter the other day from the "Society of Mdenka Havlickova Jednoty Ceskici Jan" - "The Union of Bohemian Ladies of the Name of L. Havlickova." The letter requested the representative of the union to the American Falcon Union, which is subsidized by the schools in Bohemia. The explanation of this act was the following: The Falcon Alma Mater of Chicago has as its main purpose to teach the American Bohemian children their mother tongue and consequently is run by a staff of professional teachers and provides them similar instructions in Bohemia and this was the reason why the union desired to be represented in the American Falcon's Union. - The generous action of "The Union of L. Havlickova" should be very much appreciated by Falcon organizations in Chicago and it would be very desirable to see all other Bohemian American clubs and societies join in an effort to subsidize morally and financially our own Bohemian-American schools. -

The schools are at present neglected, obsolete, and in need of real professional teachers. The cause is insufficient funds. It is good that we have originated the idea that, being good Bohemians, we are obliged to teach our children the Bohemian language in addition to English.



Svernost, Feb. 3, 1936.

We must take care that the international youth is not denationalized. -
We must concentrate all our efforts on international schools. They are in need
of real awakening and support.

Svornost, Jan. 2, 1890.

BOHEMIAN

[A DEMONSTRATION OF PROGRESS]

An unusual experiment was conducted by the Czech-American school on 18th St. when there was a tour of inspection by the parents and patrons of the school. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain what progress was being made by the children and to distribute presents to the children. From 10 to 12:00 A.M. the 2nd grade was tested in English, reading, and arithmetic and proved to the parents that they were sufficiently versed in these subjects. After the second and first grades showed their ability and sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee", then the crowd adjourned to the assembly hall where the older children were given a chance to show what they knew.

The session lasted until 5 o'clock in order to give all the children an opportunity. Arithmetic and reading in Bohemian was also featured in the program. The program was an inspiration to the those present as it showed conclusively what can be done with good teaching.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Feb. 8, 1884.

SUNDAY AND SATURDAY SCHOOL

Yesterday there was opened a new Sunday and Saturday school at 46 Bunker St., in the building of Matica Skolska (Alma Mater). The new school is for the Bohemian children, especially for children who on week days go to the English public schools. The Alma Mater is conducting the school. The purpose of this school is to teach all children of local Bohemian parents to speak, read and write their mother language. The knowledge of the mother tongue will ennoble every Bohemian child and every adult. We are following the example of the Germans, who are giving close attention to the instruction of their children in good English and in the ancestral language too. The Germans know that this is the only way to preserve the German nationality, thus protecting their children against denationalization. In this regard we must imitate them.

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Svornost, Feb. 8, 1884.

Now we have the most favorable opportunity to do it. The Alma Mater makes for this purpose new sacrifices and our duty should be to see that Bohemian parents take advantage of this opportunity and send their children to this new school. It is absolutely necessary that the American citizen know the English language, but would a Bohemian be a real Bohemian who did not know the mother tongue and the history of his celebrated ancestors? Would we call a real Bohemian a man who would be confused, listening to an educated man speaking of the history of our famed Bohemia? Such a one would be an absolute nonentity in the community. Such a youth would become a so-called "dude"; in his foolish superiority he would not care to speak Bohemian, being ashamed of the language and would not be worthy of the notice by anyone. We have many individuals of this kind among our growing youths. It is the noble task of our schools to stop the increase of this element.

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Svornost, Feb. 8, 1884.

Bohemian parents should take notice; every true Bohemian must care whether his children know their ancestral tongue. We hopefully expect that a large number of children will be registered in the school.

Next Sunday a school for young men will be started in the same building. We urge especially those young men to attend who in previous years had no opportunity to gain some education, and being now occupied through the week, are unable to acquire a spiritual education. And what is a workingman without spiritual education? A mere machine, a slave of his employer, possessing not enough power to act freely toward his own progress.

The Alma Mater is about the only society which has taken extensive care of the Bohemian, being unsparing in its sacrifice to teach Bohemian

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Svornost, Feb. 8, 1884.

children to speak, read and write their mother tongue so that in the future they may be the real representatives of their ancestral country - likewise, good citizens of our adopted country.

The success of this noble work rests now on the shoulders of Bohemian parents, who should lend a helpful hand and send their children to this school.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Aug. 30, 1883.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL ON 18TH STREET BURNED DOWN

The cause of the misfortune is unknown. The loss was big and the insurance on the school building was small. Yesterday, at 10:30 A. M., the Bohemian inhabitants of the so-called Pilzen district were terrified by a dense smoke which suddenly gushed from the roof of the building on 18th Street, where the Bohemian-English school is located. There was not the smallest sign of a fire before this happened and nobody foresaw the slightest danger when, suddenly, there was heard a terrific explosion, at the same time destructive flames flared, from the windows and other places of the building. It was evident that the fire had started much before the explosion occurred. There was plenty of material for the fire under the roof; the attic was filled with different articles, such as small flags and other requisites used in celebrations and other occasions. The fire spread quickly through the whole attic and the tin roof in a few minutes was glowing red.

The fire department came a little late, without any reasonable explanation,

Svornost, Aug. 30, 1883.

and after half an hour of strenuous work succeeded in confining the fire to the second floor. But what the fire did not destroy the water did, and the whole lower part of the building is now under water. The ceilings are falling down, the inside of this expensive building is ruined, and the repairs will be great.

It was lucky that the school was closed yesterday. The teacher, Mr. Pitte, having some business to perform in the city, had sent the pupils home at 9 A. M., and announced that the school would start in the afternoon. At 1:30 P. M. the whole building was in flames. The people say that the insurance was extremely low at \$2,500 on the building and \$1,000 on the furniture. The origin of the fire seems to be a mystery. We have heard many different judgments and opinions but no serious attention can be given to them. It is considered that even if the insurance company pays the whole amount of insurance, the managing committee will take a considerable loss. The building was used as a meeting place for other societies, as for instance, the Taborits. The mechanics and others were badly hurt and their personal property was badly damaged. Tonight there will be held a meeting of the school committee, in which future steps will be deliberated upon.

II B 2 f

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 d (1)

II D 1

III C

III A

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Aug. 19, 1883.

THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN THE 8TH WARD

"Now we are able to keep up a Bohemian school in the 8th ward." With these words the Bohemian school started, being supported by the Ladies' Educational Club Calliope.

Why are we able "now"? Have we not in Chicago 35,000 Bohemians, half of them liberal thinkers? Have not the Catholics fourteen schools, six Bohemian and eight English? Have not the Catholics two Bohemian and three English in the 8th ward? There are fewer Catholic Bohemians than liberal thinkers. Are the liberal thinkers worse than the Catholics?

There are in Chicago fifty-two liberal thinking societies with more than 6,000 members. This entire community has one English-Bohemian free liberal school supported by the Czecho-Slovak Pilzen Sokol. This school is frequented by seventy to ninety boys and girls, which makes one pupil to

Svornost, Aug. 19, 1883.

- every seventy to eighty members of the societies. The 8th ward alone can be proud of eighteen societies, two national halls, but not a single school. Eighteen societies should certainly be able to support more than one school. Would they unite and work uniformly for the general progress. Would the purpose of the society Calliope be fulfilled, i. e., would all Bohemian liberal thinking societies be united for the purpose of maintaining and keeping up the Bohemian schools? It would be wholly possible to have one Bohemian school in every part of the city, no matter if it were an every day or a Sunday school. It would be necessary to make only a
- little sacrifice on the part of each society, and the future of the Bohemian population in Chicago would be protected.

Let us consider that we have here the Bohemian theater. How can we understand the theater if we don't know the Bohemian language? It is impossible to know the virtues of our theater if we have no school where we can learn the Bohemian language. How can we expect the boys and girls to frequent the Bohemian theater when we neglect to implant love for the mother language in the delicate hearts of our children?



Svornost, Aug. 19, 1883.

The theater is a temple of knowledge, where each race learns to recognize itself. How can we learn about things that our race has accomplished without knowing the Bohemian language? Now that the public school vacations have begun, the society Calliope opened a school in the headquarters of the Bohemian-American Sokol. The school rooms at the headquarters of this organization would qualify better for any other purpose than for the school. It is too bad but it seems that the serious obligations of the enterprise are too great for such a new society, especially when we consider that it is one of the poorest societies, financially, in Chicago. This school, in spite of its handicaps, should be morally supported by parents who have high patriotic feelings. They should send their children to it. At present there are forty-one pupils of both sexes in active attendance.

Miss Klara Rottova accepted the duties of teaching, which she is performing with sacrifice and magnanimity, overcoming innumerable obstacles and fulfilling her obligations to the satisfaction of the school committee of the society and of the parents.

Svornost, Aug. 19, 1883.

Now we are appealing to all patriotic clubs and societies to act jointly and to remove all obstacles in the great problem of maintaining the Bohemian schools, and the future of the Bohemian population in Chicago. In unity there is life, in division there is death.

II B 2 f
II D 1

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Aug. 2, 1883.

THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN THE 8TH WARD

The reporter of this newspaper visited yesterday the Bohemian school located in the hall of the Bohemian-American Sokol. This school is supported by the women's benevolent society Calliope. The teacher, Miss Klara Rottova, who is very capable, is training the children in reading and writing Bohemian and calculating. Although the majority of the children who started to attend the school were absolutely ignorant of the Bohemian language, they are progressing very rapidly. Forty-one children are visiting the school and this is the maximum of pupils who can be harbored in the limited number of rooms of the school. What is very obstructive is the fact that the school consists of two rooms and the teacher must divide her attention between both rooms during the course of the day. At the time when the hall was built its purpose was only for meetings of various societies, and nobody had foreseen that a school would be located in it. Miss Rottova has been very satisfied

Svornost, Aug. 2, 1883.

up to this time with what has been accomplished under handicap, her only sorrow is that the boys are very mischievous and very hard to discipline. We suppose the parents of the boys could be helpful in this direction. The teacher is expending all her energy for the progress of the school, to the complete satisfaction of the ladies' society Calliope, and we hope that her efforts will be suitably rewarded.

Svornost, April 26, 1983.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE PILZEN SOKOL (PILZEN FALCON).

The society "Pilzensky Sokol" (Pilzen Falcon), diligent in every regard, founded a year ago a Sunday school for our youth, whose parents were watchful that their children do not denationalize but accustom themselves to the mother language, respect it and be true to the nationality from which they descend. Every nation represented in the United States is taking care to preserve its language and character and is not despairing about its future like some Bohemian cranky old people who are measuring prematurely the longevity of the Bohemian nationality.

This kind of measuring of the vital national power is harmful, and helpful only to denationalization. We must be grateful that we have among ourselves the people who are not looking hopelessly in the future but are struggling to enlighten as much as possible this dark future of nationalism. Thanks to the initiative of these people there are opened and conducted special schools where the mother language is nursed and morality developed. It is true that all children don't frequent these schools, but part of them are enrolled in the public schools and part are detained with occupations



Svornost, April 26, 1883.

which do not allow them to frequent the school as extensively as would be right and desirable. For this reason, namely, are founded here in Chicago the Bohemian Sunday schools accessible for every child and youth to be taught to read and write Bohemian and eventually to repeat what they were taught in the Bohemian grammar school. We have had in Chicago many of this kind of Sunday schools, but they have partially disappeared not being substantially supported or on account of unsuitable locations or simply for not being sufficiently frequented.

Only one Bohemian Sunday school is left at this date and it was founded a year ago by the self-sacrificing "Pilzensky Sokol" in a location granted by the Bohemian-English liberal school on 18th street. This school is maintained from the private funds of the "Pilzensky Sokol" and the children are receiving everything free, books, ink, pens, and pencils. No extraordinary charges are requested. There are lessons exclusively in the Bohemian language and history every Sunday from 9 a. m. until 12 noon. Nevertheless this school is not receiving full recognition and support, which it rightfully deserves. At present the school is frequented by a little over 100 children although there is room for twice this amount of pupils. The teachers are

Svornost, April 26, 1883.



Mr. Fr. Tomek and Ed. Winternitz.

It is too bad that this only Bohemian Sunday school, situated in the heart of the large Bohemian community, is not granted such support which it should have by all rights. It should be carefully considered. We like to warn the Bohemian parents that it would be shameful for them, should this school not develop and grow higher. It would be disgraceful for the community which started the school and is supporting it on their own expenditure, should the school sink.

II B 2 f

III A

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, December 27, 1880.

"EXERCISES OF THE PUPILS OF THE BOHEMIAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL OF THE 8th WARD"

A public examination and exercises by the pupils of the Bohemian-English School were held last Saturday afternoon in the main hall of the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol). To the examination was added the distribution of gifts by "Vlasta" Lodge # 1. Because of the tardiness of the arrival of the public the exercises were not started until 2:30 P.M. The Chairman of the school committee brought the gathering to order and expressed disappointment that our public is so indifferent in regards to matters of such great cultural value.

The pupils, of whom there were about forty, arose and sang a Bohemian composition. The teacher Mr. Boymayer, then had them read from the 3rd reader. It was indeed a surprise to notice with what ease and understanding the pupils were able to read. The same may be said of the 1st and 2nd reader pupils:

Before English reading was begun the audience was shown many specimens of handwriting of the pupils. The artistic writing of the girls was such, that no

Svornost, December 27, 1880.

one would say it was performed by a girl had it not been for the signatures. Then the pupils were tested in written dictation exercises in both the Bohemian and English languages.

In the meantime the ladies of "Vlasta" Lodge arrived with some of the poorer Bohemian children. For this purpose they obtained 16 complete outfits of clothing for girls and 14 complete outfits for boys. In addition there were found large whistles for the boys and other toys for the girls.

Saturday's examination has proved to us that the Bohemian-English School in the 8th ward could be carried on successfully if it had just a little more support from the public. We must add that the audience at Saturday's examinations was composed mostly of women, which shows their interest in all things noble and elevating. Too bad, that we can not say the same thing about most men who seem to have once again fallen back on the saying "Oh, well, they will manage without me." However, it is high time that such indifference be cast aside and an era of beneficent work be commenced.

II B 2 f

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III A

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, October 16, 1880.

" MORE ABOUT THE BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN THE 8th WARD."



The meeting called for last Sunday of all friends of the Bohemian School was very feebly attended. This was in contrast with general expectations. That we were mistaken in our predictions was proved by the fact that there were only about twenty persons present. Of these five were representatives of Vlasta Lodge # 2. Regular officers were to have been elected but because of the small number of delegates present only the chairman and secretary were chosen. (Mr. Jindrich Hajek and Gust. B. Reisl.)

It was resolved to call a meeting of the delegates for next Friday, to be held in the hall of Tel. Jed. Sokol. (Gymnastic Union Sokol) and complete the selection of officers.

Thus far there have been ten or twelve lodges which have declared their intention of supporting this worthy project and their representatives, as well as the representatives of the lodges which are still willing to signify their willingness to co-operate, are requested to be present at the coming meeting.

A project of such importance as this must be put off if it is to be accomplished, therefore, we hope that everyone will do his duty. We shall expound this matter further in the course of the week.



Svornost, Oct. 8, 1880

BOHEMIAN ENGLISH SCHOOL 8TH WARD

That progress has been made in behalf of the school, formerly conducted by the St. James Lodge and now temporarily housed in the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) building, is known to our public, especially to the readers of Svornost. (Harmony)

At the last meeting of the citizens of the 8th Ward it was resolved not only to maintain the school but to build it up, and to that end invite all Bohemian Liberal Lodges to be of the utmost assistance in this respect. There was elected a special committee and it sent a proclamation to 45 Bohemian Lodges in Chicago requesting that they take this matter under consideration and give some decision as soon as possible.

May we be permitted once more to add a few remarks in behalf of this matter? We and with us, surely every cooperative, educated person must admit the importance of a Bohemian-English school in this land. Therefore, it is the duty of every Bohemian to participate in the spread of knowledge, the establishment, and the improvement of these schools.

Svornost, Oct. 5, 1980

It should be the concern of every Bohemian to see to it that his child can learn correctly the use of it's mother tongue so as to acquire a Bohemian foundation. He is not excused from his duty toward his nationality because he has no children. If he has a school in his own neighborhood, he should remember that he also sought the help of others in his undertaking and he should be pleased that others of this countrymen are about to follow his example, therefore he should be of assistance to them with advice and in any other way possible.

As has been previously said; the committee has dispatched their requests to all of our national lodges and it is hoped that the request will not be denied. The object of our dealings is not an impossibility but can very easily be accomplished with ease through united effort. The committee is hopeful of soon receiving some encouraging reports and it should not be disappointed in its expectations.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Oct. 4, 1880.

MEETING IN REGARDS TO EIGHTH WARD SCHOOL.

Yesterday's meeting, called in the interests of the Bohemian English School of the 8th Ward, was fairly well-attended and it seemed apparent that this important matter still has some encouraging supporters.

After a lengthy debate as to ways and means of keeping this school active, it was decided to let the entire matter rest in the hands of a committee composed of Mr. G. B. Reisl, Karl Soldat, Hrejsey, Karl Novak, and Fr. Dvorak.

The committee reported the following resolution which was accepted.

"We, citizens of the 8th ward, gathered in a mass meeting, recognizing the importance and need of a Bohemian-English Liberal School promise to do all in our power to maintain and provide for it.

Further be it resolved to invite all national lodges and societies which still honorably consider themselves Bohemian societies to be of help to us to the utmost of their ability, and that they should elect to the committee their own representatives."

W. C. (111) PROJ 30275

II B 2 f
III B 4

Svornost, Oct. 4, 1880.

It was further resolved to hold another meeting next Sunday and the meeting then adjourned.

The committee held a short conference and decided to begin work without further delay. Today and tomorrow the notices will have been sent out and it is hoped that the various lodges and societies will give them consideration as soon as possible and make some sort of a decision in regards to them.

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BOHEMIAN



III A

Svornost, September 27, 1880.

" THE BOHEMIAN PUBLIC AND THE BOHEMIAN-ENGLISH SCHOOL IN THE 8th WARD"

The meeting called for yesterday, was attended by so few of our Bohemian citizens, that it could hardly be called a meeting.

We believe that it could hardly have been so much because of the inclement weather as it was the dreadful lack of interest which sooner or later will punish us severely.

We must say that for some of our countrymen, it is more to their liking to sit at a table in some saloon than to try to do something for the benefit of their children and Bohemian Nationalism.

This disinterest is to be regretted and we fear that it will be destructive for us in all respects. It is high time that this lack of interest should be done away with and in its place some beneficent activity take life. There were only twelve persons present at the meeting. Mr. Paters was elected as Chairman and V. Layer as secretary. After a short debate it was resolved that the meeting be adjourned till next Sunday, and a committee of five composed of V. Herold, Jos. Hausner, Jindr, Hajka, V. Layer, Karl Soldat, who are to try to get a larger group of our countrymen to be present, if possible.

II B 2 f

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, December 9th, 1879.

[BOHEMIAN SCHOOL IN EVERY WARD]

We Chicago Bohemians may fearlessly boast that we have the greatest opportunity for the raising of our children in a nationalistic manner; for in every ward where Bohemians are settled we have some kind of Bohemian-English school, so that an opportunity is offered to all children that they may spend at least a part of their school days in such schools in order to learn the mother tongue and familiarize themselves with the principles of their nationality, remaining true members of the Bohemian community and grateful children of their parents, of whom they are in no way ashamed of, as are de-nationalized children, but loving and helping them in their old beliefs.

The greatest advance in these schools was achieved by the patrons of the Bohemian English Independent School in the 6th ward, where with the help of the members of the "C. S. P. S." (Caecho-Slavok Benevolent Association) they organized and erected a building in which the school proper is located on the ground level and the auditorium occupies the second floor; the profits derived from the rental of which will no doubt be of considerable aid in the maintenance of the school during the ensuing years.



Svornost, December 9th, 1879.

The patrons are striving diligently to assure the success of this great undertaking and they have the support of all our countrymen who are interested in the Bohemian school. Besides that the members of the above-named lodges contribute in the form of regular quarterly dues for the maintenance of the school. Also there are special benefits from their treasures, allowed according to their means for the maintenance and sound management of the school, which are also needed. The patrons have taken advantage of the opportunity to secure for the school every privilege and the necessary income.

For this patriotic and generous purpose the patrons are arranging for the coming week a school exhibition in the school building and judging by the preparations of the committee the affair should be a tremendous success.

The committee has been promised plenty of support from all sides and the enterprise should be abundantly profitable for our school.

The attention of our public is called to the exhibition, with the purpose in mind,

Svornost, December 9th, 1879.

that all should take every opportunity offered to give a hand towards aiding our independent school, for we all greatly depend on it. Every countryman who is in the least interested in the Bohemian education of his and other parents children, should without any hesitation on his part contribute to the success of the exhibition to the full extent of his means.

This school has many opponents who through superstition seek to bring about the sending of all children to parochial schools, where they are taught in church matters, to the neglect of subjects which are more or less necessities of life. This must be explained to all parents having children of school age and opportunity must be provided for them to send the children to an independent school. Now since we have such an opportunity to offer, it is necessary to cultivate, to defend and support it so that we may enjoy the benefits derived from it in the raising of our children as long as possible.

Therefore friends of the Bohemian-English school in Chicago should get together and declare themselves, that the exhibition may be a success and a testimonial, before all other nationalities in Chicago, of our sense of nationalistic culture.

Svornost, December 9th, 1879.

A successful exhibition will be an honor and benefit not only to the school but to all of our local countrymen.



SVORNOST, November 17th, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

Theatrical & Entertainment.

The Theatrical given by the pupils of the Bohemian Sunday School (at the Lime Kilns) was a success in all respects. Even though it was the first time that the pupils appeared before the public, they carried on as though they had previous experience behind the foot-lights. The public attended in large numbers and the efforts of the amateurs were received with great applause, for they really surprised every one with their fine work. Besides the theatrical presentation there were a number of speeches made and some singing was offered which met with approval.

After the performance Mr. John Pavel presented the teacher of this school with a beautiful golden ring given by the pupils in appreciation of his industrious efforts in teaching them.

The dancing program lasted until late in the night. We trust that the school, to which we wish great success, will in the near future again venture before the public with some lengthier play.

II B 2 f

II B 1 c (3)

SVORNOST, November 15th, 1879.



BOHEMIAN

[NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL AT LIME KILNS]

In all parts of our city which are thus far inhabited largely by Bohemians, we have organized schools either daily or Sunday, which enjoy quite a large attendance of both younger and older pupils.

One of the newest such schools is the Sunday School near the lime kilns organized about three quarters of a year ago. The attendance and progress of the pupils is gratifying and as in the schools of the Northwest side tuition is free, mostly in subjects which are not found in our public schools.

Tonight the pupils of this school will present their first play in the Bohemian language, which is the best proof of the progress they are making. We hope and expect that everyone interested in our youth will attend this first effort of these pupils. The larger the audience the more encouragement they will receive and the greater will be the improvement of the school in general.

II B 2 f

II B 1 c (3) SVORNOST, October 20th, 1879.



BOHEMIAN

Theatrical.

The theatrical performance and entertainment given Saturday night by the pupils of the Northwest side Sunday School in the hall of Mr. J. Bartusky, was a most successful affair. The citizens and friends of our Bohemians School Youth attended in large numbers and the efforts of the pupils surprised everyone.

The acting of each individual was excellent, the speech was in Bohemian, which of course we would be pleased to hear in some of the larger theatres. The various acts were received with deserving applause.

At the close of the performance dancing was in order, and the audience made merry the rest of the night.

SVORNOST, September 1st, 1879.

BOHEMIAN

Bohemian American School

Yesterday there was a great celebration on 18th Street in the 6th Ward. The occasion being the completion and delivery of the building of the Bohemian English Liberal School. The whole of our so-called Pilsen carried a holiday air. From the majority of the homes, flags of national colors were flown and the streets were unusually decorated. Here stood a temple of freedom, the work and sacrifice of Bohemian Liberals. The membership of the United Lodges of "C. S. P. S." (Caecho Slovak Benefit Union) have built for themselves a lasting monument by doing away with the constant moving and kicking around from place to place of the Bohemian-English Liberal School and are deserving of the thanks of every fair-minded Bohemian.

Shortly after the noon hour the surroundings of the building began to fill with people. The building is simply but tastefully decorated. The front of the building is of red-face-brick and the windows and entrances are of richly decorated stone work. Outside the large window just above the entrance there is an iron balcony, painted in green. Above this window there are carved the initials C. S. P. S. and above them are the words "Rovnost", (Equality) "Svornost" (Harmony) "Bratrstvi" (Fraternity). Above this there is the emblem of brotherhood, two hands clasped together, also the date 1879.

II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, September 1st, 1879.

All carved in stone. Toward three o'clock the parade of the various lodges, participating in the ceremonies arrived before the building. The band played "Kde Domov Miy". (Where is my home)? whereupon the chairman of the Bohemian-English School, Mr. Krejci addressed the gathering with a timely speech in reference to the occasion.

The singing society "Lyra" under the direction of Mr. R. L. Pitte sang several selections. It is fitting to mention that there were 25 Lodges represented in the parade and that the streets through which the parade moved were richly decorated. The evening merriment was begun at 8 o'clock sharp with the band playing and the children of the school singing. During the evening Mr. Pitte sang several solo selections and the Misses Dusek and Heckner sang several duets.

With the celebration as a whole everyone can be satisfied. The number of students attending this school has risen to 130 and it probably will grow much larger now, for the teacher, Mr. R. L. Pitte is not only qualified and one of the best Bohemian-American teachers, but he knows how to acquire the good will of his pupils.

II B 2 f



Bohemian

SVORNOST, September 1st, 1879.

Furthermore and most important it is up to the parents to send their children to this school, for only in that manner will its successful existence be insured and our young people be kept from straying away.

Let this first school dedicated with the spirit of liberalism also be first in successful influence.

II B 2 f

Svornost, Jan. 13, 1879.

BOHEMIAN

III A

[NEW SCHOOL STARTED]

IV

Last Sunday, in Chicago, there was started a new Sunday School to teach children the Bohemian language.

The class room was fitted out by generous minded citizens of the 6th Ward. There was an immediate enrollment of (50) fifty children. Mr. August Geringer is the teacher.

The Northwest side Sunday School, which is under the supervision of Mr. Reisl and Mr. Volenske is progressing rapidly and has bright prospects for the future.



Svornost, May 22, 1878.

[BOHEMIAN SCHOOL OPENED ON NORTH SIDE]

Classes will begin study at the Bohemian School on the Northwest side this coming Sunday at 8:30 A.M. Parents having children registered for these classes will please send them on time.

Those who wish to send their children but have not as yet registered will kindly come a little earlier.

Thus far there are 39 boys and girls registered and among them is one girl of French parentage.

II B 2 f
II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Vol. 111, No. 216, Chicago, June 15th, 1878.

[SCHOOL TIME CHANGED]

The Northwest side Bohemian School will hold classes this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock. The reason for this change of time is the picnic to be held to-morrow by the Bohemians National Benevolent Societies and the fact that children of members of these Societies will no doubt be absent.

Hereafter classes will be held on Sunday regardless.

II B 2 f



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Vol. 111, No. 199, Chicago, May 27th, 1878.

LOCAL NEWS

Classes at the Bohemian Sunday School were started yesterday morning. Fifty pupils were present. The class room is well arranged and equipped, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Vala and Mr. Husak.

Svornost, May 16, 1878

NORTHWEST SIDE BOHEMIANS MEETING.

Parents wishing to send children to the newly organized Bohemian Sunday School will hold a meeting at 250 Rucker Street, on Sunday May 19th, 1878, at 9:30 A.M.

The purpose of the school is to teach the children the Bohemian language.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

II B 2 g
II B 2 e
III C

BOHEMIAN

Popela, James, "Thought Is the Thing!" Vek
Rozumu (The Age of Reason) (Weekly) Oct. 21, 1937
p. 13.



RADIO TALK BY JAMES POPELA, Sunday, Oct. 17.

Man is an investigating animal. He wants to know. He is an eternal citizen of Missouri, his slogan is, "Show Me!"

Until every man is freely permitted to investigate every book, every creed and dogma for itself, the world cannot be free. Mankind will be enslaved until there is mental grandeur enough to allow each man to have his thought and say.

The modern theory of religious freedom has never been accepted by any church, because no church can wholly admit that its rivals may provide an equally good vehicle of salvation. Martin Luther made it plain four hundred years ago that in his opinion "pagans or Turks or Jews or fake Christians would remain under eternal wrath and an everlasting damnation," and today the "Catholic Encyclopedia" says that "as the true God can tolerate no strange Gods, the true Church of Christ can tolerate no strange churches beside herself." That is the ancient dogma that outside the church there is no salvation. The churches continue to assert

Vek Rozumu (The Age of Reason)(Weekly) Oct. 21, 1937
p. 13.

that they possess the only complete version of the truth. The existence of rival sects, the visible demonstration that none has a monopoly, cannot but dispose men against an unquestioning acceptance of the authority of one sect. The existence of many churches in one community weakens the foundation of all of them, and that is why every church in the heyday of its power proclaims itself to be intolerant. It is the only true religion, all other religions were conceived in falsehood, and only those who believe in the true religion will be happy forever, while all others will burn in hell.

But in our days the desire to investigate subjects that are hidden and unknown to us, and by persistent mental effort make them clear, is the greatest joy known to human kind. And there is no end to investigation. After every height we scale, we see heights beyond, but to investigate is to grow. Investigation lights up the dark abyss where ignorance gropes and stumbles, and reveals to us truths before unguessed. Investigation strengthens self-reliance. Man becomes a free man by using his reason.



Vek Rozumu (The Age of Reason)(Weekly) Oct. 21, 1937
p. 13.



We rationalists do not accept anything as truth that can not be demonstrated. Reason, Observation and Experience - the Holy Trinity of Science - have taught us that happiness is the only good, that the time to be happy is here, in this world, and the way to be happy is to make others so. To prevent man from thinking for himself is to prevent all advancement. The Creed of the Future will begin, "I know," not "I believe". This creed will carry with it no promise of an eternal life of idleness and ease if you accept it, and no threat of hell if you don't. It will be so reasonable that no sane man or woman will reject it. As soon as all men and women will begin to think, the new era will dawn. We are working for it.

Thought is the thing!

As you already know, another English speaking Chapter grew up under the guidance of the C. R. F. A. (Czechoslovak Rationalist Federation of America). The name of this chapter is Thomas Paine. Its meeting is held every second Thursday of the month in C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) Hall, at 18th and May Streets in Chicago. The purpose of this chapter is to propagate the

Vek Rozumu (The Age of Reason)(Weekly) Oct. 21, 1937
p. 13.



rationalistic conception to the progressive youth of Pilsen. And speaking of our old Pilsen district, we strongly believe that there is still enough Czechoslovakian youth in this neighborhood to form a chapter so strong that it will make the Progressives proud of us.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1922.

THE ROSTER OF THE KLUB LETEM SVETEM OF CHICAGO

[Abstract]

The Pohlednicovy Klub Letem Svetem v Chicagu, Illinois (Globe-trotters' Postal Card Club of Chicago) publishes the names and addresses of its officers and all members. [Translator's note: The list is three and one-third column long and printed in small pica.].....

Vaclav Petras, secretary.

II B. 2 f
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1933.

BOHEMIAN THOUGHT COMMUNITY

There will be a lecture today, Sunday, November 26, 1933. It will be delivered by Mr. Theodor J. Petruselka, the official spokesman of the Revobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community), in the Jubilajni Husov Dum (John Huss Memorial Hall), 4756 West 2nd Street, and will....deal with the causes that led up to the battle of Milvian A. D. 1670 and its effect upon the Bohemian nation. More exact details. There will also be a program of music. Everybody is welcome.

II B 2 g
II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1922.

BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS ATTEND A LECTURE

The Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslnych (local branch of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) has arranged a lecture to be given today, Sunday, November 19, at 8 P. M., in the Jubilejni Husuv Dum. (John Huss Memorial Hall). The lecturer will be Josef Wittek, the president of the Jungman Lodge No. 19 of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union). He will use for his theme "The Bible and Our Religion". Mr. Wittek will compare the teachings of the Bible and its effect upon mankind with the scientific data which have bearing upon the origin of life and evolution. He will also compare the ethical code contained in the teachings of theology with religious ethics, and will treat the outlook of these two forms of teaching upon the future of mankind.

The local branch of the Federation invites all those who are interested in the above questions to attend the lecture; it invites especially all members of our fraternal and benevolent societies. The theme will be found interesting

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 19, 1922.

by everyone whether he is a freethinker or not. Admission is free.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1922.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

The Mistni Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslных (Local Federation of Bohemian Free-thinkers) prepared the following lectures: Sunday, November 5, [1922] in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent societies), West 18th Street; Sunday, November 12, in the Vojta Naprstek [Bohemian Free Thought] School; Sunday, November 19, in the Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building); Sunday, November 26, in the F. B. Zdrubek [Bohemian Free Thought] School.

Our freethinkers, both men and women, will therefore have an opportunity to attend one of these lectures in the neighborhood in which they live. The Mistni Sdruzeni expects all loyal freethinkers to appreciate this zealous activity of its local group by a large attendance at all these lectures. Our countrymen will prove thereby that they have a desire to think about timely questions and accept the motives which stimulate their mental life. A real freethinker is well aware of the fact the free thought philosophy loses its

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1922.

freshness and becomes stale if it is not stimulated by new ideas which come to us from the outside or are engendered by constant reading. This is one reason why, because of a certain disregard of the above requirements, we have witnessed during the last few years symptoms of sluggishness within our ranks, a state of mind which we must overcome at all costs. The lecturer next Sunday will be Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan. The theme of his lecture will be "The Present Post-war Mental Confusion". Dr. Vojan will mention the social phenomena which appear in Europe, particularly in Czechoslovakia. Such phenomena are also noticeable in this country, and it is necessary that we watch their course and development.....

For the organizational committee of the
Mistni Sdruzeni,
Frantisek Stepanek, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

OUR DUTIES AS CITIZENS

On Tuesday night, October 17, the Czech Fourth Ward Improvement Club held a meeting to which it invited the director of the central office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics), Mr. Antonin Vaclav Tesar, who was to address the Club, using for his subject the theme "Nase povinnosti obcanske" (Our duties as citizens). The club consists of more than three hundred members and is provided with an excellent leadership for our people and their welfare. In his introduction, Mr. Tesar mentioned the fact that he came only for the purpose of calling the attention of our people to some very important matters which should serve as guides to voters at the next election, the endeavor being to purify our political life. He said:

"Everywhere we hear complaints about the present conditions, we cite instances of mismanagement and disorder; we observe and follow the disorganization of our social order; in short, we know,--all of us--that the setting of our house in order is absolutely necessary. The bringing of order into this chaotic

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

situation must needs be ruthless. Every American citizen has a great power as long as he performs his duties as such and performs them with a good conscience. This power must be well utilized by us in order that it does not fall into disuse.

"The American Czechoslovaks have always accomplished great things as long as they worked together for a good cause, whenever an opportunity arose, be it the liberation of Czechoslovakia, or fighting of a bill in Congress which proposed to thwart the use of our [Czech] mother tongue, impelled by a hatred for all foreign-language groups.

"It was always our unity which helped us to achieve our national and cultural objectives. We need such a unity even in our political questions. Our Czechoslovak people should, in all political matters, consider only the best candidates irrespective of party loyalties. A central body organized for the purpose of keeping our people informed about the qualifications and character of candidates would thus be a desirable civic institution. We should also help candidates having good character and qualifications, particularly if these candidates

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

happen to be our own countrymen.

"In all such cases any personal selfishness, envy, or any other vices that we may have, must be overcome; it is these vices which have always stood in the way of our progress. I know that, for instance, envy exists among us when we see that it is one of our own countrymen who is endeavoring to attain a higher or better position in life, or that he has set up an ideal which he now desires to achieve. Such men deserve to be helped by us, and [not] held back by us.

"Take any one of our daily papers and you will read in it about the numerous cases of political graft, both big and small; you will learn about disorder, wholesale waste of public funds, moral decay and criminality. It seems as if everything in our city were infected by this immoral miasma; justice and honesty disappear, and there can be no talk about one's duties to one's fellow men when conditions like the above are allowed to go on unmolested; on the contrary, we now face a moral bankruptcy of the social order. Many--0, so many!--lack in desirable Christian virtues. These moral evils and corruptions will not

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

disappear until people refine their ethics rationally, socially, in the fields of science, the arts, commerce, and industry. It devolves upon us to serve the state conscientiously, and thus to be of service to the citizens and to the country as a whole. To be fully cognizant of one's civil rights is especially necessary when one holds the ballot in one's hand. At such a time one ought to consider the situation well. And the general clean-up, to be effective, must be attempted by all of us, and not only by some of us. It must be attempted by both men and women--in short, by everybody whose great privilege it is to be a citizen of this great republic.

"The plundering of public funds, the constant increase of taxes accompanied by a continual wasting of the money of the taxpayers, the appropriation of public funds for all kinds of unnecessary or superfluous objects and situations must stop. The people desire that it be stopped, and the voice of the people must be listened to. We need a remedy to effect an improvement. There can be no substitutes, no surrogates for such a remedy--we must consider our duties to our fellowmen. We will not sacrifice our rights as citizens for the benefit of

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

a few individuals who would profit by it."

The speaker [also] mentioned two questions which will gain in importance at the November elections--namely, the question of the soldiers' bonus, and the question of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers. He explained and supported both of these questions, giving his reasons why an American citizen should vote for them. He likewise mentioned the unfriendly provisions and bills which have been proposed in some states of the Union, and gave his reasons why that was done; and how important it is for us to fulfill our duties as citizens as conscientiously as possible, thus guaranteeing the discontinuance of these unfriendly attacks on the immigrant folk. [Translator's note: The above being rather vague the attention of the reader is called to certain bills which circulated at the time of this election, the purpose of which was to curtail the use of foreign language in our schools and thus indirectly to thwart the cultural life of foreign-language groups. Americanism of the 1916-1919 period was only a symptom of certain dislikes and even hatreds with which all things foreign were regarded by the so-called "hundred percenters".] He gave several examples

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

of false Americanism. He then injected a timely word about the salvage of our youth. He called the attention of the parents to the youth problem, which deserves our wholehearted attention and which should be followed with much interest. Mr. Tesar had to repeat his address. [Translator's note: He probably spoke to two audiences on that day.] At the end of his address he received the thanks of the president of the club, and the audience expressed its appreciation by rising, grateful for his words in behalf of our Czechoslovak people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE
BOHEMIAN CLUB

The Damsky Odbor Ceske Besedy (Ladies Auxiliary of the Bohemian Club) has been busy for some time preparatory to launching its activities tomorrow. The home of the Club is at 3659 Douglas Boulevard. This time the program will be managed by the junior members of the Ladies' Auxiliary--all the gifted young daughters of the members of the Club. Miss Emily Bachman, assisted by Miss Helen Holpuch, was successful in securing one of the best known speakers, Mrs. George R. Plummer, who will speak on the subject "The Vanishing Lady". The second number on the program will be the singing in English of three beautiful songs by Miss Helen Lonek. She will be accompanied by her sister, Lillian. The third item will be a piano solo played by the gifted pianist, Miss Bernice Jelinek.

The activities of the Ladies' Auxiliary extend over a period of almost twenty years; the younger set introduced a new idea which consists of

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

securing speakers of the English language so that members of the Club who speak only that language might be able to take an active part in its activities.

All of the meetings and transactions of the club shall be in the American language [sic] although the members are free to speak at the meetings and transact their business in either the Czech or the English language. The newly installed members of the board of directors of the Ladies' Auxiliary are now preparing some very interesting and meaningful lectures, concerts, and excursions.

Thus, for instance, on October 19, they will sponsor a trip through the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The trip will start at 2 P. M. and the members of the Club are asked to be on hand to take part in this trip through the Sanitarium, the chief physician of which is Dr. Allan Hruby.

The new officers of the club whose term expires in April 1923 are: Mrs.

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Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

Pavlina Holpuch, president; Mrs. Marie Storkan, vice-president; Mrs. Albina Lonek, secretary; Mrs. Marie Vlcek, treasurer. The directors of the various committees are the following ladies: Mesdames Ruzena E. Janovsky, Rose Salat, Jennie Jelinek, Pavla Kaspar, Bessie Svoboda, Karolina Horak, Josefina Roubik, Josefina Kopecky, Antonie Vopat. The chairmen of the various committees are: Mrs. M. Storkan (press and publicity), Mrs. Rose Janovsky (literature), Mrs. B. Svoboda (club reports), Mrs. Anna Jelinek (membership), Mrs. K. Horak (rules), Mrs. Rose Salat (friendship), Mrs. Josefina Roubik (reception), Mrs. Antonie Vopat (program), Mrs. Blanche Kapsa (music), Mrs. J. Kopecky (education), Mrs. Charles Sima (municipal affairs), Miss Emily Bachman (entertainment), and Mrs. Marie Baumrucker (house).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel. Sept. 21, 1922.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS
OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Next Sunday at 2 P. M. the course of lectures delivered in the crematory hall of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) will continue. The course was organized by the Statni Svaz Svobodomyslnych (State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers). The lecturer this time will be Dr. Antonin Mueller, and poems will be recited by the children of the Maticni Skola z Husova Domu (Educational Council School of the John Huss Memorial).

We anticipate that a large number of our countrymen will take advantage of this opportunity and attend this lecture.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1922.

FREE THOUGHT LECTURES IN THE CREMATORY HALL OF THE
BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

In response to the generous permit given to the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) by the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbtova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery), the Federation is making preparations for a series of lectures to be given during the summer months in the large auditorium hall of the crematory. The first lecture of the series will discuss cremation and its hygienic significance. This lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Jelinek, editor of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason). There are still many prejudices even among our own freethinkers against this manner of disposing of the dead, and it will, therefore, be quite appropriate to touch upon this theme. It is desirable that everyone, both supporters and opponents of the idea of cremation, come to listen to this first lecture of the series. The lecture will begin at 3 P. M. and admission is free.

The lecture will be preceded by an organ concert. The organ used for this is

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1922.

one of the finest available. Since the ventilation in the hall is very fine, making a sojourn in it pleasant even during the hot summer afternoons, it is anticipated that a great many of our countrymen will avail themselves of this opportunity and attend the lectures. The Svaz intends by this means to propagate the Free Thought movement among our Czechoslovak freethinkers in Chicago, and everyone who will call this venture to the attention of his friends and acquaintances, will thus help to promote a good cause.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

The Chicago District of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) inaugurated its series of educational meetings last Sunday, May 28, 1922, in the parish house of the Svata Ludmila (Saint Ludmilla) Parish. This meeting was the first of a series of similar ones which are to follow. The topics of these meetings will be varied so as to be attractive and refreshing to our people. At the splendid meeting held on Sunday, the speakers were Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka, chaplain of the National Alliance; Reverend Martin Krizka, chaplain of the Blahoslavena Anezka Ceska (Blessed Agnes of Bohemia) Parish; and the central office manager, Anton V. Tesar.

Reverend Martin Krizka spoke about human charity, and dwelt on the many motives which induce people to engage in charitable work. Some do it to gain glory, a good name, and reputation, others because they have nothing else to do, etc. There was much truth in his words. He ended by discussing

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Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1922.

the work done by the National Alliance among our people; where all of the motives for such work are characterized by love and self-sacrifice, and urged those present to identify themselves with it always.

Reverend Jedlicka spoke about our young people, and stressed the importance of the activities of the Chicago District. "The work performed in that District for the benefit of our youth is very important," said he, showing the many ways our young people are tempted by the world after leaving school: how they become estranged from our faith and nationality, and how our parishes lose them. It is necessary to extend our efforts to hold these young people, and this shall be on our program during the year.

Mr. Tesar then mentioned the great miseries and sufferings of the Bohemian nation during the last three hundred years, years during which our people lost their independence, were impoverished and deprived of the right to use their own mother tongue. Sunk in its deepest degradation, it was believed that the nation would never rise again. Then came the awakening. Mr. Tesar

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Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1922.

portrayed the work of the leaders of that awakening, the work of men who redeemed a nation that was sorely neglected....Finally the speaker arrived at the period of our history when our people formed the Czechoslovak Republic; he mentioned Prague, the castles of Bohemia and other historical sites in both Bohemia and Moravia. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon slides.... All those who attended this first meeting clamored for others to follow....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1922.

THE INGERSOLLOVA RACIONALISTICKA
SPOLECNOST FOUNDED

On Thursday, April 6, 1922, a charter meeting of the Ingersollova Racionalisticka Spolecnost (Ingersoll's Bohemian Rationalistic Society) took place. In this meeting five trustees were elected for a period of one year. The trustees then chose Mr. James F. Stepina as their president, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan as lecturer and secretary, and Mr. Otto Vasak as treasurer. The other trustees were Messrs. Karel E. Braun and Antonin Brose. The purposes of this Society shall be the arranging of systematic and thoroughly elaborated lectures based on free thought themes, the publication of brochures and books written in the free thought manner, the procuring of necessary funds for their publication, and the making of the most intimate contacts with other American rationalists. In this way the Spolecnost hopes to become a valuable addition to the already growing Free Thought movement among our people and develop an energetic activity, especially the fields that

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1922.

have not been considered for considerable length of time (for example the field of Free Thought literature). The ensuing months shall be devoted to thorough preparation for the above aims, and after the return of the president from his European trip, the Spolecnost will launch its activities in the fall by a series of lectures and publications. Information about membership will be given by the secretary Dr. Vojan, 2004 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MPA 6-1-1922

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1922.

A LECTURE IN THE JUBILEJNÍ HUSOV DUM.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Místní Sdružení Svazu Svobodomý-
Slných (Local District of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) for a lecture
to be given by Mr. Václav Petrželka. His theme will be "The Evangelical
Christian as Contrasted with the Modern Christian". The lecture will be given
this evening in the Jubilejní Husov Dum (John Huss Memorial Building), 4236
West 26th Street, beginning promptly at eight o'clock.

There will be a general debate following the lecture, and the string quartet
furnished by Mr. O. Grill's music school will play several numbers. Admission
is free. Since the subject of the lecture is highly interesting, it is ex-
pected that the attendance will be large.

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Denní hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1931.

LECTURE BY FR. PETRŽELKA

The second in a series of lectures conducted by the local Sdružení Svazu Svobodomyšlných (Branch of the Federation of Bohemian Free Thinkers) will be delivered this evening at eight o'clock in the Husy Dům (John Huss Memorial), 4236 West 32nd Street.

The program will include an address by Editor Svojan and a lecture by Fr. J. Petrželka of the Svobodná obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community of America), plus a few musical numbers. Fr. Petrželka's subject will be "The Philosophy of Mäcel". Fr. Petrželka will throw additional light on Mäcel's philosophy.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1921.

THE FIRST NEDĚLNÍ BESEDA

- . The first Nedělní Beseda (Sunday Get-Together), an innovation introduced by the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Chicago, was held at the John Huss Memorial Sunday morning. The event was an unexpected success, and the lecture hall was filled to capacity. Among those who attended were many ladies and also several of the oldest pupils of the Free Thought school, accompanied by their teacher, Miss Zeman.

Mr. Tichava, chairman of the local alliance, opened the program promptly at 10:30 A. M. Miss Táňa Vojan, piano virtuoso, then played the famous Rachmaninov composition, "Prelude". This piano solo, the meaning of which is usually interpreted as the struggle of a man with his fate, was a fitting introduction to the speech of Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, who spoke upon the theme, "Ernest Denis and the Significance of His Life Work".....Next Sunday Mr. Václav Petrželka, an editor, will speak on "Blue Laws".

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1920.

THE NEDĚLNÍ BESEDY

The Chicago district of the Svaz Svobodomyslných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) will introduce something new and essential on January 9 at the Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial)--the Nedělní Besedy--(Sunday Get-Togethers)--which will be a substitute for Sunday church services for our Freethinkers and their grown daughters and sons. The American Freethinkers already have several such places downtown, where well-known speakers give lectures every Sunday afternoon. And our Nedělní Besedy will be arranged in the same way. The name selected is purely Bohemian. "Pobesedovati" means to "get together" for the purpose of social intercourse and entertainment. Our Nedělní Besedy will be held from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. Half of the time will be devoted to lectures and questions concerning the subject of the lecture. The speakers will alternate. Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan will always lecture on the first Sunday; Mr. Václav Petrželka, editor and speaker of the Bohemian Free Thought Community, the second; Dr. Antonín Mueller, the third; and Mr. Jan. Jelínek, editor, the fourth.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1926.

The purpose of this advertisement is this: To ask our artists, soloists, singing societies, and virtuosos of any kind for their co-operation. Any artist or singing society willing to co-operate at this Nedělní Besedy is asked to notify Mr. Václav Vohralík, secretary of the Chicago district of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných, 2355 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 29, 1900.

LECTURE OF DOCTOR J. P. PECIVAL AT
HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

An interesting lecture, which was attended by 2,500 students, was held in the large assembly hall of Harrison High School, last Friday afternoon.

Dr. J. P. Pecival, president of the Czechoslovak National Alliance, was the speaker. At the request of the principal of Harrison High School, Dr. Pecival spoke on "The Future of the Bohemian Nation". This is Dr. J. P. Pecival's third lecture within a short period before American youngsters, and surely it is of great significance that the American people are informed about us.



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BOLIVIA

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1920.

LECTURE BY MRS. ANNA BURGENT DENIS

Mrs. Anna BURGENT DENIS, a director of Americanization work of the City Club, will speak in the Bolivian Settlement, 1801 South Main Avenue, next Thursday, on the subject of American loyalty. Other lectures will be held on February 18 and 26, and March 4.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

[CZECH PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS]

(Advertisement)

Meeting every Sunday at 2:30 P.M.

Lectures and proofs of spiritual life.

Everybody welcome.

2623 [sic] West 22nd Street, at the corner of Millard Avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1918.

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MASARYK IN DIRECT TOUCH

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WITH CZECHOSLOVAK CHICAGO

III B 2 (Slovak)

Speech to Our People Inspires Them

III H (Slovak)

with Confidence in Success

IV (Jewish)

of Further Work

(Summary)

Yesterday may well be called a national holiday by us, for it saw the most impressive action in our movement to liberate Czechoslovak lands. It was a milestone in the history of our people.

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, our revolutionary leader, who has been conducting the affairs of our people for fully four years, and who has been directing our fight against Austrian tyranny, made another appearance to give outlines of the progress achieved in the revolutionary movement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Masatel, May 29, 1910.

....Several thousand of our people succeeded in securing a place at Carter Harrison High School, where Masaryk lectured, many, however, had to deny themselves the privilege of being present, for they could not be admitted to the overcrowded, though spacious, hall.

The program was begun at 8:30 P. M., when Masaryk, accompanied by Czech leaders, entered. The United Czech Singing Societies, under the leadership of Mr. Houdek, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and followed up with the Czech national anthem, "Kde Domov Můj" (Where my homeland is). At its conclusion a spontaneous ovation was given to Professor Masaryk. The enthusiasm of the multitude, in this manifestation of loyalty and love for our leader, defies description.....

Mr. Krbec, chairman of the executive committee of the Czech National Alliance, introduced Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance. Dr. Fisher expressed his extreme pleasure for the privilege of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Blasatel, May 29, 1918.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1918.

being in a position to speak again and to extend the most heartfelt greetings to our beloved leader, after a period of three years during which the Czech National Alliance had to struggle hard to gain recognition of its meritorious patriotic activities.

"We Czechoslovaks, like others, were caught unprepared by the war, and we had, in the beginning, to limit our efforts to merely gathering as much money as possible," the speaker said. "We soon discovered that this was not enough. We discerned that we could not rely solely on the resistance offered by our people in the old homeland.

"We felt the need of an organization which could bring the demands of our oppressed people before the forum of the world. Our purpose was severely criticized. Enemies arose in our midst, and with them lack of understanding. Finally however, sound political judgment won out. We stand today, united

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1918.

in the consciousness of moral obligations due to our motherland. We stand here as one single body--Czechoslovaks determined to make any sacrifice under the leadership of Professor Masaryk to win independence.

"The significance and weight of our organization was promulgated in President Wilson's manifesto itself. What would we be without it? It is necessary to consider the political value of our organization, and how its activities influence the American public. The Czech National Alliance placed us at the disposal of America whenever we were called on. This fact has elevated us in the eyes of America, which is battling for liberty just as we are..... Masaryk, whose council guided us, pointed to the straight line our people were to follow. He did it when, under the very shadow of the gallows, he called out the inspiring words: 'It's a fight for life or death, indeed. No peace is ever possible between the Czech nation and the Austrian idea.' Professor Masaryk tells us that it was a plain man, a simple soldier prisoner, who first used these words....."

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1918.

Mr. A. Schustek took the floor for the Slovak League. He stated that the Slovaks found themselves beset with difficulties, just like the Czechs, when they began to organize.....He declared himself to be convinced that there is not one Slovak in America who would not be in sympathy with the Slovaks in the old country. He also called attention to the alleged offer by the Austrian Government to create a greater Moravia. This idea was designed to entice the Slovaks away from the Czechs, and thus drive a wedge between their associations. "The Slovaks stand closely united with the Czechs today," he declared.....

The Reverend Innocent Kestl, speaking in the name of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, urged our people to unite and to practice self-control. He referred to the American War of Independence, during which the people voluntarily submitted to discipline, and followed George Washington as their leader. Similarly, our people should stand behind President Wilson.....

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Congressman Adolph Sabath expressed extreme gratification at the fulfillment of his long cherished desire to meet Professor Masaryk, who will be much better able than he--Congressman Sabath--to tell the American public what is expected of it and what it has to do in the interest of the small oppressed nations....The congressman spoke in the English language. The singers then rendered Smetana's lovely chorus, "Rolnicka" (Peasants' Song).

The high point of the evening came with the introduction of Professor Masaryk. He began by developing a historical picture, pointing out events which prompted the Czechs to offer opposition which finally crystallized into a systematic fight for independence.

"You might have found fault in my not coming to this largest Czech and Slovak settlement four years ago instead of now," our leader explained. "My task here, however, is to work among Americans, and there are, besides,

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many other things to do."....He also spoke about his experiences in Europe at the outbreak of the war and conditions in Bohemia....."We do not know how many of our people were executed there; we shall learn about that probably after the war. For the present, let us rise to honor our dead." It was a solemn moment when everybody stood up and remembered those who have, under the most unfavorable conditions, sacrificed their lives for the Slavonic races.

Professor Masaryk continued: "In observing all this, I decided that I, too, had to act. I felt pangs of conscience because I had not begun to work sooner, and my meditations prompted me to go to foreign lands."[Translator's note: Masaryk's wandering in Europe is omitted in translation.]

...."The first recognition came to us, as always, from France. Briand was

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prime minister there, and he promised to aid the Czech cause. When President Wilson asked the Allies to define their program, included in their answer was a statement relative to the independence of the Czechoslovak nation. The Allies have solemnly promised it to us. We have a right to demand that that they keep their promise; and they will keep it."

Our aged leader then emphasized our rights by referring to Lincoln's conception of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and also to President Wilson's declaration "that no people should be subject to a government not their own". This includes the Czech people also.

Masaryk explained the meaning of "Americanization". It is equivalent to social equality of all the peoples, which will mean the end of monarchy. Masaryk expressed his firm conviction that unless the Czech lands are

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liberated, there will be no liberty for America either. This is not a mere boast, it is the result of thinking. Bismarck himself said that the ruler of Bohemia will also rule all of Europe. The question of who should rule Bohemia will be solved, however, by removing the Hapsburg rulers. The speaker looks upon Austria as keeping nine nations under one dynasty, which exploits its people with the aid of aristocracy and the army. America has the choice between free small nations and a dynasty of Central Europe. America is understanding noticeably better what sort of a dynasty this is: a dynasty to which nothing is sacred, not even religion, which it abuses. Being acquainted with conditions, Masaryk declares that death for the Czechs means also death for others by a force which will not stop at England or America. There is no way out of this dilemma but to win the war. Masaryk understands that some people may be alarmed by the successes won by the Germans up to the present; he himself, however, does not share these apprehensions. Even if Austria should survive, the lot of the Czechs ought to become better, for Austria knows now what resistance means. By

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their resistance the Czechs have gained in prestige; they are thought of more highly than before. This is revealed in the promises Emperor Carl is making to us.....[Translator's note: Views and opinions on European conditions and events omitted in translation.]

Our distinguished guest closed: "I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all of you. I shall do my best. May we attain the goal for which our best boys are sacrificing their lives: the Czechoslovak Republic!"

After the storm of applause at the close of our leader's lecture had subsided, and the chorus had sung another piece, "The Hymn of the Czech Farmer," the audience was invited by Mr. Krbec to ask questions.

Mr. J. Hutak requested that an outright declaration be made to the effect that monies collected in America are used exclusively for purposes of the

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liberation movement. This request was made on account of the dissension on this question prevailing in the State of Texas.

Professor Masaryk: "It is right to insist upon having our financial affairs in good order. I lay stress upon strict control, and not one cent is expended without my knowledge. I can assure you that all the monies collected for political purposes are directed toward that end only. I learned about the respective controversies--not from my friends. You cannot imagine how many communications, how many complaints, I receive. I know of the distrust in monetary matters existing in America. I have been reiterating that no account can be kept of money for revolutionary purposes. This might be attempted by children, but not by a nation.

"The Austrian Government thinks that we are flooded with millions, and therefore it expends millions to down us. Believe me that I am well

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informed. The Austrian Government knows that we, too, know how to economize, no matter how many millions we have. We cannot tell our enemies how we spend our funds; we are no such simpletons. I have been notified by America that I do not have to keep account of the money that comes from here. It's for you to believe or not. I assure you that nothing is happening without my knowledge, and that not one cent is being spent for any other purpose."

Another question called for a statement about whether the attitude assumed by us is correct, in this event the action for liberation should fail.

Professor Masaryk answers: "Truly, he who does not try will not win. The Czech nation will not be in any worse a position than the one in which it was before. This is a question of life for our people. I had, true enough, spent many a sleepless night, pondering about this question, particularly in view of the recent events in Russia. Those were terrible moments of

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uncertainty. I am convinced, however, that the attitude taken by us is correct even in case of failure.

"Now, when hundreds of thousands of lives are at stake, how trifling does a quarrel about a few cents look! The question of what these lives mean is also a question of honor for the nation, and I say with a calm conscience that things happen as they have to happen. Daszinsky [Polish parliamentarian] toll of 30,000 to 60,000 Slavs executed by the Austrian Government; but wait till you hear what our soldiers have to say about what happened in Galicia. Then you will know why we had to break loose from Austria. A man of reason must understand why we could not postpone this fight. The Austrian Government is not going to present us with liberty on a tray: we have to win it ourselves."

The third question came from a Slovak. He desired to be enlightened on the program of the future Czechoslovak Republic, on the position of the

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Slovaks in it, and whether they will have to become Czechs.

Professor Masaryk answers: "Picture yourself as Slovensko (the Slovak part of the Czechoslovak Republic), with the Slovak tongue as the official language in schools and political institutions. The language has never been an issue between us, and never will be. There is no such thing as Pocestovani (forcing Czech language and customs upon another). We have ours, you have yours; and every one works toward the same goal."

Those were acute, burning questions. They were thus answered and solved. They had been used by many as a cloak for their hesitation. It is hoped that now they are cleared up, efforts will be made toward more intensive, concerted action.

The last speaker was Vojta Benes, organizer of the Czech National Alliance.

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He delivered an uplifting address which abounded with metaphors. He reminded the audience of the solemn promise of loyalty given by those assembled in the Czech National Theater in Prague, Bohemia. This promise was repeated by the multitude. This, and the singing of "Hej Slovane" (Ho ye Slavs), closed the memorable meeting. Every one felt fortified by the confidence created by Professor Masaryk, and the hope that our efforts will be rewarded with success, the crowning glory of which will be the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Masaryk Guest of Czech National Alliance

The unpretentious but important office of the Czech National Alliance was the scene of a heartfelt welcome given to our leader Professor Masaryk, yesterday, by our Czech leaders. Masaryk came to make personal acquaintance with the representatives of this body. The latter, in turn, were eager to

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hear Masaryk say some words in recognition of the work they have been doing for over three years.

Masaryk arrived at the office at about 6 P. M., accompanied by Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, Vojta Benes, organizer, and K. Pergler. Members of the executive committee of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and of the Slovak League were waiting there.

Mr. Benes welcomed Professor Masaryk, and stated that Miss Masaryk, a daughter, who has also come here, will no doubt be of great aid to him in his activities. Mr. Benes expressed his satisfaction over the fact that we are making common cause against a common enemy and that perfect harmony reigns in our ranks. The Reverend Kestl in the name of Czech Catholics promised full co-operation. Professor Masaryk responded by offering a clipping from the Cech, organ of the Archbishop of Prague. In the article, which was obligingly read by

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Mr. Benes, the Archbishop fully agrees with the steps taken by our Czech representatives in the Austrian Parliament. The Cech is an ultra-conservative paper.....Mr. Schustek of the Slovak League also spoke.

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MASARYK LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Is Given Enthusiastic Reception

In Mandel Hall, one of the largest halls on the University campus, a lecture was given last evening by Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, aged leader of our ideals, which are embodied in the conception of an independent Czechoslovak state. The realization of this lecture is one of the greatest achievements that we ever could have hoped for. This could not very well be termed our own affair, because the University itself had a hand in its arrangement. Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University, and a sincere friend of the Czechoslovaks, had invited Masaryk to speak specifically to members of the faculty and to the student body. The lecture was designed especially for the American intelligentsia, although Czech singers, and some of the Czech leaders, were in the audience.

Professor Masaryk delved into the meaning of the war from the standpoint of

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I G the Czechoslovaks. He emphasized the necessity of remodeling Central Europe, and the fulfillment of the just demands of our Slavonic nations, first of all the Czechoslovak. His exposition was received with general agreement and enthusiastic acclaim. This was the most significant moment of the evening. Masaryk is going to speak to our own Czechoslovak people at Pilsen Brewery Park tomorrow, but it is to President Judson we must turn with undying gratitude for having given us the opportunity, through our "Daddy" Masaryk, to advance our cause before an international audience, assembled at one of the highest seats of learning in America.

Masaryk's name occupies a prominent place in the esteem of scientists here, and that is why their attention is centered upon him just now, when he appears as the spokesman of our oppressed nation, and as protagonist of that great idea contained in President Wilson's memorable message to Congress. It is, therefore, fully comprehensible that Masaryk's lecture excited the liveliest interest, so that long before the beginning, the spacious hall was filled to capacity. Besides members of the faculty, a large number of prominent

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I G men were present, among them Messrs. Swift, Dickinson, and McCormick, and consuls of the Allied nations.

It was nearly five o'clock when two aristocrats of the mind appeared on the platform, President Judson and Professor Masaryk. Not until the enthusiastic applause which greeted them had subsided, could President Judson introduce Professor Masaryk, as the undaunted fighter for Czechoslovak independence, and the organizer and leader of the Czechoslovak Army. In closing, President Judson expressed the wish that perhaps, in the near future, the Czechoslovaks will belong to the family of free nations, liberated from their shackles. This last remark brought forth a new storm of applause from the audience.

Masaryk first gave a brief outline of what was to be the essence of his lecture, i. e., the war, and its significance for the Czechoslovaks. From his point of view, the war is nothing but the high point of the German endeavor. The Germans have been preparing for this war for a long time, because it is in the program of their plan to advance against Bagdad. Pan-Germanism is not

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I G precisely a new idea, for it dates back to the eighteenth century.

The advance toward the East has thus become the German national purpose, around which revolved their whole national life, interpreted by the German intelligentsia and by German genius. The German people were brought up with the conviction that they are destined to organize Central Europe and use it to strengthen themselves. The application of this policy by the Germans has grown in intensity, and was adopted so openly that one cannot help but wonder why the rest of the diplomatic world has not paid due attention to it. Even the alert English did not discern its full, dangerous extent.

This Pan-German scheme is nothing new. The Teutons adopted it from the ancient Roman Empire. They first began to follow its procedure in the eighth century. They pushed toward the East, and partly assimilated, partly banished, various tribes which peopled that territory, which is part of the German Empire today. To elucidate this, Masaryk pointed to the conglomeration of various states in the map of Europe. He divides this map topographically into three zones. The large states are west, gigantic Russia is east, the

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I G small states fill the center. From far northern Norway and Finland, south to Greece there are nineteen of these small states, and Germany wants to absorb them one after another. They made a start by annexing the Russian provinces, and Roumania, too, is today nothing but its helpless tool.

The Allies explain that their war aim is the annihilation of autocracy and imperialism but imperialism may have a many-sided meaning. To the Germans, imperialism means merely an effort to strengthen themselves. To them it is some sort of theocracy, the effort to create something gigantic in which the state and religion would represent one whole. This is simply a reflex of the dreams of ancient Rome. It means putting into practice the teaching that one ruler is needed to transform all of Central Europe; that one vassal should arise who would enslave all others. Germany should simply be a sort of nation by the grace of God. For this reason, the Germans preach autocracy, theocracy, and militarism, in glaring contrast to the Allies, who have made democracy and the interests of small nations their slogan of the war.

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III H

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I C

I G The Germans scorn the conception of a nationality. They deny to the small nations any right to exist. They would like to see a large nation rule and absorb the smaller nations. That one nation should be precisely their own Pan-Germanic nation. Such efforts are in contrast with the very development of history. In perusing the history of mankind, you will find that it was always the small nations to whom protection was given. It suffices to point to the liberation of the individual human being, to discern how history always tended to liberate whole nations.

This is the true conception of nationalism. It is not egoism or chauvinism that this yearning for independence means; it is, indeed, an emanation of intrinsic strength and a struggle for existence. Where there is no nationalism, even internationalism becomes impossible. Socialists spread internationalism by their teachings, but this war has demonstrated how poorly these teachings were followed. The best one can do is to look upon this internationalism as an interstate condition.

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III H

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I C

I G Genuine internationalism will be possible only when all nations are free and able to deal with one another on the basis of their own self-determination.

It will, therefore, be the task of the Allies to organize the small nations. The reorganization of Russia, too, is absolutely necessary, Masaryk emphasized.

Among the small peoples, Masaryk's own, the Czechs and Slovaks, take, of course, first place. One look at the map will explain why the Czechs and Slovaks, at the very first opportunity, hurled themselves into the thick of the fight on the side of the Allies. Their country forms an island which lies in the path of the Germans toward the East. It was precisely this geographic position which prompted Bismarck to remark that whoever possesses Bohemia will become the master of Europe. Some of the best German brains worked hard to remove this obstacle. Even Mommsen declared that Bohemia has to be Germanized at any cost. To accomplish this, many attempts were made. They proved futile, of course, and that is why the Germans call us bullheaded.

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I G "We are bullheaded," Masaryk called out, adding with unconcealed pride, "and we are not going to give in." This remark was followed by salvos of applause. In a prophetic tone Masaryk declared that should the Czechs fall, others, such as the Poles, Roumanians, and Yugoslavs, would go the same way, because there would be nothing to stem the German tide. "And that is why we organized for defense."

Paid agents, sent by Austria all over the world immediately after the outbreak of war, disseminated the contention that the monarchy of the black and yellow was drawn into the bloody strife against its will, that it does not relish carrying on this war, and is only pursuing it from sheer necessity. This is, however, glaring faithlessness. Austria has essentially the same aims as Germany, and is in substance nothing but its forerunner in the march against the Near and Far East.

Masaryk declares that the just demands of small nations may be confirmed in many ways, e. g., from the Declaration of American Independence, from President

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I C

I G Wilson's manifesto, and from Lincoln's utterance about government
"of the people, by the people, and for the people". Another fact
speaks in favor of the small nations. That is the gruesome act of the
Austrian Government, by which they had 30,000 to 60,000 civilians executed,
en masse, for high treason.

The Austrian Government represents nothing but organized crime. It is a
geographic formation where a minority, consisting of Germans and Magyar's,
persecutes the majority, consisting of Slavs.

Masaryk lays stress upon the urgency of exposing the Austrian Government,
before the whole world, for its bloody business. This should first be done
in the United States.

The main goal of us Slavs in this war is the organization of a new Europe.
The Allies go even farther. They proclaim the necessity of organizing all
mankind. The Germans, quite contrary to this, have one main purpose: to

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

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I C

I G subjugate small nations to the advantage of the Germans themselves.

No one denies, even to the Germans, the right of self-determination.

If they accepted this as a directive nobody could find fault with that.

But because they attempted to extort from others, the whole world is incensed against them, and they have to be stopped. After their arrogant designs had failed, they began to cry for peace, but we, who made every effort for peace long ago, now say that the war must be continued in the interest of humanity.

Masaryk does not believe in Tolstoy's teachings, that evil should not be opposed. He, therefore, had one alternative, that of going to war, a war of defense, to be sure. There is an immense difference, in substance, between defensive and aggressive warfare, which latter type was employed by the Germans. They had been provoking the whole world for years, and when, according to their estimate, the propitious moment had come, they, with the aid of Austria, forced nearly all mankind to participate in the war. This circumstance forces the Allies to pursue the war with the utmost energy.

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1918.

I C

I G From the Allied viewpoint there is still another aim in this war:

To organize humanity, so that its principles become the foundation of a better and safer future. Millions of mothers and daughters are asking today, just as we, and millions of soldiers ask: Why this murdering, why is the world fighting? There is only one answer. It is the impact of two different ideas: either Jesus or Caesar. In other words, either humanity or brutality, either love or madness. We stand on the side of the good. This is our ideal, and we hope that in the course of time it also will become the ideal of the Germans whom we now have to defeat.

But in order to attain victory, there is something more necessary than power and philosophizing. We will have to assert our ideals. And we shall do it.

These are the rough outlines of Masaryk's lecture, which took about one hour. Though it was mainly destined for the staff and students of the University, it frequently became popular in its appeal. It was highly interesting throughout, and evidently appealed to the audience very much. Numerous outbursts of

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III H

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I G applause testified to that.

After due reflection, one may say that Masaryk's English is excellent. Discounting his decidedly foreign accent, one marvels at his discriminate selection of words.

After the lecture, fifty of our Czech singers, grouped on the platform around their leader, Mr. Jos. Houdek, rendered Smetana's ravishing chorus, "Veno" (Dedication). They were rewarded with stormy applause. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was their next number; the audience rose from their seats and chimed in enthusiastically. Our singers were so vigorously acclaimed that they had to give an encore, "Choral Cechu" (Choral of the Czechs). Not until then did the audience begin slowly to disperse.

Later in the evening our aged leader was feted at a brilliant banquet given in his honor at the Michigan Club by Professor Pratt Judson. Today, May 28, Masaryk will lecture for our people in Pilsen Brewery Park or, in case of

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inclement weather, in the hall of Carter Harrison High School. The largest crowds in the history of the Park are likely to attend.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1918.

PROFESSOR MASARYK IN CHICAGO

Professor T. G. Masaryk, who is being given brilliant receptions by the most influential circles in America, has come to Chicago again. The Czech and Slovak people of Chicago rejoice greatly over this visit.

Professor Harry Pratt Judson, renowned president of the University of Chicago, has extended to Professor Masaryk an invitation to deliver a lecture on May 27, at that seat of high learning.

There will be a select American audience, which is going to hear about the significance of this war in regard to the Czechoslovak problems. The University is making elaborate preparations for the lecture, which will give the Americans of Chicago a rare opportunity to listen to a man whose influence on current political developments has been so markedly felt.

The lecture will be held at Mandel Hall at 4:30 P.M. The United Czech choruses

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will sing under the baton of their leader, Mr. Houdek.

The Czech National Alliance will give away a few tickets for the lecture. Those interested may apply at the office of the Alliance.

Another lecture for the masses of the Czech and Slovak people will be held Tuesday at 8 P.M. in Pilsen Brewery Park or, in case of bad weather, at Harrison High School. We expect that thousands of our people will come to hear our leader to whom, today, the whole world is paying close attention. Congressman Adolph J. Sabath is also expected to appear on that occasion. He helped prepare the brilliant reception given to Masaryk at Washington, and has been rendering most valuable service to the Czechoslovak cause by virtue of his position in the capital.

The Czech National Alliance, the Slovak League, and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics intend to make the lecture an occasion at which the Czechs and Slovaks can manifest their devotion to the American Red Cross. The

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IV admission for the second lecture, for the public at large, is only
IV (Jewish) ten cents. The entire proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

We have been expecting Masaryk for fully four years. We used to say to each other, "Oh, how we wish Masaryk would come among us!" Well, Masaryk is among us! He came in a turbulent time, in a time when gallows are again being raised above our pitiful homeland--in a time when the old henchmen are flogging our people with iron whips.

Masaryk comes as spokesman of the nation; he comes as interpreter of ten million people, he comes to speak in the biggest community of the largest branch of our people outside of the homeland--he comes as our beloved leader.

The Czech and Slovak people will come in immense throngs to hear their leader voice the hopes and wishes of the nation. On to Pilsen Park!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1918.

PATRIOTIC LECTURES

The spiritual superintendent of the Czech Presbyterian church, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, sees to it that people are informed on all important current events. Not only his flock, but wider circles of the Czech group assemble in the Hubbard Memorial Church, 2520 South Lawndale Avenue, to attend the lectures.

Mr. Frank Soucek is to be ordained in the Hubbard Church, and for this occasion Reverend Vanek has arranged for the assistance of one of the best orators in the pulpit, Reverend Joseph Krenek, of Silver Lake, Minnesota. The guest will deliver two lectures in the church. The first, today at 8 P. M., will be "In the Present Deluge of the World;" the second, tomorrow, on the subject, "On the Way through the Tempest". Since they promise to be very interesting talks, a large audience is expected. The admission, of course, is free.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1917.

CZECH BRANCH OF THE RED CROSS

(Summary)

Lectures on certain subjects are given and completed in the various classes established by the Czech branch of the American Red Cross. They will be repeated and new students admitted. The lectures are delivered by physicians of our community, whereas the mere practical training is taken care of by nurses placed directly by the headquarters of the American Red Cross.

The classes are conducted in three places; namely, the hall of the Pilsen Sokol [gymnastic society], the Sokol Chicago, and the Sokol Havlíček Tyrš.

The examinations in Somatology, Physiology, and First Aid brought very satisfactory results; some of the students received excellent marks. None of the students failed to pass; their practical performances were especially



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commended by the examining authorities. A letter from the headquarters in Washington testified to this. It reads: "We have been observing with much gratification the activities of the Sokol [gymnastic societies] of your paper and of other Czech Americans"



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 27, 1917.

A SUCCESSFUL LECTURE TOUR

(From the Press Bureau of the
Czech National Alliance, Chicago)



Professor Písecký's lecture tour through the United States is developing into a brilliant success; it will finish in Baltimore, Ohio, on June 30. The lecturer visited a chain of towns, among them Chicago and Cicero, Illinois. He came to the States as a representative of the Czech warriors who are fighting in the Russian ranks against Austria. He also represents the Czechoslovak organizations in Russia and the Czech National Alliance in Russia. He is a poet, and one of his creations will be published in the next issue of the Bohemian Review, the English language monthly printed in Chicago representing the Czech National Alliance and Czechs in general.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1917.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF LECTURE

(Summary)

The Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion was filled to its capacity in three great patriotic meetings held within the last fourteen days.

One meeting was the manifestation for joint patriotic work of the Czech Catholics and the liberal [free-religionist] Czech National Alliance; the second meeting was held to stimulate enlistment for service in the Czech Branch of the American Red Cross; the third was an occasion to hear Mr. F. Písecký, personal representative of our leader, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk.

This speaker came to the United States to acquaint our people with conditions in Russia and its revolution; also to tell of his experiences on the Russian and Serbian battlefields, and finally, to give some explanations in the case of Josef Durich. The multitude which filled the pavilion listened to the



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most interesting lecture ever heard in our city. Mr. Tvrzický introduced our distinguished guest, Prof. F. Písecký, as follows:

"Our Czech community welcomes the man who is going to inform us of the results of our patriotic efforts, and of the work done by us, which, hitherto, many have thought futile. The Czechs have always been struggling for independence, first within Austria, and now on the outside, and against the Austrian monarchy. When America declared War, we joined it, renewing our national program. Now that America has declared itself, for the freedom of the small nations, it is not any more important for us to work only, we must fight also. Wherever the Czechs have battled, they did it for liberty and justice. I take great pleasure in presenting to you Professor Písecký, who comes here to our United States, not only as a plenipotentiary of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, but on the expressed will of the entire Czech nation"

It is impossible for us to reproduce the address verbatim; this is what



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IV Professor Písecký said in essence: "I am deeply moved by your manifestation, but do not think what I am doing is anything extraordinary. It is plain, unassuming service which any other Czech would render, and which he is bound to perform. I feel that I have not accomplished what a great number of our men have already done, those who died in the Dobrudzia district, on the Russian front, and in France. Though I feel gratified by your loyalty and friendly sentiment shown me, I beg you to transfer it to those who have given their lives for our cause. I did not know before reaching this land that I would speak about Russia. I note that the Czechs are deeply affected by the fateful happenings in Russia. Everyone wants to know how Russia is faring, all are in suspense, for every sincere Czech knows that without a Russia, healthy and sound, there is no thought of an existence for us The outcome of the World War depends upon Russia. I am convinced that we shall emerge victoriously, and that Germany shall be defeated, and Austria destroyed. (Thundering applause.)

"I shall tell how I look upon the Russian revolution, but I ask you not to

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IV take everything literally. That revolution is something highly intricate; its origins cannot be clearly discerned, nor can its ultimate aims be fathomed Russia is a country of mysteries, of immense expanse, untouchable--a virgin land. The country of extreme contrasts, of unbearably hot and bitterly cold weather Great literati live there, surrounded by millions of analphabets. Public school education lasts only four years, but even this is not compulsory. As far as that goes, our own peasants in Bohemia also do not like to send their children to school; they would rather take the risk of paying a fine. Alcoholism is rampant in Russia. For more than sixty years, a fight has been waged to resist this plague, and Russia was the first country among the participants in the World War to prohibit the use of alcohol in its army. Russia also was the land of the most terrible persecutions; the best of its inhabitants, students-male or female, diligent and efficient workers, died on the gallows or in banishment in Siberia.

"Close beside Tolstoj, 'the Thirteenth Apostle,' we observe such figures as

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IV that of Rasputin, the illiterate, brutal, and fanatic monk, who succeeded in dominating the court circles, in whose sinister desires intelligent women and men acquiesced with like meekness. When seated at the Czar's table, he did not use knife and fork, but his hand, which, on the spur of the moment, he would stretch out in front of his lady neighbor and bid her to lick it clean

.
"In Russia, one has to look twice to know which is which, whether it comes from Petrograd, Moscow, or whether it has been planted by Berlin

"Who has put Russia in its present plight? Berlin, joined by Vienna and Budapest. They have sustained a super-government of aristocrats and **bureaucrats** in that country. The Germans did not allow the Russians to get an education. The school books for middle grades were written by Germans; those on history contained more about Germans than about Russians; other Slavonic nations had to content themselves with short notes in small



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IV print The Germans kept Russia isolated from the rest of the world. All of the agricultural products of Russia had to go through Germany; that was the reason for keeping the Russians from the Dardanelles The Germans incited the Russians and the Poles against one another. The German colonies were located and spread out in such a manner that they dominated the economic life of entire Russia. The Germans in southeastern Russia, in Bessarabia, along the Volga, ruled the country by their wealth; even the Putilov works, Russia's biggest ammunition factory, was in German hands."

The speaker then gave a survey of the World War as far as Russia was concerned, and partly France. The turmoil and disorder which prevented concerted military operations he laid to treason, perpetrated by Stuermer, and Protopopov, who was vice-president of the Duma. Hungry people, demonstrating to obtain better conditions, were shot. The great manifestation of the common people took place on the Newski Prospect in Petrograd, March 11, 1917; it was held in the form of a monster camp meeting. The terrible Sunday on



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March 12 came along, when police caused wholesale bloodshed among the demonstrating crowd. The revolution was thus initiated. . . . All the Germanophiles, good-for-nothings, and traitors were arrested by the revolutionary authorities, headed by Kerensky, and backed by the army

Sometime later, the former member of the Austrian parliament, Durich, arrived at Kijev (Kiev) where he was enthusiastically greeted by the Czechs and Slovaks.

"It is to be regretted that he disappointed them by disparaging the achievements of such meritorious patriotic workers as Štefánik, Masaryk, Beneš, Pavlu, and others, and by siding with such worthless fellows as Koníček, Štěpánek and Král. By Durich's machinations, the entire work done by the Czech National Council in Russia was compromised. Durich and his fellow-conspirators attempted to form a new, separate National Council in Russia, but as the Czarist regime went to its doom thru the rise of the revolution,



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their scheme also came to naught, and Durich was forced out of the Czech National Council

Our Sokol gymnastic societies of the old homeland have done their duty, and I hope that the American Sokols will follow the example

It is necessary for us to unite, regardless of party or religion

We need the Slovaks, and the Slovaks need us. Let us stand in a united front behind our leaders, Masaryk and Štefánik"

The address lasted until late evening. Yet every word of it was important; it is incumbent upon us to see to it that its teachings shall bear fruit.

[Translator's Note.-- Professor Písecky's lecture was translated because of its importance to the activities of the Chicago Czechs during the World War.]

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1917.

MASARYK'S REPRESENTATIVE VISITS CHICAGO

Professor Písecký [first name not given], personal representative of Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, arrived in the city this morning from Petrograd, Russia. He is scheduled to give several lectures here for the purpose of furthering the cause of Czech independence.

He is a first lieutenant in the Serbo-Czech division, and well known for his patriotic activities in Bohemia. He was a fellow-student of Dr. L. J. Fisher, chairman of the Czech National Alliance. At the beginning of the World War, he escaped from the Austrian military service, joined the Czech volunteers on the Russian side, and was later transferred to the Serbo-Czech division, which fought the Bulgarians at Dobrudja. As he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow-officers, he was sent as an attaché to the Serbian ministry in Petrograd.

. He will lecture Saturday in the Milken Brewery Park pavilion.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, May 19, 1917.

CZECHS INVITED BY UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Doctor Shaller Mathews, president of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, extended an invitation to a group of prominent Chicago Czechs to be guests at a supper in Hutchinson Hall of the University, May 28. The affair is intended to be a get-together at which the present situation, with particular reference to the question of Czech independence, is to be discussed. Professor J. J. Zarhal will be one of the speakers. He has been asked by Doctor Judson, president of the University of Chicago, to deliver two lectures this Fall on the subject, "The importance of the Czech question for world peace." Accompanied by the Reverend V. Králíček, Mr. Zarhal is now on his way to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the Northern Baptists convention. They will submit to that assembly a memorandum of the Czech Baptists in behalf of the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from the tyrannical rule of the Hapsburgs.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

PUPILS' CONCERT

The school for lessons on the piano, headed by that excellent musician, Mr. Peter Čapek, gave a brilliant account of the accomplishments of its pupils last Wednesday night. The concert took place in the hall of Sokol Havlíček Tyrš.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

AGAINST IMMIGRANTS' SETTLEMENTS

The present time is certainly the least propitious for agitation and instigation of ill will against immigrants. This is not the time to ask of what descent a man is, but it matters whether he is a decent citizen, and is doing his duty for the nation, whose member he became by birth or adoption.

For this reason, we consider the lecture inappropriate which was held here by Henry L. Jenkins, director of the night schools of New York. It was delivered last night in the Auditorium hotel before the National Community Center conference. The lecturer advocates the quickest possible Americanization of the immigrant. This can be best done by opposing the clustering of members of one nationality in one settlement, and by making the immigrant study the English language intensively.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

Jenkins said: "More than sixty per cent of the four millions of immigrants live in settlements of the large cities where they have no contact with genuine American life. More than five hundred thousand in New York are totally unacquainted with the English language. To Americanize them it is necessary to disperse them among the rest of the inhabitants and teach them our tongue. The condition they are in now constitutes a national danger. New York, probably because the issue is most acute there, has done much in the direction of righting the evil. We have seventeen high schools with eleven hundred teachers; in one thousand classes the English language is taught."

We have always recognized the necessity and the advantages of the study of the English language. We have urged our immigrants to enroll in schools in the greatest possible numbers.

Concerning immigrants, however, living in settlements, we are unable to

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

see why they should be regarded as a danger, and why they should be "dispersed." They are a necessity; without them there would be no immigrants. The immigrant finds in the settlement a part of his old home, and his nostalgia is lessened by this. Experience has taught us that immigrants are not as dangerous as are many native Americans, who dodge every sacrifice for their native land and attest to their loyalty by word of mouth only. We have emphasized that creating adverse sentiment toward the immigrant is wrong in general. It is especially pernicious at the present time when all sincere Americans should unite for useful work with ultimate victory as a goal.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

A NATIVE AMERICAN FEELS WITH THE CZECHS

Mr. Kenneth Miller, a native American, who is active as an assistant to the Reverend Doctor V. Pisek in New York, came to Chicago a few days ago for a short visit. He is returning from Texas where he stopped at eighteen communities of a strong Czech population. The main purpose of his travels is the formation and extension of branches of the Bohemian National Alliance. He succeeded in founding four groups in Texas. On his tours, which he finances himself, he collected up to \$250 for the Alliance.

Though a born New Yorker, Mr. Miller speaks and writes the Czech language perfectly. He acquired this knowledge during a sojourn in Moravia. Being financed by a scholarship there, he studied the country. While traveling in Moravia and Bohemia, he learned to know, to love, and to respect the Czechs. Mr. Miller studied at the ~~Princeton~~ University, where President

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

Woodrow Wilson was at that time active, and one of his teachers. He later continued studying theology in New York. On the strength of his particular knowledge of the Czech element, he is in a position to frequently deliver lectures on the subject, highly appreciating the interest of American audiences. He expects to hold one lecture for the general public upon his visit to Chicago next fall. He will then travel through the West where he is engaged for a considerable number of public appearances. He did not stay long in Chicago this time, having left last night for New York.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

AUSTRIA, A DANGER FOR EUROPE

A lecture was held by Professor J. J. Zmrhal before the members of the Chicago Press Club and guests publicly admitted last Thursday. The members of this influential club are in the majority recruited from writers and journalists. Professor Zmrhal is secretary for the English language section of the central committee of the České Národní Sdužení (Czech National Association). His lecture, which made a lasting impression upon the audience, reached a climax in his ultimate conclusion that Austria is the greatest danger for Europe, and that it must, in the interest of peace, be partitioned into its prime national units. The lecture was very favorably commented on by the English language press of Chicago, particularly by the Journal, which gave it considerable space. This paper featured a big headline "Austria Called Danger of Europe," and quoted Professor Zmrhal several times. It says:

"Professor Zmrhal proclaimed that the dual monarchy should be split into



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

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small democratic states. There is no room in Europe for Austria, and as long as it exists, it will be a peril to durable peace." Professor Zmrhal was guest of honor at the luncheon. The subject of his lecture was "New Europe." Professor Zmrhal asserted that the hardest part in the conclusion of peace will be the Austrian question "It is certain that the Germans will do everything in their power to keep Austria-Hungary intact, while the Allies will seek to dismember it, for they can see the danger to peace if it were left unscathed. The Allies are also aware of the fact that Austria-Hungary is a mere vassal of Germany, and that if Austria-Hungary were left undivided, Germany would begin a new aggression against the East in which it would be successful. The United States will play an important part in the negotiations for the establishment of peace, and it should use its influence, which no doubt, will be considerable, toward the breaking up of the impossible conglomeration of nations within the borders of the dual monarchy. New democratic states should be created out of it as a guaranty for lasting peace."

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

Professor Zmrhal further spoke of Russia, and of Professor Milyukov, now Russian minister of Foreign Affairs. The minister is primarily interested in perfect freedom for the people. "Professor Milyukov is in complete accord with England, France, and Italy," Professor Zmrhal declared, "as to the liberation of the oppressed nations, and will work for it in Central Europe and other parts as far as the influence of Russia can reach." Thus far was the report of the Chicago Journal.

Another paper, the Evening Post, uses as a headline "Austria Must Perish, Says Czech Speaker," for its report on the lecture, and quotes Professor Zmrhal as saying that Austria-Hungary must be excluded from "New Europe" if the peace concluded at the close of the War is to be a lasting one. Whoever wishes to save Austria wishes to save despotism, serfdom, and inefficiency. If Austria is saved, then Germany has won the War, no matter what it has lost on the other hand.

Several hundred men of letters, and from newspaperdom were present at the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

lecture. The information given to them was thus well put
into service for our cause.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

ART CLUB SPONSORS LECTURES

The Unelecky Klub (Art Club) is going to arrange for popular lectures about art which are to comprise painting, sculpture, and architecture. The admission will be only 10 cents. A meeting of the club will be held on April 11 in Schnabl's place when the details will be discussed, one of which is the proposal to combine the lectures with outings during summertime. The dunes of Indiana, or the primeval forests near Bensonville are receiving due consideration.

The first entertainments for active and contributing members was held in the studio of Mr. Sterba, the painter, last Wednesday, with the ladies' division of the society participating. The affair was **an** unqualified success, and the hilarious gathering did not disperse until the early morning hours.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

The first serious part of the program consisted of a lecture on Jan Amos Komensky, delivered by Dr. Vojan, followed by a musical in which the virtuoso, Vlaciha, and Medek, excelled. Among the diverse classic compositions rendered, there was the "Hungarian Dance No. 6" by Brahms, "Zephyr" by Hubay, Poem by Fibich, for the violin, played by Mr. Medek, with piano accompaniment played by Mr. Vlaciha. The latter offered also as a solo the "Minuet" by Laderewski, "Melody" by Fritzl, and the "Rhapsody No. 8" by Liszt. The charming hostess, Mrs. Messenger-Sterba, who is a virtuoso on the harp, rendered a transcription of Schubert's "Serenade."

The second, a merry part of the program, featured a multi-colored selection of songs, instrumental music, recitation of poems, and drawing to the tune of music. All those present including some bankers, contributed generously to the general fund.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1917.

MEDICAL LECTURES IN CZECH DISTRICT

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute will exhibit objects of instruction in the Pilsen Sokol park on March 26, 27, and 28. Preventive measures will be discussed by physicians and the evils of the "white plague" in Chicago will be demonstrated. Right habits of living will be an essential item of the lectures, and for this purpose Sokols will perform gymnastic drills and the physiological effect of such upon the body and mind, will be explained.

A musical program of violin music and **solos** will serve as an entertainment. The lectures will be varied for each evening, and be kept on the popular level. No admission will be asked of children during afternoon hours.

Denni Masatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

VRAZ'S LECTURE

The subject of yesterday's great lecture of our world traveler and writer, E. St. Vraz, was the present war, its immediate causes, and its enormous significance for the Slavic peoples. The lecture was held in the Sokol Plzen Hall on Ashland Avenue. The timeliness of the topic and the popularity of the speaker, who has hardly an equal on any speakers' platform, proved to be especially strong attractions, and the great hall was filled to the last place.

Vraz gave his audience an evening that will not be easily forgotten. Every word gave proof that they were being addressed by a speaker of poetic temperament, a great Bohemian, a great Slav, but first of all, a great man. As a man of cultural aims, Vraz looks at war from a standpoint of humanity; he dreads and deprecates it because he feels that once war breaks out, the work and efforts of great and noble spirits in the field of culture are thrown to the winds as superfluous, as a burden, and humanity sinks to the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

some level at which it was in the neolithic times, when right had to submit to power, when man-barbarian, with a stone weapon in his hand, went after anything he desired at the moment, spilling his neighbor's blood for the smile of a beautiful woman or making human sacrifices for religious ceremonies. But war is much more to be deprecated, and becomes a more unpardonable and loathsome blot on civilization, when it is waged for business reasons, for material profits, for monetary gains--a war such as the present one. There can be no doubt that the cause of this world tragedy is nothing else than the German commercialism--Germany's desire for commercial expansion. Germany has been growing nationally, has been growing commercially, and its desire for greatness has been particularly strong in the sphere of militarism.

The German Reich has felt that its commercial expansion would bring it sooner or later into a conflict with other great nations, and has been preparing for such a conflict for long decades. The fundamental reason for this unprecedented murdering is not what has remained of the former hatred between nations, but commercial greed, pure and simple. As if upon a given signal, war severed all

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Demi Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

cultural contacts between nations, and one stroke of a pen was enough to make enemies of people who heretofore had been working together in science, arts, and humane endeavors. Men, because of chauvinistic reasons, all of a sudden have started advocating principles quite different from those for which they had been working before. This is the most deplorable part of the present bloody tragedy.

Germany has found in Austria a worthy ally in its endeavors--Austria, whose brainless diplomacy could not understand that the Monarchy's mission is among the Balkan Slavs rather than in plotting with Berlin. Austria could have contributed a great deal to the better future of the Balkan nations; it could have been a deciding factor in their economic and industrial development; it could have derived considerable commercial benefits from them, but instead of all this, at the dictate of Germany, it has been putting obstacles in their way.

After this introduction, Vraz took his audience, by word and picture, through

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Denni Khasatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

the countries afflicted by the war.....

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The conclusion of his lecture was its most interesting part. The speaker said that he has been reproached on various sides for not placing himself at the head of some helpful action in these stirring times, and that there have even been some good souls who ventured the opinion that he was keeping in the background because of fear of losing the favor of the leading circles of the Austrian Monarchy. Vraz made his standpoint clear in a simple but easily understandable way. He said that in none of his lectures held in Bohemian America has he neglected to encourage his audience in their patriotic activities, and in the support of everything that has been helpful and of advantage to the Bohemian cause. But he has failed to head any action because of one single reason, that is, because he lost confidence in his own organizing ability. At one time he wanted to build something great--the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada, to which he had given the incentive, and which had the

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Demi Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

most noble, most beautiful objectives--but all his efforts were frustrated by the indifference of the public. He could talk himself into the hearts of those who heard him, and they applauded, but he could not talk himself into their pocketbooks. Where are our well-known rich men? God knows! There are among us well-to-do people who could make generous contributions to a good cause, but evidently, they are not Bohemians, or do not feel as Bohemians since they do not contribute to our collections as they would if they were Bohemians. Vraz has had many bitter disappointments in Bohemian America and that has made of him a pessimist. It may be that even we shall experience an awakening of the Bohemian consciousness and feeling, but that will come undoubtedly after Bohemia has become a sea of tears and sighs of pain--not before. No matter what may be the outcome of the war, Bohemia will suffer painful consequences because all strata of our people will be in economic misery. Therefore it should be our sacred duty to help our people overseas as generously as possible. "Slavdom" is now in a process of ferment, and the speaker expressed the hope that this fermentation may result in good, healthy

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1915.

wine, a rebirth of "Slavdom" to its great, prosperous, and noble future.

That Vraz spoke straight to the hearts of his audience was proved by the huge applause by which he was rewarded. May he repeat his lecture not once, but many, many times!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

THE ČESKÁ BESEDA'S COMMEMORATION OF
JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ

The celebration held last night by the Česká Beseda (Bohemian Club) was a truly dignified commemoration of the famous "teacher of nations," Jan Amos Komenský (Johann Amos Comenius). During the program, he was remembered correctly as an apostle of peace, who disseminated the pacifist teachings of the Bohemian Brothers among other nations. These teachings condemn all wars, as well as any use of compulsion by brute force.

The spacious premises of the Beseda were filled with members and guests who listened to the speeches with keen interest.

The English speech was delivered by Mr. William B. Owen, the principal of the local teachers' college, who used to lecture on Komenský at the University of Chicago.....This was Mr. Owen's first appearance before a Bohemian audience, and it is to be hoped that it will not be his last.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

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Professor J. J. Zmrhal spoke of Komenský as an apostle of universal peace. His speech was well worth listening to.

The men's chorus of the Beseda contributed to the success of the evening by their presentation of a number of choral compositions.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1915.

PROFESSOR ZMRHAL'S LECTURE IN THE YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal, principal of the Herzl Public School, delivered a most interesting lecture on the topic, "Bohemia and the Bohemians," in the Young Men's Christian Association at the corner of Kedzie Avenue and Arthington Street last Tuesday night. His lecture was illustrated by colored stereopticon slides, and was attended not only by many members of the Association but also by a very large number of their guests, all of whom listened to Mr. Zmrhal's words with keen interest.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Kedzie Avenue and Arthington Street has a lecture of some kind every week. Some of them are of local, some of international interest, while others pertain to scientific matters and topics of public import, and all the lectures are open, free of charge, to anyone who wishes to come and hear them. Some of these lectures are arranged by the Cosmopolitan Club, an organization composed of members of many nationalities, some

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1915.

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of them being Bohemians.

The Club has premises in the school section of the Young Men's Christian Association building, because the school is frequented by many non-Americans who like to take advantage of its generally educational, business, and technical courses. There are day and night classes in which many of our countrymen could improve their minds and get a foundation for more profitable, better-paid employment. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association make no distinction between persons of different religions and nationalities.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Nov. 18, 1914.

PICTURES OF BOHEMIA IN THE BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

Tonight at 8 o'clock a beautiful, free lecture will take place in the Bohemian Settlement at 1831 South Lincoln Avenue. It will be delivered by our noted national worker, Dr. F. J. Smetanka, who has just received a splendid collection of pictures from the old country showing the most important sights and places in Bohemia.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1914.

MR. E. ST. VRAZ WILL LECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

The well-known Bohemian-American writer and traveler, Mr. E. St. Vraz, had contemplated a trip to Moravia where he had made a number of speaking engagements since the beginning of the summer. The war has prevented him from leaving the United States, however, and thus our dear Vraz has stayed at home. He will not be idle here. In the next few days, he expects to make a tour of a number of Bohemian-American settlements, and since his talks will be on the topic, "The European War and the Bohemian-Slavonic Nation," it is certain that they will arouse the keen interest of all our countrymen.....

A part of the admission price to his lectures will be sent to Bohemia for those who need help most.....

Already forty-three Bohemian communities in the West have asked Vraz for a lecture. His first and second lectures will be in Wisconsin--in Manitowoc on Saturday, October 31; in Melnik (sic), Sunday, November 1. From there he will go west to Iowa and Nebraska.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1914.

A PIECE OF GOOD WORK

Lecture on Bohemia and the Bohemians a Great Success

Until recently very little has been known in the United States about Bohemia and the Bohemians. The reason for this we must seek in ourselves, because, at all times and in all circumstances, we have worked only for ourselves and among our own people. Such an attitude was not helpful in making us known to the Americans of whom we expected recognition.

The public has heard very little about us; has been ignorant of our brilliant past, has paid very little attention to our present existence, and has been particularly unaware of that which is really beautiful in our lives, our art. For a long time there was no one who would tell the American public about our striving for things in life which are worth while. Not until very recently have we Bohemians received any recognition from the American public. But then we began to be noticed as a cultured and mature nation, capable of competing

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1914.

with the greatest nations.

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Yesterday's lecture by Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal was a fine piece of work. It was held in the great assembly room of the Teachers' College at 68th Street and Stewart Avenue.

About five hundred students both men and women, and their teachers were assembled in the great auditorium. They followed attentively every word spoken and every picture shown by the noted speaker.

Professor Zmrhal spoke very entertainingly of the Bohemian countryside and its natural beauties, of the Bohemian people, their dress, their customs; and of the nation's past. He showed slides of the Bohemian countryside, of cottages and farms, of great buildings in the cities, of castles and rural scenes. He took his audience through Bohemian cities and towns, and painted word pictures of lonely little settlements and villages. Speaking about the way of living in general, he gave a successful picture of our brothers and sisters in the old

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1914.

country and their occupations which are preponderantly of an agricultural nature, but also commercial.

Professor Zmrhal also spoke of the Bohemians' excellence in art, and said that the best way to demonstrate that fact is to present a Bohemian musical composition. As an example Dvorak's "Dumky" (Musings) were played by the following artists: Mr. V. A. Cerny, cello; Mr. Jiri Hrusa, violin, and Miss Mary Green, a pupil of Mr. Cerny, piano....It was a number which would have sounded well in the largest of concert halls, and we have not heard anything to equal it in recent years.

Mr. Hrusa and Mr. Cerny performed wonders with their playing yesterday. They were accompanied by a pianist who is really talented, and who, under the direction of her teacher, has a great future in store for her.

Hardly had the last chords of the composition ceased vibrating, when the audience burst into applause, and the artists were made to give an encore--also

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1914.

a trio--"Ecstasy," by Ahrensky. This well-known composition was also received with applause.

After this rendition, Professor Zmrhal resumed his lecture. Its second part was entirely devoted to our "Maticka" (little mother) Praha (Prague).

He spoke of Prague's glory, beauty, and old arts. The accompanying slides illustrated beautifully the professor's words, undoubtedly helping the listeners to make for themselves a fine picture of that city.

The audience would have been glad to listen to the lecturer perhaps until evening, but Professor Zmrhal finally had to stop, promising to come again and tell more about Bohemia and the Bohemians.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ NÁRODNÍ RADA INAUGURATES SERIES
OF LECTURES ABOUT THE BOHEMIAN PEOPLE

There are among us many countrymen who regard the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) as an institution whose only aim is to help the motherland, and who say that its first duty should be to promote the welfare of Bohemians here in the United States. These countrymen will no doubt change their opinion after they read the present report. They will have to admit that if there is a single institution which takes care of our needs here in America it is the Národní Rada. This institution is among the first which, through its cultural work, fosters among our youth a respect and love for everything Bohemian and disseminates correct information among non-Bohemians about the high development of our people and their cultural achievements, as well as the unjust treatment to which they are being subjected. In other words, by this inestimable activity the Národní Rada makes our struggle for existence in this country easier; it renders more agreeable our intercourse with non-Bohemians who are frequently prejudiced against everything Bohemian.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

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In this way it enriches and deepens our national life in this country, creating a better understanding of our people--the great people of Bohemia--among hundreds of thousands of non-Bohemians.

The results of this activity are gratifying indeed. Many columns could be filled with an account of our countrymen's experiences in the improvement of other people's opinions about our nation.

The Národní Rada has inaugurated a new series of lectures which is producing excellent results. Professor J. Zarhal spoke at the Lincoln Center, Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue, to an audience comprised of educated Americans, about Bohemian-Americans and their merits. The talk was filled with fitting observations taken from social, political, and cultural life in the United States. The speaker was rewarded with many bursts of applause. In the audience there were many university professors, teachers, school superintendents, etc. We are therefore justified in expressing the hope that his splendid work will bring permanent results. At the conclusion of his speech, Professor Zarhal

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

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was requested by Mr. Genkin Lloyd Jones to add a few words about the history and culture of the Bohemian people.

Of no lesser importance was the lecture presented in the Burns School at 25th Street and Central Park Avenue. Here the teachers and pupils of the school became acquainted with the beauties and glories of the people and the country of Bohemia by word and pictures. For our Bohemian pupils, of whom there is a majority in this school, this was a festive occasion--a day which will linger in their memories for many years. The audience was electrified when Mr. E. St. Vraz, who was introduced by the school superintendent, Mr. Nightingale, spoke touchingly to the Bohemian youth in their native musical mother tongue, of which he is a supreme master.

Professor Zurhal spoke in English about the history, glory, and beauties of Bohemia. He created great enthusiasm not only by the pictures which he displayed, but also by the delivery of his lecture. When he showed the last picture, a deeply impressive apotheosis of royal Praha, and when he said,

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

"Thank you--I have lead you through all possible roads in our jaunt into beautiful Bohemia, and by this time you certainly must be tired"--to his great surprise, the teachers and pupils shouted: "No, no, we are not tired, please tell us more! Please go on!" He who knows how restless and impatient the American students are and how difficult it is to interest them in a lecture; he who recalls the stereopticon pictures which are practically a daily occurrence in our schools, and therefore quite common to students, will have to admit that the pictures from Bohemia must have been most beautiful and interesting.

Noisy applause greeted the showing of the picture of calisthenics at the last Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Festival). Notwithstanding all the enthusiasm, the children were deeply interested and when the applause subsided and the speaker could continue, one could even hear the bated breaths of the happy children and adults. The profuse expression of gratefulness and thanks given to the speakers certainly was sufficient proof that their efforts were fully appreciated.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1914.

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Requests from other schools are pouring in. This week a lecture will be delivered at the Corkery School, then in Gary, and then in the Teachers' College. This last-mentioned lecture will be delivered to six hundred teachers and about one hundred professors. For this lecture great preparations are being made, because it will be a most outstanding event for our Bohemians in Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 12, 1914.

A LECTURE ABOUT BOHEMIANS

(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

Our Bohemian principal, Professor J. J. Zmrhal, director of the modern exemplary school, Herzl public school in Chicago, delivered a lecture in Lincoln Center about Bohemians. This lecture was one of a series arranged for the purpose of acquainting the American public with the immigrants, their countries, traditions, and characteristics. The lectures were attended by students and teachers, and the speaker succeeded in interesting his select audience by his excellent delivery and accurate presentation of facts.

Mr. Zmrhal started with an outline of the historical development of our Bohemian nation, stressing particularly our religious struggles and wars. He continued by discussing the period of our national regeneration and the cultural strife for national existence, as well as the success along these lines which we have achieved entirely by our own efforts without any outside help. He also described the Bohemian colony in Chicago, and the work which Bohemian immigrants are doing in this country. The Bohemians are the best educated

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 12, 1914.

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IV immigrants, having no illiterates among them. They are keenly interested in all public questions, and have four large dailies in Chicago alone. From modest beginnings the Bohemians have succeeded in building large industrial enterprises, banks, and other businesses.

Among American educated classes that of the Bohemians stands in the forefront with respect to the sciences, arts, and politics. We are, therefore, not only producers of wealth, but also leaders in cultural endeavors, the creators of beauty and workers toward the public good. The speaker's statements were supported by carefully selected data, and they evidently impressed the audience, for many requests for additional information were made of Mr. Zmrhal.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

A LECTURE IN DVORAK PARK

Mr. Dongres' lecture was so well attended yesterday that even the space between the seats and the walls of the large auditorium in Dvorak Park was completely filled, and the younger people of the audience had to sit on the floor in the front of the hall, right up to the speaker's platform. Mr. Dongres showed a beautiful collection of photographs of mountain lakes, and national parks in the heart of the California Sierras. These photographs were lent him by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Another showing of these slides will take place next Wednesday, December 11, in the Bohemian Settlement on Center Street, between 18th and 19th Streets. Yesterday's huge attendance proved again the popularity of travelogues with our public.....

The Dvorak Park orchestra presented a few beautiful selections after the lecture.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1913.

MR. KLOFAC'S FAREWELL SPEECH

The last lecture by Mr. Vaclav J. Klofac was held in Atlas Hall at Emma Street and was received with more enthusiastic appreciation than any of the preceeding ones.....

It was interesting to note that the very large attendance was composed mostly of Serbians and Slovaks, with only very few Bohemians present.....

The subject of the lecture was conditions in the Balkan Peninsula and the present war.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1913.

LECTURE AT SOKOL FOR

The next to the last lecture of Mr. Václav J. Klobuč, the well-known leader of the Bohemian National Socialist party and a member of both the Austro-Hungarian and the Bohemian parliaments, was held last night in the hall of Sokol Tábor at West 15th Street and South 41st Avenue. While the attendance was not more than satisfactory, the moral success of the lecture was complete.

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[Translator's note: The speaker dealt again with the Slavonic nations of the Balkan Peninsula, their wars, etc.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Přesatel, July 31, 1913.

MR. KLOFÁČ IN TOWN OF LEE

(Summary)

The fourth Chicago lecture by Mr. Kloráč was held in the hall of the Česko-Slovenské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) at West 48th and Honoré Streets last night. Again he talked about the Serbs, Bulgarians, and Montenegrines; the causes of the Balkan wars; and the intrigues of the Austrian and German diplomatists who are responsible for the last war there--the Serbo-Bulgarian. In spite of a tropical heat, the attendance was satisfactory.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1913.

MR. KLOFAC IN PILSEN PARK

(Summary)

In his lecture yesterday Mr. Vaclav J. Klofac discussed the Slavonic peoples of the Balkan Peninsula and the Balkan War--topics in which our audiences are always keenly interested. He also proposed and elaborated upon the idea of an exchange of children between Bohemian parents in the United States and in the old country.

Over 1,200 people listened to his remarks.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 29, 1915.

MR. KLOFÁČ SPEAKS AT ZDRUBEN SCHOOL

(Summary)

The second lecture on Mr. Václav J. Klofáč's Chicago program was held yesterday at the Zdruben School in the neighborhood of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery). In view of the size of the Bohemian colony in that part of Chicago, the attendance should have been much larger.

The speech dealt with the Slavonic nations in the Balkan Peninsula, their aims, characteristics, and hopes as to the results of the Balkan war--a lecture very similar to that which he gave the day before.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1912.

MR. VRÁZ'S LECTURE AT SVATOPLUK ČECH PARK

The lecture by Mr. E. St. Vráz, president of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), held last Wednesday in the Svatopluk Čech Park, was successful in every respect. The hall was filled to capacity, but those who could not get in last Wednesday will have an opportunity to hear Mr. Vráz next Wednesday. He very kindly promised to come again....and show us a large collection of stereopticon slides of Bohemian cities. The admission is free, and the lecture will begin at 8 P. M.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1912.

ONE HUNDRED LECTURES ON BOHEMIA

Our well-known scientist, traveler, and writer, Mr. E. St. Vraz, returned to Chicago from one of his most extensive tours of Bohemian communities in America. Mr. Vraz's lectures have a great cultural importance for Bohemian America because they spread the knowledge of our old country, awaken a love for our homeland and mother tongue, and most important of all, they carry information about the Bohemian nation, its glorious past, its beautiful home, its present progress, and the place it takes among the most highly educated nations of the whole world.

This time Mr. Vraz lectured in thirty communities in Texas and Oklahoma. His invitation called for thirty-five lectures, but in three communities (Crosby, Houston, and Bomarton) the lectures could not be delivered because the railroads failed to deliver either Mr. Vraz's baggage or pressure tanks for his stereopticon in time. In two places Mr. Vraz cancelled his lectures upon learning that a certain part of the community was prejudiced against him.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1912.

With the exception of four places where the attendance was just mediocre, the interest was keen, and consequently the attendance at the lectures was excellent. At East Bernard, Wall, Fayetteville, Shiner, Buckholts, Granger, Caldwell, Snook, West Ennis, and Penelope, the halls could not accommodate the audience.

On this tour, Mr. Vráz completed a total of one hundred lectures in Bohemian communities in America since last November. The moral success of his lectures cannot be doubted. He now has several more lectures pending, which he has promised to deliver for our countrymen in southern Nebraska and Kansas before the new year.

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1912.

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DR. FISHER'S LECTURE ON THE SLET

Our well-known and popular theatrical worker, Dr. Ludvík J. Fisher, delivered his last lecture on the Slet (Sokol Mass Convention) last night. It was held in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš on Lawrence Avenue for the benefit of that organization's building fund.....[Translator's note: This refers to the 1912 Slet in Prague.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1912.

LECTURES IN CENTRE AVENUE SETTLEMENT

A series of regular weekly lectures with stereopticon slides was started in the Bohemian Settlement on Centre Avenue last Wednesday night. The Settlement is in charge of the well-known worker in Bohemian national enterprises, Reverend Václav Vaněk.

The lectures will now be held regularly every Wednesday at 8 P. M. If we take into consideration the fact that their principal aim is to combat cheap motion-picture theaters, attendance at which is generally recognized as harmful to our youth, we shall certainly admit that this is a worthwhile undertaking.

The first lecture dealt with American Presidents who were attacked by assassins -- Abraham Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and former President Roosevelt. Admission to these lectures is free, but small contributions to the Settlement's charitable work are gratefully accepted.

The next lecture, on an equally interesting topic, will be held next Wednesday at 8 P. M.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1912.

DR. FISHER'S LECTURE

The Sokol Plzeň hall was literally overcrowded with a select group who came to hear Dr. L. J. Fisher's talk about the recent Sokol Slet (mass convention) in Prague. Among the guests were many who attended this Slet and many of those who participated in the previous Slet held in Prague.

Dr. Fisher is not only a prominent Sokol, but also speaker of ability.....

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Before the lecture began, a number of selections from A. Dvořák were played by the quartet from Svatopluk Čech Park.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1912.

BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA THEME OF VRAZ LECTURE

Our famous traveler and ardent national worker, Mr. E. St. Vraz, delivered a lecture yesterday in the Bohemian-American Hall on the topic "Picturesque Travels through Bohemia and Moravia". The Hall was crowded with our public who always welcome the lectures of Mr. Vraz.....

Yesterday's lecture was particularly interesting because Mr. Vraz's colorful narration was accompanied by 250 stereopticon slides, many of which were brand new and shown for the first time.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1912.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ NÁRODNÍ RADA

In the record of meritorious activities of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) which, with the aid of illustrated lectures, propagates a correct understanding about Bohemians and Bohemia not only among the non-Bohemian elements but chiefly among school children of Bohemian origin, there should be recorded two more successful lectures given in the local public schools. Both of these lectures took place in the so-called Bohemian "California" district, that is, in the McCormick School located at 27th Street and Sawyer Avenue and in the Farragut High School located at 24th Street and Spaulding Avenue. The speakers for these lectures were Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal and Mr. E. St. Vráz.

The finest pictures from the superb collection of our famous traveler, Mr. E. St. Vráz, were selected and projected upon the screen by means of a very modern stereopticon projector. These pictures were really beautiful, and the children and teachers did not hesitate in expressing their admiration and



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1912.

surprise.



The lecture in the McCormick School began at 11 A.M. The principal of the school, Mr. Chamberlain, introduced Mr. Vráz as a Bohemian and a traveler of world renown and asked the children of Bohemian parentage to greet Mr. Vráz in their native tongue. A very impressive demonstration on the part of the young listeners took place instantly. The children's voices rang out in unison: "Vítáme Vás, Pane Vráz!" (We welcome you, Mr. Vráz!) followed by a burst of applause. Mr. Vráz, who was perceptibly moved by the impressive demonstration, spoke a few words in English and Bohemian which surely left a lasting impression with the listeners. He then introduced the main speaker, Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal. Professor Zmrhal, in the course of the one and a quarter hours which had been set aside for the lecture, led his grateful listeners through that earthly paradise of ours lying between Šumava and Sněžko, describing its rich and colorful past and its present day cultural life. The lecture was illustrated by about one hundred and fifty scenes. As far as politeness and attention are concerned, the children gathered here could serve as an example

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BOHEMIAN

Denní hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1912.

to many grown-up persons. It was almost 12:30 P.M. when Professor Emhal ended his lecture with the showing of several scenes from the Fifth Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Congress). When scenes depicting a veritable sea of Sokols doing close-order drills were shown, the auditorium resounded with almost unceasing applause.

The second lecture was given in the Farragut High School at 1:30 P.M., and the speakers again addressed a large number of students. The school's spacious auditorium was filled to the last gallery. Here also in the course of the lecture there was manifested the same enthusiasm as was shown in the McCormick School, and the lecture lasted until 3 P.M.

These lectures were attended by at least one thousand listeners, and it can safely be said the greatest percentage of them were of Bohemian origin. It is an undeniable fact that a good piece of work from the cultural point of view was performed by both lectures on Friday and not only the Educational Department of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada, but the entire Bohemian public can be satisfied with the results.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1912.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB ORGANIZATION MEETING

A meeting was held last night in the Farragut School on Spaulding Avenue at 14th Street to organize an educational club for the promotion of literature, lectures, music, dramatic and rhetorical arts, aesthetic dancing, etc. The meeting began with a splendid lecture by our famous traveler, Mr. E. St. Vraz. The lecture was illustrated by about one hundred and fifty stereopticon slides depicting South America. He showed scenes of the region of the Orinoco River and the inhabitants, explaining their habits, conditions, etc. The audience was intensely fascinated by this classic lecture from which both young and old derived much benefit.

Professor Morse, principal of the school, explained the purpose of the organization of the club, which will be given the use of the entire building with the permission of the Board of Education. He called attention to the advantages of the organization for everybody, especially our youth who can gain both pleasure and education from such a group. His speech was then translated for our



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1912.

Bohemian listeners by Mr. J. B. Dibelka, a member of the Board of Education. Reverend Vaclav Vanek and Professor Bohumil Král were elected as the committee to organize a literary club. This meeting was certainly significant for our large "California" community, and it is now up to our countrymen and their children to make the most of this remarkable opportunity. There is not the slightest doubt but that such will be the case. Our educators will do everything possible so that this new institution may be preserved and so that it will prosper, in order that our youth may be uplifted morally and that they may acquaint themselves with something better than could heretofore be provided for them.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1912.

GREAT INTEREST IN CZECH

Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal gave a lecture in Morgan Park in which he spoke of the importance of Count Frantisek Luetzow.

The best indication of progress which we as a nationality have achieved in this country is the continually increasing interest of exclusive American circles from which the Ceska-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) is constantly receiving requests for speakers who are capable of lecturing about the Czechs in an interesting and accurate fashion.

A significant lecture was given last Sunday in Morgan Park, an aristocratic section of the city settled mostly by university and intermediate school professors, many of whom came in order to hear the truth about Cechi (Bohemians). After the lecture so many interested people gathered around the speaker, that he had to stay for dinner with Professor Anderson in order to have time to answer all the questions which were asked. To be sure, everyone regards



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1912.

Count Luetzow as the foremost authority on Czech problems, and many people are looking forward to his lecture on Friday at the University of Chicago. To those who asked about good English books about the Czechs, the works of Luetzow and Monroe were recommended. A large attendance is expected on Friday in Mandel Hall.

The Ceska-Americka Narodni Radu has several other requests from Cornell Park, the Farragut High School, and from about six other elementary schools for speakers. These requests will be granted as quickly as possible.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1911.

VRAZ'S LECTURE

Our famous traveler, Mr. E. St. Vraz, gave a very interesting and educational lecture yesterday in the Czech-Slovanic American hall, the theme of which was family life of various peoples. Though he travelled in many lands, and came to know many habits and peculiarities of strange people, he saw one thing in common everywhere: Woman is the focal point, about which revolves the whole family life. Women of all nationalities adorn and beautify themselves in order to attract men. The only difference is in the methods used to achieve their aims. The women of the cannibalistic negroes in interior Africa adorn themselves differently than do the women of our super civilization, though their aims are the same. With the Mohammedan woman, as a slave, she is more subjected the richer the husband is, and the more uncomfortable is her life in the harem. Only the wife of a poor man has more liberty. She does not have to

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POLEMAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1911.

cover her face before strangers, and has almost as much freedom as her husband. Woman is bought in the same manner as any other merchandise or domestic animal, which is the universal custom of all uncivilized people.

The lecture was very well attended, and Mr. Vraz became so engrossed with his talk that it was past eleven o'clock before the listeners departed for their homes.

(Mr. Vraz is the organizer of the Bohemian-American National Council, which recently came into existence.)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1911.

PASTOR LECTURES ON BOHEMIA

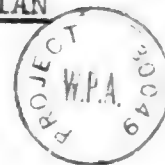
The Rev. F. Zhilka, pastor from Melnik, Bohemia, arrived in Chicago a few days ago to deliver lectures on conditions in the homeland. He comes as a delegate representing the Reformed Church in Bohemia. During his abode here he will be the guest of the Rev. Vaclav Vanek. He is planning a tour through the United States. The first of his lectures is scheduled to be delivered in the Bethlehem church, Loomis and 19th sts. It will treat with national and cultural questions in Bohemia; another lecture will be in the Bohemian Reformed Church, on "The Present Czech Nation in the Light of the Past." No admission will be charged. Three other lectures will be delivered by the pastor, this time in the English language, for the general public of Chicago. The lecturer has an excellent reputation as an orator.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1909.

FOR AN INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE.

p.5--The executive committee of the Association for Higher Education has decided at its monthly meeting to create a lecture bureau which is to arrange lectures in diverse Bohemian settlements, aided by the "Svaz Osvetovy" (League for Enlightenment) in Bohemia with which the Association has come into close touch recently.

The object of these future activities is to invite men from Bohemia, outstanding in their profession or in their nationalistic achievements, to undertake travels in America which would bear educational fruit for us and, at the same time, prove beneficial to their own studies.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1909.

There is ample hope that the initial experiments in this direction will demonstrate the sanity of the idea and the necessity of the work, and that with the support of the press and other factors much will be done for the uplift of the people and the perfecting of the education of our younger generation.

The men to be invited are expected to sojourn long enough in America to become acquainted with the ways of the country, with American schools, with our institutions and organizations.

Others will commensurate with their needs and inclinations, and be given the opportunity to observe American industry, commerce and various other enterprises, all of this with the purpose of practically benefiting the people of the old country by the accumulated experiences.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1909.

The usefulness of these activities should work two ways: to transmit to our new homeland what is useful or worthy of emulation in Czech science and enlightenment, and in return help responsible workers in the old country to know America. Often voiced wishes will thus be fulfilled.

Every Bohemian settlement may apply for the lectures through individuals or associations, if halls, advance advertisements, and hospitality to the lecturer can be provided for.

The public may be required to contribute a moderate amount for admission to the lectures, so that costs for fees and travels may be defrayed. It is of paramount importance, however, to make these lectures accessible to the greatest possible number of Bohemian-Americans.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1909.

As far as the cost of the trip from Bohemia to the United States is concerned, they may, according to a resolution of the executive committee, be covered from the lecture fund to the amount of \$300.

The Lecture Bureau of the Association is up to date an experiment only. Its further progress depends upon the support which will be given to it by the public and by the press in particular.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904, p. 1

BOHEMIAN

VRAZ'S LECTURE.

The famous traveler E. Stanislav Vraz, gave a lecture, before a large audience on Japan, Siberia, Korea and Manchuria. That this lecture was interesting need not be mentioned, because Mr. Vraz is sufficiently well known by our entire Bohemian public, for his clever presentation of facts. The lecture was particularly interesting, because of the matter with which it was concerned. The great war in the Far East interests the entire world today and the lecturer referred mainly to the countries in which this worldly war drama is being enacted. That the sympathies of the renowned traveler gravitate toward the great Slav Empire is entirely natural and was quickly proven by him. The lecturer called attention to the fact that the present great struggle in the Far East is not merely to decide the interests of Russia and Japan, but in fact the interests of the whole civilized world, which nevertheless shortsighted Americans cannot understand. Only Russia can stop the advance of the wild Asiatic hordes upon Europe and eventually upon America; and it will stop this advance.



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

The culture of the Japanese is only superficial. In their hearts these half civilized people are really such Asiatics, as they were not long ago, hating all foreigners. There is a big difference between the well meaning, approachable Russian and the crafty, selfish, foreigner hating Japanese. For that reason, in Manchuria and Korea, for which this terrible struggle is being waged, the Russians, who live in peace with the natives, satisfying them in everything and accomodating themselves to them, are in greater favor than the Japanese, who act superior and look upon them with a certain scorn, though they are of the same race. We can not enter into a detailed account of the lecture here, because it would require too much space and time, however, we can say that no one who attended this lecture erred. Such a plastic description of the habits, morals and manner of life, of these races will not be heard again. . . The beautifully executed pictures, of which there were many, the work and personal property of our famous traveler, added not a little to the affair. Some of these are really rare and were obtained with great difficulty. Especially the scenes of the unknown land of Korea.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

Mr. Vraz's opinion about the present was interesting. According to him there is no doubt, that the Russians were unprepared for war, because the peace-loving Czar Nicholas was confident that everything would be settled in a peaceful manner.

However, the Russians will now use their entire strength to protect their honor and that of the entire Slavonic race in spite of the malicious obstructions which are being placed in their path by their eternal enemies the English and with them, alas, the continually fraternizing Americans. Japan has sent to the battlefield not only the flower of its troops, but of the entire nation, whereas Russia has sent to the battlefields only an insignificant part of it's large and excellently trained army. When its main forces arrive and especially the famous, savagely have regiments of Cossacks, the fate of the Japanese invasion of the Russian territory will be decided.

The lectures pointed out with emphasis the great cultural work which the Russian nation accomplished, with small means, within the formerly unhospitable borders of eastern Asia, deducing therefrom the great consequences for the whole of Europe - and America. That, which the Russians were able to accomplish in Asia, the Japanese will never attempt. They lack both the incentive and cultural background to do so.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1903.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 322

SUCCESSFUL LECTURE.

Thursday's Bohemian lecture in the Jirka School on 17th Street was successful in every respect, and it would be desirable if such lectures could be held among us more often. Mr. Zmrhal, a teacher in the local public schools, deserves credit for having made a beginning.

The attendance at the lecture was satisfactory, although we expected a much larger crowd. Mr. Zmrhal worked conscientiously and in his welcome speech, as well as in the lecture proper, he proved himself to be a talented speaker. With a little more practice, we shall have in Mr. Zmrhal an outstanding speaker, a master of both English and Czech languages. The "Delnicke Sokol" (Workmen's Gymnasts, Singing Society) also participated and was exceptionally well received. Also the music rendered on guitars received deserved applause. We hope, that we will hear the sound of Bohemian songs more often in our public schools and there will be held in our native tongue more of these interesting educational lectures. Mr. Zmrhal will acquire great merit thereby.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb., 27, 1903, p. 4

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AMONG ARTISTS AND SCIENTISTS.

The fame of the Bohemian people is spreading, strengthening and growing throughout the entire world; our artists are striving towards this end, and accomplishing it by means of their singing and playing. After these great artists have lived among us Bohemian-Americans for a while they praise our people as being lively, sociable and intelligent. Only our scientists seem to know nothing about us, for when they arrive among us they do not stay long enough to become acquainted with us, yet they immediately write of us, that we are restless, unintelligent, etc. Where do they get their information? From what source? Where did Mr. Professor Masaryk learn to know us?

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902

MASARYK'S OPINION.

WHAT THE PRAGUE PROFESSOR THINKS ABOUT
THE WOMAN QUESTION AND LIBERAL MINDEDNESS.
HIS SPEECH AT THE FRIDAY SESSION OF THE
JED. CES. DAM. (BOHEMIAN WOMEN'S UNITY)
CONVENTION.



P. 2 - When Professor Masaryk had been introduced to the chairman, Mrs. K. Honomichl, and to all the delegates, he spoke to the gathering as follows:

I take the privilege of speaking to you, but it should be just the reverse - I should sit and listen and you should speak. Rather, than that I should speak to you about women in comparison with men. As you probably know, the famous Bohemian professor, Professor Albert, expelled the women from college, because he was convinced that ordinarily they were unsuited for surgery, that they were not strong enough for it. Personally I opposed him for this. I wrote an entire treatise about it, because he asserted that as nurses women were excellent.

You maintain, I wrote, that women as nurses are excellent, that they do not require as much strength as a doctor, who performs a single operation occasionally.

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902



Is a nurse working from 5 o'clock in the morning, weaker perhaps, than you, who work merely a few hours daily in the practice of medicine? According to my judgement it is a downright farce, the way many believe that woman being more delicate than man is considered as an idol and the woman herself believes it. However, I maintain, that man governs because of this sentiment and if a woman should be a good mother, the man should be a good father, by which is understood, that if the man works from morning till night, in order to provide for the family financially, it becomes the duty of the woman to manage the entire financial budget and to count the pennies so as to be able to manage on that, which he earned, and in addition she looks after, and raises the whole family. When I compare it, the man does not do one half, not even one tenth as much as the woman. According to my opinion, even educated men, in the broadest sense of the word, have no precedence over women. Because education is pounded into their heads for twenty-five years or more, and if they know when the Greeks arose, at what time they dressed or in which century they dressed this or that way, it cannot be called any superiority, but a learned trade, the same as any other. Therefore the woman is far stronger than man, or at least his equal, because without preliminary study she must adjust herself to him. That women are indifferent, is a very erroneous opinion. It is demonstrated by the fact that men have retained for themselves the ministry, priesthood and missions - in short the most

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902

lucrative channels. If woman was obliged to take care of and participate in everything, in a religious sense, woman would also have to be in the pulpit, at the altar and, the various spiritual works would have to be in her hands. It is said that women are taking men's jobs, creating great competition, and this according to my idea, is a mistaken and unjust accusation. For instance I am the father of a boy and a girl. The boy dedicates himself to study and preparation for life so that he may be able to support himself, whereas the girl finishes her education in some convent (as is customary in Europe). She learns to play the piano, a little French, in fact a little of everything that belongs to a little better standard, after which she diligently begins to gather material for a trousseau and some sort of dowry. Then she must wait to see if some foolish man can be found, who will take this poor little idol, this foolish little goose, into his household. I see competition there, where the father must strive to dispose of three or four daughters or as many as he has; whereas if they were raised so as to be self supporting, they would lessen the competition among the fathers and they would better repay for their existence here. On the other hand, if the young ladies belong in the household and are not to work because of the competition this would create, then those hundreds upon hundreds of other women



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902

workers who are employed in unhealthy factories, should not work either; their place is also in the home. (applause)

I could say a great deal more, but your time is limited therefore I close with the wish that you may mature spiritually as much as possible. If you provide your children with an education it will bring you more than the wild chase after the dollar."

The chairman of the convention, Mrs. Kristyna Honomichl, stepped over to Professor Masaryk, presented him with a beautiful bouquet of fresh cut flowers, bound with a costly bow, of national colors, on which was inscribed, "In remembrance of the Sixth Convention of the J. C. D. from the delegates at the convention in Chicago. The Professor expressed his sincere thanks for the honor.

Mrs. Honomichl then addressed the professor as follows: "I wish you would answer and explain the following: Liberalism is continually preached to us, but at no time is the meaning of that word explained to us. I beg of you, give us a correct definition."

All of the listeners were eager to hear the famous scholar on this subject, which is of such importance to us Bohemian-Americans.

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902

Taking the floor again Masaryk said, "Liberalism has a far reaching significance. I think however that you are asking me about liberalism in the religious sense. From my standpoint I do not belong to any church. None will suffice for me. I have read and meditated over much and I have my own special opinion on the matter. If I may express myself about liberalism as it is understood by you, here in America among Bohemians, then I must say with sorrow, that you have taken an erroneous view. Genuine liberalism means unwavering conviction. In the honorable dealings of a liberal--minded person there must not be found even the shadow of prejudice toward the believing man, no matter what he believes. Equally dear to me are honorable Catholics, Protestants, Jews or Mohammedans, and likewise repugnant, dishonorable believers of whatever faith. I find that you liberals here provide poorly for your young people, that you seek liberalism by blaming this or that other side. The way you err, so err those in the opposite camp, and both of you stand in harsh opposition to each other. If the other side calls you names, you can with your generosity and culture show that you are their betters. You must convince them, preach to them. Your duty is to convert them to your convictions, but you cease being liberal-minded, just as soon as you throw stones at anyone because they do not believe in that which you believe in and are not of the same opinion as you. Especially you who





Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1902

are the most liberal-minded, you must excuse me, when I tell you the truth, you do not educate your children in liberal-mindedness. You wanted to know the truth and I have given it according to my judgement."

He was then entertained by the ladies.

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1902.

MASARYK AT THE HULL HOUSE.

p.1 - The management of the well known welfare and educational institution, Hull House, located at Halsted and Polk Streets, has requested Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk to give a lecture in Hull House Hall. Mr. Masaryk, accepted the invitation, and the topic he has decided to speak on is: "The Present Situation in Bohemia." The lecture will be given in the Bohemian language this coming Saturday. Admission is free, and every one is welcome.

Countrymen, living in the neighborhood of Hull House, and in other Bohemian communities, will attend the lecture in large numbers.

Denni Hlasatel, July 12, 1902.

MASARYK WILL LECTURE IN BOHEMIAN COMMUNITIES



Masaryk has completed his lectures at the University of Chicago. He will undertake a tour of some of the more important cities where Bohemians are settled, and will return next week to deliver lectures which have been requested by Bohemian societies. Altogether he is to give four lectures under the auspices of those Bohemian societies which requested them. The Bohemian public will make up for that which they have thus far missed by so little attending the lectures of the professor at the university, by showing the greatest interest in the coming lectures. The previous two lectures and especially the last met with distinct success, and we are sure that the coming lectures will be in this respect even more successful. That, as a philosopher, scholar and speaker, Masaryk is unequalled by any one whom we have thus far heard, need not even be mentioned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jul. 11, 1902.

[MASARYK GETTING A BAD IMPRESSION OF CHICAGO]



Professor Masaryk, will not carry away any specially good remembrance of Chicago for himself. Hardly anyone attends his lectures at the university and when he lectures among us, we burden him with useless questions, as though we were some kind of inquisitors, who must examine his heart and kidneys and in the end we give him a sample of harmony and brotherhood. Unionists, socialists, catholics, liberal and protestants can have profit and pleasure from the professor's lectures, but they must not expect Mr. Masaryk to be a referee in our quarrels and arguments. Many difficulties are created for him and we are exhibiting bad manners thereby.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July, 9, 1902.

PROFESSOR MASARYK'S LECTURE

Professor Masaryk lectures in the National hall Monday evening on the present development of Marxism. The spacious hall was filled with listners and the professor's lecture was very interesting. He said, that he found that the labor movement in America was advancing in another direction than that in Europe, especially Austria and Germany. European socialism, according to Professor Masaryk, is much more theoretical than that in this land. Germany has the most adherents to Marxism, more than two million; who however are divided into two camps, one of which adheres to the original principles of Marx, the other adheres to the modified form as preached by Kautsky. The first camp has as its head Bernstein. The principles as preached by Kautsky are in the opinion of the professor more practical and progressive. His entire lengthy speech dealing with the relation of the workingmen and middle-class tradesmen to capital was carefully listened to and at the conclusion rewarded with thunderous applause.

Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1902.

The professor answer on the questions "is religion absolutely necessary for man," was very interesting. He answered that it was not.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1902, p. 1

MASARYK'S LECTURE.



T. G. Masaryk, gave a lecture last night in university hall, 4630 Gross Ave. The attendance was large, especially a great number of women attended. Almost all were countrymen. The singing society, "Volnost," sang before the start of the lecture. After that, Miss McDowell introduced Prof. Masaryk, who upon the stage escorted by the professor of music, Weichert. He welcomed Masaryk in the name of "Volnost" singing society. Then prof. Masaryk expressed his thanks and was presented with a bouquet by Mrs. B. Janovsky. Prof. Masaryk then began to speak once more and in a very interesting general talk discoursed upon the standing of American women as compared to that of the women of Bohemia. After the conclusion of the talk, the Volnost society sang two numbers. Miss McDowell thanked the audience for its attendance ~~for its attendance~~ and added further, that everyone should buy only from firms employing union salespeople. Credit for the arrangement of the lecture belongs to Mrs. Engelthaler.

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MASARYK'S LECTURE.

Friday evening there gathered in "Libuse" hall, on 12th st. boulevard a large assemblage of men and women, to listen to the lecture of the famous guest Mr. T. G. Masaryk, professor of the Bohemian University of Prague. He dealt with the present hardships and desires of the Bohemian nation. The professor, is the founder and recognized leader of the so-called people's party, and from their viewpoint he endeavored to picture the conditions in Bohemia. He showed, that the state's rights program of the other national parties is an antiquated thing, unpractical, injurious, and that for the Bohemian people cannot accept past history as a basis for present day justice but must strive to insure their natural rights under existing conditions.

The professor's speech met with agreement. Many however, thought that Mr. Masaryk looks upon the struggles and desires of the Bohemian people too much from the standpoint of his party, too subjectively.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1902.

BOHEMIAN

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Otherwise the lecture was a complete success. The professor is a trained speaker, and complete master of the subject with which he dealt. Even to those who were not in accord with all of his doctrines, his address was a pleasure. We comfort ourselves in the thought that when he appears before the public in some large hall in Pilsen, that he will have many attentive and grateful listeners.

We have been imformed that the professor's lectures at the University of Chicago did not arouse the interest among the Bohemians which they deserved. The Bohemian workingmen can not be blamed for this. They have to work at the time the lectures are given. We have however hundreds of people among us who are better off, who like to brag about their intelligence and they should endeavor to attend the lectures on Bohemian history and conditions, given at the Chicago University. These lectures should be well attended not only to become acquainted with present day conditions, but to impress the Americans and especially the University administrators with the fact that we are interested in such matters. Our rising youth should hurry "en masse" to these lectures, to acquaint themselves with the most important chapters of Bohemian History, and also that they may understand the present situation confronting the Bohemian Nation.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1902.

MASARYK'S LECTURE.

Public lectures, which are regularly held in the summer, were begun at the University of Chicago yesterday. This year's lectures are of interest to us Bohemians because among others, Professor T. G. Masaryk of the Bohemian University of Prague is lecturing.

In his lecture of yesterday he gave a statistical and ethnological summary of the Slavonic races, and particularly of the Bohemian race, further he discoursed about Slovanic institutions. The lecture was fairly well attended and interested the listeners in no small measure.

The lectures are given regularly on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the University Theatre on 57th Street and Ellis Avenue. Everyone is welcome to attend these lectures that secure tickets of admission. The price is twenty-five cents for a single lecture and two dollars for the series of twelve lectures.

Today Professor Masaryk will lecture on the Bohemian Reformation and on Jan Hus. For tomorrow's theme he has taken Peter Chelcicky and Amos Komensky.



Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1902.

Besides Masaryk there are now lecturing at the University, Hamlin Garland, Lorado Taft, Professor Richard Green Moulton, and Professor H. L. Stetson of Kalamazoo College.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902, p. 4

BOHEMIAN

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR MASARYK

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CZECH SOCIALISM SINCE
1848.

Prof. Masaryk, who came to the United States for the purpose of giving a series of lectures at the University of Chicago, made a short stop-over in New York and used the opportunity to arrange a lecture for his countrymen. This was given on Sunday afternoon May 11th in the National Hall before a distinguished assembly of countrymen.

Professor Masaryk came to America without any boisterous fanfare, but his literary significance is all the more prominent, for reports of his earlier public and teaching activities have been preserved here.

This probably explains the general interest, which was called forth by Sunday's lecture.

As was stated in the beginning Professor Masaryk lectured on "The development of Czech socialism since the year 1848."

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5077

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

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Although the lecture was started somewhat later than the time it was announced for, the public, appeased by the band's selections, patiently waited until the arrival of the lecturer. When he finally put in an appearance he was welcomed with a veritable storm of applause.

Before we proceed to the lecture proper, write New York papers— it will not be amiss, if we take a little notice of the lecturer's person.

Professor Masaryk, although he is a man of about fifty-two years of age, at first sight has the appearance of a highly intelligent man. The manner of his appearance is pleasing at first sight. It is neither the appearance of a pessimist nor a fanatic! On the other hand, hardly does he materialize before the eyes of the public, it becomes evident, that we have to do with a man extremely spiritual, who exists in human life spiritually and not at all bodily.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

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It is not possible to speak here about any measure for the education of this university professor, educated by the highest authorities in the world. At least so far as we are concerned, we consider Professor Masaryk a learned man, which is also evidenced among newspaper opinions.

In brief, we consider him an authority and even though his views are at odds with the customary views of so called patriots, we have respect for him as a man of science, spiritual strength and extraordinary energy.

But that is enough of that. Mr. Masaryk's Sunday lecture served only to the honor of his reputation and his name.

Although he limited himself exclusively to Czech conditions, still his logical deductions influenced everyone so convincingly, that no one was able to disprove them. His easy and readily understood manner of speech had a noticeable influence upon the listeners.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

The interest of the listeners, who gathered in great numbers because of the fair weather, was lively. Each of those present followed the speaker devotedly, knowing that such occasions are rarely offered them.

The clear voice of the speaker filled the space of the large hall of the National Building and the simple but massive subject of the lecture was so masterfully carried out that the interest of the listeners was held from beginning to end.

The lecture summarized in brief is as follows:

In the prologue the speaker said that he considered it an honor that his first lecture here is in Czech and that he can speak about Czech socialism. About the socialist question he said, "I do not find a more important question in Bohemia. Our people are a nation of workers. There can be no mention of a national aristocracy. The working class create the nation, to speak of that is my purpose."

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

BOHEMIAN

WFO, NY, PROJ. 62, 6

"Bohemian lands were and are the jewel of the Austrian Crown. Already in the 17th and 18th centuries they were recognized as the most industrialized lands in Austria. Therefore Bohemian lands, as industrial, were more apt, these others, to incline toward socialism. To be sure, that beginning did not fully develop until after the year 1848 at which time true life first began. Up to that time the people were in serfdom, the Bohemian peasant was a white Slave. However from the year 1848 the people arose with their demands, mainly political.

"When the Paris revolution spread and overwhelmed Prague, there was assembled in the St. Wenceslaus Baths in Prague on March 11th a congress and here among other things was introduced the demand for the organization of labor. The whole rebellion had a purely socialistic foundation.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

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"There would not have been so many political errors, if the mass of people had been remembered, that is, politics should have been conducted more along democratic lines. However, when the reaction set in, after 1848, neither Bach nor the government wanted to recognize or make use of the gains of the revolution, that is the destruction fudalism. The peasant was free to a certain extent and progress was possible. Absolutism was continued further, but the year 1848 had great social significance, even greater than the political.--

"That the success of socialism was not such as it should have been, can be laid to the fact that it came with the French revolution, it was overwhelming and therefore did not carry out social reform.

However there were many who began to work on these fundamentals, among them was Klacel, who finished his activities in America.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

6-PA (ILL) PROJ. 3027:

In the year 1859 we see an order which takes into consideration the factory workers and in 1869, when constitutionalism was begun it was more than plain, that the question of socialism must be solved and that labor was beginning to organize.

"La Salle and Marx appeared with doctrines of socialism and their doctrines were accepted. In 1867 when the Austrian constitution gave the right of assembly, there was among workingmen and organizations more interest. However there were no organizers. Labor announced, that it was expelling politics from it's program and that it thinks that the socialist question can be directed by the national-government. However it was soon discovered, that it was impossible to accomplish anything in Austria without politics. Therefore a new motto was adopted: Into Politics.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1902.

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"A new movement, brought in from Germany, where the doctrines of La Salle and Marx were combined, was introduced into Bohemia and the doctrines of Marx gained supremacy over the doctrines of Bakunin, because socialism is a consistent antagonist of anarchism. Thus there followed two tendencies, anarchism against socialism and socialism against anarchism. In the 80's anarchism was defeated, but socialism was victorious. Already in 1878 the government provided health insurance and in 1888 accident insurance, in the year 1889 the first political club was organized and in the 90's Bohemian labor stood upon its own feet. In 1897 they organized their own daily paper Pravo Lidu and labor takes notice of and discusses all important questions. The organization of the women is progressing and it is from that time that their developement is figured.

"It is certain, that the modern movement in Bohemia is socialistic. Even older writings indicate this. Macha, Nemcova, Svetla and others indirectly touched upon socialism. Neruda, Arbes and mainly in the later period Machar, who is considered as the greatest socialist poet, dedicated and still dedicate their powers to it and if literature is the product of the spirit, then Bohemian literature proclaims, that the question is a socialist question. To the little Bohemian man belongs the future!"--

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Vol. 111, No. 216, Chicago, June 15th, 1878.

LECTURE

A Free-thought lecture will be given to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the hall of the "Sokol" Gymnastic Union.

Free admittance to all. Ladies permitted.

11. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1923.

women almost caused a riot with their well-executed performance.....Fourteen male adults engaged in a variety of exercises both with and without apparatus. Discus throwing by a group of six adult males was a special feature. There were trapeze and horizontal bar exercises which convinced the public of the great degree of perfection attained by these men.

The musical accompaniment was furnished by Jiri Zacek's orchestra. The audience was not at all reticent in showing its approval.....The evening attendance, too, was large. Worth mentioning is the drama department of this Sokol group which will present the play "Zmatek nad Zmatek [Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"]" next Sunday in the parish hall of the Saint Vitus Parish.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

BOHEMIAN SOCCER FOOTBALL

The first league game of the season ended in an unexpected victory for the team of the Sparta-Union. The men on this team proved that they are really first-class players. The game was played at Pullman under ideal weather conditions and attended by a large crowd of Bohemian sports-loving people who followed every phase of the game with undivided interest.

The Czech team on this occasion acquitted itself nobly in an extremely difficult game. The fondness for sport, and the agility of our players are, of course, acquisitions which are understood by us. It is hard to describe the good points of each individual player, but the team as a whole worked with a machine-like precision, increasing its tempo as the game progressed. The Sparta-Union was represented in full strength by the following: Tajchman, Grunt, Turek, Simandl, Krahulec, Cugat, Trojanek, Planeta, Stejskal, Rubin, and Perch. The Czechs were favored

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

by a strong wind but handicapped by the blinding rays of the autumn sun. They entered into the fray with great gusto. By a combination play they crowded their rivals into their own territory; the Pullman team was able to withstand this onslaught for twenty minutes; the Czechs were nevertheless able to gain the lead by Trojanek's direct shot. The defense technique of the Pullman players was thereby visibly disorganized, which was fully taken advantage of by the Czech team so that two minutes after Trojanek's shot, Planeta scored another one. Six minutes after that a penalty shot was ordered against the Czechs by the umpire, and Pollit, the Pullman right wing delivered a cannon-ball shot--the first one--between the Czech goal posts. The Czech combination plays continued to harass their opponents....but the score remained unchanged until the end of the first half.

During the second half of the game the Czechs changed their position, and this time, playing against the wind, aroused much concern among Czech

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

visitors. After the kick-off Rubin saw his chance, however, and making a violent sally from the middle of the field, shot the third goal; being wildly cheered by the Czech people. Before the Czech audience could calm down, two minutes later, Rubin....shot the fourth goal between the posts of the rivals.

After these gains were made by the Czechs, the Pullman team reorganized, and successfully prevented subsequent attacks by the Sparta-Union. With the wind behind them their play improved and they made several violent attacks on the Czech goal. The effective defense technique of the Czechs made their progress impossible, however. Twenty minutes after the kick-off Planeta scored again, but the umpire did not credit this off-side shot. Three minutes later Planeta made the last (fifth) shot from Trojanek's center position....Nine minutes following this Czech gain, the right half-back of the Pullman team, Black, scored for his team by a head shot. The excellent defense and reserves of the Czech team held the forward player of the Pullman team back until the finish. The score was 5 to 2 in favor

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

of the Czechs. The boys went home overjoyed, for with them went two more valuable points which were gained by the Sparta-Union and an increased hope for their future. They fully deserved their victory.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE CZECH PEOPLE OF THE TOWN
OF LAKE [CHICAGO]

There is much truth and wisdom in some of the old sayings, and especially in the adage: "A healthy mind in a healthy body." We train our bodies in our Sokol halls, while our mind is being trained in our Bohemian schools. It is not to be denied that it is just these two organizations in America--the Sokols and the Bohemian schools--on which the future of our Bohemian-American people rests. Here, then, a stern duty confronts us to train our Bohemian-American adolescents well. Should we dodge that duty and avoid bringing up our young people, all our national aspirations will be in vain. Let us send our children to the Sokol gymnasiums; let us enroll them in Bohemian schools! We may be certain that both of these educational institutions are well established in our community.

Last Tuesday, September 5, 1922, witnessed the resumption of activities of the Sokol Town of Lake, and the Bohemian Free Thought School of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) held its school

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

registration. The Sokol classes for girls will be held on Mondays and Thursdays, while the boys will attend classes on Tuesdays and Fridays. The [Free Thought] School will have daily classes. Under the experienced leadership of Mr. Karel Koleno, of the Sokol, and that of Mr. Honus Farsky, of the [Free Thought] School, our children will surely be well taken care of, and it only depends on Bohemian parents to take full advantage of the opportunities thus offered to them. The monthly fees of the Sokol are: ten cents a month per child for the children of members, and fifteen cents for the children of non-members. These fees are payable quarterly and in advance. The tuition fee in the Bohemian [Free Thought] School is ten cents a month.

Both the Sokol gymnasium and the Bohemian School are located in the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall, West 48th and South Honore Streets. Let there not be one single child in our community who does not attend the Sokol classes and the Bohemian [Free Thought] School this year.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

REGISTRATION FOR GYMNASTIC CLASSES IN THE SOKOL SLAVSKY

The registration of prospective pupils for gymnastic classes of the Sokol Slavsky will be held today and tomorrow from 4:30 to 7:30 P.M. The regular classes for all young boys, juniors, and male and female adults are held on Mondays and Thursdays. Small girls' classes are held from 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.; older girls' classes, 5:30 to 6:30 P.M.; adolescent girls' classes, 6:30 to 7:30 P.M.; adult women's classes, 8 to 9:30 P.M.

On Tuesdays and Fridays the small pupils' (boys) classes are held from 4:30 to 5:30 P.M.; larger boys', 5:30 to 6:30 P.M.; juniors' [adolescent boys], 6:30 to 7:30 P.M.; adult male members', 8 to 10 P.M. Let us therefore start our work anew with love and enthusiasm!

B. Kostlan, Chief.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1922.

PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION OF THE PILSEN SOKOL

The Plzeňský Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) is training for a public gymnastic exhibition which it will give at its own summer camp at New Buffalo, Michigan, next Sunday, September 3. The New Buffalo city authorities have also advertised this event. The Pilsen Sokol has used the New Buffalo camp for eighteen consecutive summers and is therefore well-known to the American people of that part of the country, but since the Camp Sokol has been chiefly known as a summer camp, the Pilsen Sokol decided to give this public exhibition chiefly for the benefit and information of their American neighbors. The top-ranking teams only will drill. These will consist of junior boys and girls. Since there are not enough paraphernalia in the summer camp the teams will have to resort chiefly to precision drills, thus somewhat curtailing the usual program procedure.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

NEWS OF THE BOHEMIAN
SOCCER TEAMS

Our foremost Bohemian sport club, Sparta Union, achieved a high rank when placed in the first division of the Chicago Football League. This recognition accorded Bohemian sport is most heartening and our Czech public will surely receive the news with much pleasure. There is no doubt that this recognition has great significance both as regards Bohemian sport events and the Bohemian people generally. First class matches are thus assured the teams of the Sparta Union whose efficiency will be increased thereby. It is to be expected that the manager of the first team, Mr. J. Krejcha, will send only the top-ranking men on the field, men who will, after several matches, be able to face the strongest opponents.

The Bohemian public, which so often in the past attended events in great numbers on other and foreign athletic fields, will now have the best possible opportunity to witness a game on a Czech athletic field. The following teams now belong

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

to the said first division: Pullman, Harvey, North Shore, British Legion of America, the Gary Young Mens' Hebrew Association, the 102nd Field Artillery, and the Sparta Union. The second team of Sparta has been placed in the first division of the International League, and the third team the second division of the same league. The Sparta Union club will start the season off this coming Sunday on its own field, thanks to the efforts of the Alderman Anton J. Cermak, who is a great friend of sports. The first game of the season will be played by the second team of the Sparta against Jugo-Slavia at 1:30 P.M. on Sunday, and at 3 P.M. the first team will meet the famous Harvey team. The first team, which won the championship in the International League last year, has decided to repeat the performance in its new division. Our boys know very well the strength of their rivals whom they are to meet next Sunday; they will be compelled to play according to higher standards if they are to compete with any hope of victory. The Sparta Union is going to do its utmost to gain such a victory; the match is going to be tough but interesting. We anticipate a record attendance at the Sparta field due to the great interest aroused among the Bohemians who wish to see how their own team will meet the Harvey team. The field is located on

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

Kostner Avenue, between west 26th and 27th Streets, and immediately adjoining the Cermak baseball park.

F. J. Zpevacek.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

THE SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS PREPARES FOR AN
EXCURSION

Our public will certainly like to attend the picnic excursion which is being arranged by the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs for next Sunday. The Sokol members and their friends will meet in the cozy garden of Mr. Zdenek, Stickney, Illinois, to enjoy the end of the summer season. Since this will be an excursion of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs it should be regarded as an event not to be overlooked by anyone who loves good and friendly entertainment. The Legionnaires' band will play, and there will be other forms of entertainment to heighten the good humor of the guests. Admission is 25 cents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1922.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED SOKOL ATHLETIC FIELD

[Drawing, two column-fifth of a page, showing location
of field and dimensions]

A short time ago we published in this newspaper an article relating to a proposed sokol athletic field to be used during the summer. That this matter interests not only the members of the sokol organizations, but the general Bohemian public, is borne out by the fact that the net proceeds, accruing from the forthcoming Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage)...which will be attended by all of our national societies, will go toward the purchase of a sokol athletic field which will serve the Zupa Stredni (Central District [of the American Sokol union]).

During a recent meeting held by the Zupa, in which many members of the sokol unions were present,,it was unanimously decided to retain the idea of securing a convenient place for summer drills. The sokoldom of the Chicago area is to

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1922.

unite in its efforts to make this idea a reality. In this meeting also the standing committee to secure an athletic field was augmented by the appointment of brothers Placek, Cipra, Zahrobsky, and Purer. It is generally recognized that a large athletic field is absolutely necessary during the summer. The continuation of sokol activities in America depends upon the young.

But economic conditions today do not permit the sokols to own and operate such modern and well equipped gymnasiums and athletic fields as are owned and operated by many American societies. No wonder that our young people go where they are better cared for; in brief, it is no wonder that they join American athletic clubs and associations. In this way our sokoldom loses annually not tens but hundreds of our boys and girls who could otherwise be saved for the sokol idea and through it for the Bohemian nation. For this reason alone it is necessary to work with all our strength to secure the ground for an athletic field to which could be gradually added other required features such as a field house, a park, etc.

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Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 17, 1922.

The land which we intend to purchase is located on Crawford Avenue between 18th and 19th Streets. It is 589 by 451 feet and extends from Crawford Avenue across Komensky Avenue to Karlov Avenue. It contains almost six and one-half acres. It is easily accessible by surface line cars as well as by elevated trains, and lies in the immediate center of our Bohemian neighborhoods: Bohemian California, Takor, and Cicero.

Whoever is a friend of the Sokol idea will surely work to the end that the Chicago sokols own their own athletic field as early as possible. Our first dutiful act should be our attendance at the Narodni Pout, the net proceeds of which, as already stated, will be used as a nest egg for a fund with which to purchase the necessary real estate. Also it is expected that our sokols, both men and women, will take part in the parade in imposing numbers, and that they will work most zealously toward the realization of the [newly] proposed idea!

Others, who are not sokols themselves, work unstintingly for this idea; how

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1922.

'much more active should the sokols be! "Nazdar" (To Success!)

M. Brichta.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1922.

CAMP NEWS OF THE PILSEN SOKOL

Brother Dvorak sent the following news to us from the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) Camp at New Buffalo, Michigan: On July 22, 1922, the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor Lyra (Lyra Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) visited the camp. Their beautiful voices reverberated through the camp for two days, and it goes without saying that the presence of our talented singers contributed much to the noble entertainment of the Sokols. The Lyra singers drew great attention to themselves when on Sunday they sang several selections at the New Buffalo railroad station. There were a great many visitors there from the surrounding summer resorts who, mixing among our people, were greatly impressed by the singing.....

Due to the enlargement of the camp, we have much greater comfort here this year than at any time previous. The cooking is excellent too; all these things have made our stay and that of our friends very pleasant.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1922.

NOTICE TO THE PUPILS OF THE TELOCVICNA SKOLA
SOKOLA HAVLICEK-TYRS

Due to the forthcoming vacation of the Telocvicna Skola Sokola Havlicek-Tyrs (Gymnastic School of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs), we hereby inform the parents that preparations are being made by the Skola for a popular festival and a parade in national costume, to be held on August 6, 1922. Any pupil desiring to take part in this parade may do so on the condition that he (or she) wear a national costume. Applications for a permit to join the parade may be obtained at the Skola from the manager. Any other person who is not a member of the Sokol but wishes to participate in the parade dressed, of course, in Czechoslovak peasant costume, should communicate with Brother Mejda, telephone, Rockwell 1351.

Also, whoever wishes to be so kind as to lend his automobile for use in the parade, should communicate with the manager, V. Simauer, telephone, Victory 8296. Na Zdar! (To Success!)

The parade committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1922.

A SOIREE IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC SOKOLS THAT ARE DELEGATES TO
THE CATHOLIC SOKOL CONVENTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Under the auspices of the Straz Katolickeho Sokola (sentinel of the Bohemian Catholic Sokol) of Chicago a soiree was given last night in honor of the departing Catholic Sokol delegates who are to represent the American Catholic Sokols at a convention, which is to take place in Brno, Czechoslovakia next month [August 10-17, 1922]. The soiree was in the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American hall), on West 18th Street near Ashland Avenue. [The names and addresses of the delegates are given.] This is to be the first delegation of its kind sent to Czechoslovakia, and it is, therefore, important that only the top-ranking members of the [Catholic] Sokol teams be sent. All of Bohemian Catholic America is interested in the team. The young men, who have been chosen as delegates, were the chief attraction at the soiree. They are a well-balanced team, consisting of individuals whose athletic accomplishments are remarkable. They gave example of precision drill, and afterwards exercised

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Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1922.

on the horizontal bars and the trapeze. It was a thrilling performance because of the composure with which the team executed their dangerous routine. The ovation given them culminated when Mr. Dostal, the leader of the delegation, was presented with a magnificent American flag. Mr. Dostal, in his speech of acceptance, thanked the audience sincerely, and said that he would deliver it [the flag] to Mr. Sramek, who is a member of the cabinet and who will be at Brno [on the occasion of the Catholic Sokol convention]. The flag....will thus constitute the gift of the Bohemian Catholics of America and will commemorate the first Bohemian Catholic Sokol convention, which promises to be a grand affair. There were several speeches delivered at the soiree. Mr. Karel Radous, president of the Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (district federation of the Bohemian Catholics) spoke for the district federation, and Mr. Antonin V. Tesar, office manager of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Federation of Bohemian Catholics of America) spoke for the National Federation. The other items on the program were gymnastic exhibitions.....

Although yesterday's heat was considerable, the soiree was well attended.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 16, 1922.

BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC SOKOLS OF CHICAGO
LEAVE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Extensive preparations are being made by the Straz Katolickeho Sokola v Chicagu (sentinel of the Bohemian Catholic Sokol of Chicago). The committee in charge of the program has promised a diversified entertainment for this evening. The members who are to meet in the Cesko-Americky Sokol hall (Bohemian-American Sokol) are not merely representatives of the Katolicko-Americky Sokol (Bohemian-American Catholic Sokol); they are also to be the delegates to a Bohemian-Catholic convention in Czechoslovakia, thus representing the Bohemian Catholics of America.....It is expected that our Chicago countrymen will take advantage of this opportunity to select the young men and women who will attend this important convention. The Catholic societies and the Bohemian Catholic people who have made this organization possible /Translator's note: The Catholic Sokol team/, will wish to be present tonight to watch the exercises and to see the development of the work.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 16, 1922.

The delegates themselves look upon this evening's meeting as something to be remembered. It is to be desired, however, that our young people leave us cheerfully, in spite of the great solemnity which their mission entails.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 16, 1922.

THE PILSEN SOKOL GIVES ITS VICTORIOUS JUNIOR TEAMS A FREE VACATION

The Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) has recently enlarged its summer camp. What is most important, its cooking and cooking facilities have been placed in expert hands. This week the Sokol is sending its victorious junior teams to that camp for a free vacation. The teams distinguished themselves during the recent tournament given by the Zupa Stredni (central district of the American Sokol Union) and won first place both as teams and in individual competitions. They, therefore, deserve this vacation for they were the youngest among the competing teams, and in spite of their youth, defeated all other competitors.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1922.

A SOKOL TOURNAMENT IN DOUGLAS PARK

The Junior Sokol tournament held in Douglas Park on July 1, 1922, revealed the good physical development of our youth. Everyone was impressed by the serious behaviour of the young contestants; it was proof that the junior members really understand the meaning of discipline. It was a joy to see how humbly but with what an undoubted self-confidence these lads prepared for the tourney. When we consider the ill-chosen time of the tournament, we must feel a certain satisfaction in seeing thirty-two adolescent boys and forty-six adolescent girls take part in the competitions. Only the very best teams and individuals were permitted to compete.

Of the junior teams, the Pilsen Sokol won the first prize with 263.3 points; the second prize went to the Sokol Slavsky with 259.55 points; the third to the Sokol Chicago with 246.76 points; the fourth to the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs with 237.76 points. Among the individuals (juniors) competing,

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1922.

Brother Jindra of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) gained 49.36 out of a possible 50 points; Brother Rada of the Sokol Slavsky gained 47.5 points; the third place went to Narovec of the same team, who gained 47 points.

Among the female juniors, the first place went to the Pilsen Sokol team--283.15 points; the second to the first team of the Havlicek-Tyrs--260.4 points; the third to the second team of the same organization--236.25 points; the fourth to the Karel Jonas Sokol team--229.45 points; the fifth to the team of the Sokol Chicago--229.45 points; the sixth to the first team of the Sokol Slavsky--207.6 points; the seventh to the second team of the same organization--184.1 points. Among the individually competing female juniors, the first place went to Josefina Petrbock of the Sokol Plzensky--46.55 points; the second to Miss Kotek of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs--46.45 points; the third to Miss E. Perina of the Sokol Plzensky--45.9 points.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1922.

The whole performance went smoothly, the various contests rapidly following one another. On July 4, 1922, the central district participated in the tournament of the American Gymnastic Union. The [so-called] male sixteen was truly Czechoslovakian, since there were eight Slovaks of the Zupa (district) Ludevit Stur and eight Czechs. There was also a "female sixteen". The spectators were tremendously impressed with the excellent drills of both teams. It was a truly fine example of teamwork. It is time that such teamwork became evident in all of our national work; there must be unity, brotherly sincerity, and mutual confidence. These will produce a sacred tie which will bind us together. Let us all hail this joint responsibility.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOKOL UNION

A public gymnastic exhibition of the Sokols of Chicago and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at the Cermak Athletic Field, West 26th Street and Kostner Avenue. All the local Sokol organizations that were organized into the Zupa Stredni (Central District [of the American Sokol Union]) have drilled diligently for weeks in preparation for this event. On this occasion the famous battle of Zborov (July 2, 1917) was commemorated. That battle was fought by the Czechoslovak brigade, the first unit of an independent Czechoslovak revolutionary army that covered itself with glory. One may compare that unit with the famous [ancient] Greek army at Thermopylae. Thus yesterday's Sokol exhibition had a double significance. The attendance was unusually large, and the field, which is said to accommodate more than four thousand people, was filled to capacity....The Sokols, who paraded from the Sokol Chicago, were not fully represented, however. Besides the four flag bearers, we counted no more than forty-six

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

red shirts, fifteen blue shirts, and eighteen who marched in their civilian clothes. As an attenuating circumstance, it may be mentioned that many members, instead of parading, came to the athletic field directly. Yet, the situation cannot be excused because the Central District consists of about four thousand members, and these could certainly furnish enough people to march together. The nucleus of the parade consisted of junior members who joined the procession in front of the Havlicek-Tyrs Hall on 26th Street and Lawndale Avenue.

It was nearly 3 P. M. when the parade reached the athletic field. The marchers then stood at attention in front of the tribune from which festive speeches were delivered. The president of the Central District, Dr. Anton Mueller, addressed the audience in the name of the Sokols; Mr. Frana Klepal spoke for the Czechoslovak Legionnaires. Both of them spoke appreciatively about the work done by the Sokols, mentioning the great services this national organization rendered to its nation from the time of its

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

beginning to the day of the battle of Zborov. That battle outshone all other subsequent victories [of the Czechoslovak armies]. It is to be regretted that the beautiful words of both these men could not be heard except by those standing near the speakers' platform. After the speakers finished with their addresses, the band, directed by Vaclav Husa, played the [Bohemian] national anthem "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home?). The audience remained....standing during the playing of the anthem....An intermission followed.

The main program started with the children's games. These consisted of six groups of girls and four of boys....The larger girls, of whom there were one hundred and forty-four, gave some good examples of precision drills, and were later followed by one hundred boys....The execution of both groups was excellent and astonished the onlookers by its precision. No less effective were the Indian club and wand exercises. In the former number, seventy-six girls participated, and the wand exercise was executed

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

by forty-five young boys.....

Three top-ranking teams then drilled with the horse and the horizontal bars....It was really a pleasure to behold their exemplary work, particularly that of Jindrich Smidl and Vaclav Stransky....whose drills on the horizontal bars were the quintessence of elegance and precision, and would, no doubt, have insured many points in their favor had this been a competitive affair. On this day, however, they reaped in well-deserved acclamations for a performance that on other occasions would gain them credit in competitive points. Their horse drill was also proof of their great physical fitness.

Side by side with their brother Sokols, the women members, of whom there were one hundred and thirty-two, also made a good showing. They performed an exercise with wands to the accompaniment of the "Beseda" [a Czech folk dance]; the spectators had an opportunity to evaluate their well-known work. The credit for it goes to Josef Cermak, the mere mention of whose

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

name is a sufficient guarantee of excellence. The drill itself was fine, marred only by the inadequate grouping of the women. In this respect they were not as good as the male members whose bearing and falling in line were perfect. A group of ninety men performed with an almost machine-like precision. These precision drills were truly admirable and did full honor to our boys.

The program ended with the performance of groups consisting of sixteen men each. The first of these was performed by members of the Central District, the second by the victorious Czech and Slovak team. These numbers were examples of beauty that one does not easily forget. The women's group had been drilled for the occasion by Mrs. Milada Prchal who also instructed the adolescents and the children; the male group was under the supervision of Stanislav Matoska and Jarka Jelinek. Mr. Anton J. Cermak attended, accompanied by a group of notables, mainly outstanding leaders of the German Turnverein. They carried away a fine impression [of our Sokol efforts].

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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1922.

SOCCER FOOTBALL

Last Sunday, the Sportovni Klub Sparta Union I (Sport Club, Sparta Union I) victoriously ended the soccer football season by defeating the Norwegians 5 to 0. Stejskal kicked three goals. This ends the season for the league and the time has come for a well-deserved vacation. The Sparta Union hopes that it will resume its activity with renewed vigor next Fall and successfully defend the colors of Bohemia.

As is well known, the Sparta Union I, having won all of the league games, won the cup of the first division and the challenge cup. Both of these cups will be presented to the Club next Saturday night in the hall of the Vojta Naprstek School. On this occasion there will also be an entertainment in honor of the successful season. The members of the team Sparta Union I will receive gold medals; the members of the Sparta Union II, who won second place, will receive silver medals. All friends of the Club are invited to attend

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1922.

the entertainment....In a meeting held last week, Mr. Padour was elected chairman; Mr. Mazac, senior, vice-president; Mr. Fenc1, secretary; Mr. Piskule, treasurer; Mr. Janeb, financial secretary. For the management of the first team, James Krejcha was elected manager and J. Fort, corresponding secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1932.

RESULTS OF THE SOKOL TOURNAMENTS AT BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

Karel Prchal, reporting on the results of the various competitive events in the Sokol convention meeting held at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania last week, announces that the Chicago teams were blessed with good fortune and won first prizes (both as individuals and as teams). The Zupa Stredni (Central District [of the American Sokol Union, located in Chicago]) was likewise very fortunate in wresting away the laurels formerly held by other teams. This they did by their general bearing and specific performance, gaining 989.25 points. Among the individuals who competed, Jindrich Smidl, of the Sokol Chicago finished with 203.55 points. He also won the first prize in a group of Sokol champions, having 132.40 points to his credit.

[Translator's note: I have listed below only those groups which were sent from Chicago:]

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Class A teams: (four teams and seven individuals competing).

1. Zupa Stredni (Central District), 989.25 points. [Individual scores are omitted in translation.]
2. [Not a Chicago team.]
3. The Ludevit Stur team of Chicago, 880.22 points.....

Class A individuals: [Individual scores are omitted in translation.]

Class B teams (thirteen teams and seventeen individuals competing).....

Women's competition (fifteen teams competed in precision drill, high jump, broad jump, and hundred-yard run).....

1. The Ludevit Stur team of Chicago, 810.87 points. [Individual scores are omitted in translation.]

These Sokol gymnastic competitions attracted visitors from far and wide,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1922.

particularly the Sunday event which took place at the athletic field of the Bethlehem Steel Company.....

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Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

A PUBLIC GYMNASSTIC EXHIBITION OF THE
CENTRAL SOKOL DISTRICT

It will be almost a year since the Sokolska Zupa Stredni (Central District of the American Sokol Union) had occasion to prove its mettle. After a year of energetic and persevering exercise our teams will again appear before our public to show the results of their annual endeavors. This time, however, and contrary to accepted custom, the teams will perform at a place fully adequate for such an event. The new place is Cermak's Baseball Park, located at West 26th Street and Kostner Avenue. The field is large and well equipped to provide for large audiences. There are enough seats to accommodate about four thousand people, to say nothing of an additional space provided for standing room, from where a few thousand more onlookers may easily watch the performances. That there will be such thousands cannot be doubted if we gauge our expectations by the publicity given to the work of our Sokols of both sexes. Everyone believes that the field will be crowded with visitors.....

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Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

THE CHICAGO SOKOL TEAMS HAVE BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN SOKOL
OLYMPIAD IN BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

As already announced in our previous issues, the great Sokol festival in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, started on Friday. The significance of this festival is not less than that of the one held here in Chicago last year. This all-Sokol convention is the eleventh of its kind for the Slovak Sokols of America, and is combined with the Czechoslovak convention of all the leaders of the Svaz Československého Sokolstva (American Sokol Union). Many American guests were present.....The Olympiad was held on the athletic field of Lehigh University. It began on Friday morning at 7 A. M. with both the first and second class divisions....in which both sexes participated....Many teams from all parts of the country competed and the competition was stiff. Our convention correspondent, Brother Karel Prchal sent us a report by telegram yesterday. From his report it appears that our Chicago boys had thoroughly good luck by winning several first prizes both as teams and as individuals. The first prize went to the team of the Sokol Chicago, and the first prize for individual

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Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1922.

prowess went to our well-known Sokol brother Jindrich Smidl. Brother Smidl is, without doubt, one of the best competitors we have, and during the last few years there has not been one athletic tourney in which he has not competed for prizes--bringing back to Chicago an unquestioned championship. We are not at all surprised, therefore, at his latest victory.....

under review
J. H. H.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1922.

CHICAGO SOKOLS PARTICIPATE IN FESTIVE
SOKOL CEREMONIES IN BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

This morning a large contingent of our Sokols left the city of gardens to take part in the great Sokol festivities in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The festivities will start on Friday and continue through Saturday.....Our Ceska Zupa Stredni (Bohemian Central District [of the American Sokol Union]) is sending its top-ranking team. The following brothers were selected: From the Sokol Chicago, Messrs. Smidl, Martyny, Molcar, Holek, and Holek; from the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, Messrs. Jurecka, Uhlir and Novak. The team is headed by the district commander, Stana Matoska. The technical committee of the Central District is represented by Miss R. Paskovsky. The directorate of the Svaz Ceskoslovenskeho Sokolstva (American Sokol Union) is represented by Messrs. Jelinek, Kosar, Jakab, and Misses Olga Maly and Milada Prchal. The Ustredni Vzdelavaci Odbor (Central Educational Committee) of the Sokolska Obec v Americe (American Sokol Union) is represented by Mr. Prchal. All of the participants will pay a reduced train fare. The Chicago delegation will leave at 10 A. M. and will consist of sixty

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persons. A good example of unity is evidenced by a joint drill of our local Czechs and Slovaks who will also perform jointly at the festival....Even during their march they will have a common banner.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

SOKOLS OF CHICAGO PREPARE TO BUILD
AN ATHLETIC FIELD

Of late the otherwise placid life of our Sokol units has been stirred by the question of building a large athletic field which would serve the Sokols during the summer months. Were such a place available it would be useful not only as a regular exercise grounds, but it could likewise be used for many large Sokol enterprises. The idea originated in the Zupa Stredni (Central District [of the American Sokol union]), and there were several meetings in which it was discussed. An appropriate committee was appointed to make all the necessary inquiries, and to make a report with recommendations as to what steps are to be taken to insure the success of the project. As usual there were some members who opposed the idea vehemently, but the great majority recognized the need for such a field and were quite willing to help to make it possible.

It is easily understood that the location must not be far from our Czech settlements, and that transportation, too, must be good. Places of this kind,

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

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which would answer our purposes, are rare today, and it took a long time before it could be found. Yet it was found. The field is located at 18th Street and Crawford Avenue, in the midst of the Czech settlements of Merigold, Tabor, Cicero, and Bohemian California. The transportation facilities are ideal for here one may use the streetcars on Crawford Avenue, 16th Street, 22nd Street, and Ogden Avenue, to say nothing of elevated trains. The size of the property is seven and one-fourth acres; its frontage is on Crawford Avenue; fifteen lots adjoining the property could be profitably sold.

It is also readily understood that our difficulties are mostly financial, but with good will and good understanding even this problem would not be difficult. The solution of it could be worked out about as follows: The Central District has about four thousand members living either in Chicago or the immediate vicinity. A per capita tax of five dollars could be levied not as gift, but as a loan which would bear no interest and which could be amortized within ten years. . . . In this manner a certain sum could be paid annually....and

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

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I G the property would pay about \$20,000.

When they built the gigantic athletic field in Prague, Czechoslovakia for the Seventh Sokol Convention all of the Sokols of Prague and its environs had to guarantee gratuitous labor. Similarly, when the gymnasium of the annex of the Prague Sokol was being built, all members, young and old, made such sacrifices as befits every Sokol who works for the good of the whole.

I have an undaunted faith that we of Chicago can perform similar feats of industry. There are in our midst carpenters, cabinet makers, plumbers, etc., who in a group of four thousand would form a respectable working personnel. And when we consider the fact that each one of them would donate his services, which otherwise would be worth at least four dollars a day, the total figure thus obtained would amount to about \$16,000. I have no doubt that all of them would come and give their services gratis, for I know how deeply the love for the Sokol cause is implanted in their hearts.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

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I G It would be a sad, a deplorable idea, were some of our brothers opposed to such gratuitous labor and refused to put their shoulders to the wheel. We were able to make sacrifices at other times, we have become enthusiastic on other occasions; let us, therefore, make more sacrifices now; it is for our own cause that we intend to labor! At present our objective is to have only an athletic field; but it would be quite dignified if the Chicago Sokols owned their own central meeting hall which would represent our combined national aspirations, interests, and ideals, to say nothing of a modern gymnasium and other appropriate meeting halls.

In Prague they have their Tyrsuv Dum (Tyrs Memorial); why not have a similar institution here in Chicago and call it by the same name? The building could house the offices of the Sokolska Obec (American Sokol Union), of the Central District; it could have a large concert and lecture hall. We need all these facilities here in Chicago and need them badly. The cost of such a project could be borne by floating a bond issue, or by means of contributions.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

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We have a great number of prosperous banks and industrial enterprises besides some very wealthy countrymen; all of them would surely contribute. Are not the Sokols worth it? The Sokols, who always and everywhere and under all conditions stood their ground, who always answered the call of honor made by the dictates of nationality, and who gave their lives to liberate the [old] homeland! It was the Sokols who fought at Zborov, on the steppes of Siberia, in Italy, and on the French front. It was our American Sokol brethren who first answered the call to arms when it was issued by the United States, who volunteered under the Stars and Stripes of the Union, who filled the ranks of Czechoslovak legions; it was they who never hesitated to make the supreme sacrifice when the freedom of the [old] homeland was threatened!

It is because of all this that I believe that when some day the Sokols confront their countrymen with a request for help, they will not be refused.....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

Na Zdar! (All hail!)

M. Brichta,
Secretary of the Central District [of the American Sokol
Union].

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1922.

ADOLESCENT SOKOL CLUB OF CICERO

It was only recently that the Dorostovy Klub Sokola Karel Jonas (Adolescent Club of the Sokol Karel Jonas) was organized under the sanction of the board of directors of the Sokol and the instructor, Mr. Brouk. It is progressing satisfactorily. In order to pay off the mortgage on their building, the members of the club are busy rehearsing for their first theatrical performance which is to be given tomorrow. The play is taken from the legend, "Kasperek Krajankem" (Kaspar as a Countryman), a fairy tale. There will be an accompaniment of songs and dances. We expect that you brothers and sisters of Cicero will attend this performance and thus give aid to a good cause.

Miss Antonie Vanek, chairwoman,
Miss Libuse Schovanec, secretary,
Miss Marie Radvanovsky, custodian.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1922.

PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION OF THE SOKOL SLAVSKY

Although there were several interesting events taking place in various sections of our neighborhood last Sunday, the exhibition arranged by the Sokol Slavsky deserves special mention. As usual its program for the day was very good, and those who attended the exhibition were well satisfied. The members again showed their love and devotion to their Sokol unit; their exercises gave sufficient proof that they always attend their drills with diligence and regularity. When one considers that almost all of these members live either in Ceska Kalifornie (Bohemian California /a Bohemian settlement district of Chicago/) or in Cicero, Illinois, one must acknowledge the fact that their devotion to their Sokol unit is great.

The program began at 3 P. M. with the playing of Mazzetta's "Overture". Mr. Miller, the president of the unit, addressed the audience briefly, mentioning our duties to Sokoldom. This was followed by exercises of the younger members led by Mr. Holan.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1922.

At this juncture it is necessary to mention the fact that the Bohemian population of the Pilsen district of Chicago is on the decrease. Years ago the Sokol Slavsky could boast of a great number of pupils; in fact, there were so many that they could not all drill at the same time. But yesterday the young girls' team consisted of only thirty-four members....while the boys' team had twenty-eight. Their exercises were well chosen, and it was a pleasure to see the youngsters perform. They were followed by a group of twenty-five girls who drilled for the ensuing gymnastic meet of the Stredni Zupa (Central District). Their performance was facile and faultless. Thereupon twenty-five boys performed some setting-up exercises which are to be repeated during the meet of the Zupa....

The program continued with exercises in which Indian clubs and wands were used. ...The uniform head coverings of the performers were greatly admired and are much to be recommended, for uniformity of dress is beautiful as well as desirable. ...in Sokol exhibitions....The women's team was followed by a team of thirty-four men who, under the guidance of Mr. Kostlan, performed a fine group of setting-up exercises. It would be superfluous to praise their work for under

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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1922.

such good tutelage as that of Mr. Kostlan only good results may be expected. Worthy of mention, however, was their fine lineup. Apparatus work followed, and in this the first men's team excelled all others, particularly their trapeze performances.....The women's team then gave an unusually good account of itself in special setting-up exercises arranged by Mr. Tomes. Without flattery we may congratulate him on such a remarkable piece of work....As the last number on the program the men's fencing team exhibited its collective prowess in saber fencing. This last item was also directed by Mr. Kostlan....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1922.

PUBLIC GYMNAS TIC EXHIBITION OF THE
PILSEN SOKOL

....The public gymnastic exhibition arranged last night by the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) may be numbered among the most beautiful ever presented.

For the Pilsen Sokol, in particular, last night's performance may rightly be considered one of the most significant events in its history. Brother Jelinek did some very conscientious work to train his teams, and the results of his supervision and training were such as will be remembered for a long time to come. The program consisted of fifteen events, each rivaling the preceding one in beauty. The boxing engaged in by the adolescent classes was, in itself, something entirely new and extraordinary as Sokol types of exercises go. However, it served only as an introduction to the main events. The newly worked out setting-up exercises performed by the girls to the tune of a waltz.... called forth admiration from all of the visitors by its light, one is almost

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1922.

tempted to say, really zephyrlike nature, so that the little girls received enthusiastic applause. Sharing their laurels were groups of adult Sokol women who performed some very intricate setting-up exercises with wands according to the Cermak formula. [Translator's note: This was Josef Cermak, a well-known Sokol instructor whose work among the Chicago teams is spoken of with great respect.] The women's exercises were accompanied by the tunes of the Beseda (get-together: a Bohemian folk dance). Another item of the same kind was performed with green wreaths.

....A group of twenty-five Sokols then performed on three horizontal tree trunks --the Kladina. This type of gymnastic work is not well known here, or rather known only by hear-say, so that its introduction yesterday may [also] be considered as a novelty. The public had a chance to see what beautiful [gymnastic] work may be accomplished with these [new devices]. This work was performed at Lille, France by the Sokols of Bohemia, and [hence] the act itself is called "The Lille twenty-five" [Translator's note: That is, performed by twenty five men]. The Lille exercises are really excellent, consisting of a combination of various gymnastic elements not the least of which are dancing,

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setting-up exercises, jumping, etc. The execution of this complex number was good, though in places one could sense the self-consciousness of the performers, a fact, no doubt, due to the strangeness of the apparatus. Forty other men engaged in setting-up exercises; high fidelity and precision of their timing characterized their performance.

What surprised us most was the participation in these exercises of some seven veterans, that is, men who spent their entire life in Sokol work. They were Brothers Kulicek, Haller, Vokral, Maly, Vinicky, Pesek, and Unger. The oldest one of these was Brother Kulicek who is now sixty-one years of age, and who won his laurels during the first Sokol tournaments organized by the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Society of America) in 1879 in New York City. These oldsters carried on with such verve and lightness that many a young man envied their bearing. Still greater was our astonishment when we saw that these old codgers vied with their young confreres in the aforementioned Lille exercises!.... The applause which followed the performance lasted long....

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The Pilsen Sokol teams which have been holding championships in the American Athletic Federation and the International Gymnastic Union for twelve years, and who were hard to beat even by the best Turner teams, were next on the order of the program. After having drilled on the apparatus they received the lion's share of the whole evening performance. It goes without saying that the Pilsen Sokol is proud to have these champions and justly so..... During the last Sokol convention at Prague, the young women gymnastic teams of Sweden have introduced a novelty--a free jump over a horse thus in a way characterizing the flight of birds. Brother Jelinek reproduced this novelty with a select group of young girls. The interesting characteristic of this type of gymnastic exercise consists of a free jump across the length of the horse after a rebound, the performer not being permitted to touch the horse either with her hands or her legs. The performer lands in the outspread arms of the instructor and makes a perfect handstand.

Our report would be incomplete were we to omit a mention of Brother Karafiat's

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1922.

excellent orchestra which accompanied the exercises and thus rendered a very valuable service to the performers.

Brother V. F. Cipra, president of the Pilsen Sokol, warmly addressed the audience before the start of the program.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1922.

PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION OF THE SOKOL SLAVSKY

Sokol Slavsky, one of our most active and most self-sacrificing Sokol associations, is very busy preparing for a public gymnastic exhibition which its teams will give this evening in the Pilsen Park pavilion, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. This event deserves the attention of everyone who appreciates the activities of our Sokols in the educational field. The Sokol Slavsky is universally acclaimed for its patriotic labors, for the many sacrifices it made during our liberation of Czechoslovakia, and tonight it will appear before us to give account of its activities for the whole year. It is therefore expected that our people will attend this performance in great numbers.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

A PUBLIC GYMNAS TIC EXHIBITION OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

Everyone, even those giving only cursory attention to the activities of our Sokol associations, must arrive at the indisputable conviction that, besides our Czech educational efforts, it is these gymnastic associations which have contributed most noticeably to the salvaging and training of our Bohemian-American youth. There our young people not only learn to discipline themselves, but also cultivate a love for their mother tongue, thus increasing their Czech consciousness and feelings step by step. These are facts which must imbue us, who are confronted by the problem of our national survival on this side of the Atlantic, with a feeling of warmth. The perennial public exhibitions of our brave Sokol associations are of especial value in this, our national educational effort, for they serve as a sort of inventory of what we have accomplished each year. Such, for instance, was the exhibition given last Sunday by the Sokol Chicago under the management of the conscientious trainer, Jan Matejka. It was a truly beautiful sight to see the parterre of the hall filled with the members

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of the various teams--three hundred and fifty members in various stages of physical development. But whether one looked at the youngest or the oldest, he could perceive in their faces and in their bearing a reflection of their health, elegance, endurance, and prowess, traits which can be produced only by systematic physical cultivation which from the time of the foundation of the Sokol organization has always been the mainstay of the rare heritage left to us by the great esthete, Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, and his brother, Fügner.

The admiration of the audience grew as the individual items on the program succeeded each other....Each was greeted by renewed thunders of applause, and we gladly acknowledge the fact that it was well deserved. The program consisted of thirteen items and it would be superfluous to mention each item separately. The team's performances were devoted to those exercises which had been rehearsed for the forthcoming convention of the central Sokol district; some of them we had witnessed before. Brother Matejka deserved full credit for the exemplary forms of the exercises; they attested to his conscientiousness

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and ability as a trainer. The full success of this Sunday performance was marred only by the artificial marching steps of the majority of the pupils. It was distressing to observe that many an otherwise graceful pupil marched as though he had a nail sticking in his foot. The marching exercises still leave much to be desired, a fact not to be overlooked by those men who are in charge of training. In this respect they should be merciless in their demands and should spare no efforts to make all phases of training as complete as possible.

The focal points of the....program were the exercises on the apparatuses; and those of the teams trained by Brother Jindrich Smidl deserve special mention. The music which accompanied the exercises was furnished by Brother J. A. Jurena. Apropos of Brother Matejka we may also say that last Sunday he received so many gifts from his admirers that he was literally buried under them. It was as if Santa Claus had paid him a call out of season....

The attendance last Sunday was really gigantic; the throng was so great that

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

there was standing room only, and additional space had to be provided for the overflow on the stage. Significant also was the fact that many foreign visitors came to see the performance, among them the German turners, who were invited by Alderman Anton J. Cermak. As far as we could ascertain the following persons were included in the number of our distinguished foreign visitors: Mr. J. J. Blessing, and Dr. C. A. Wail, both of whom are officials of the Illinois district of the federation of the German turners; Mr. E. C. Klafs, the district chairman; Mr. J. Willig, member of the board of directors of the said German organization; Messrs. F. Eggers and N. Dohm, trainers of the Vorwaerts Turnverein; and Messrs. G. A. Schmidt and W. Wachtel, trainers of the Central Turnverein. These gentlemen, all of whom are experts in the field of gymnastics, were not sparing in their praises of the beauty of the exhibition and perfect training of our men, and they did not conceal their enthusiasm. While talking to Mr. Cermak they expressed their desire to have our Sokols take part in the great gymnastic carnival which the Illinois district of the German Turnvereins, otherwise known as the North American Gymnastic Union, will hold on July 4, 1922, in Riverview

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1922.

Park. Our Sokol association will gladly accede to this request, and we are certain that on this occasion our men will defend our good reputation....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE PILSEN SOKOL

The victorious Sokol teams of our old homeland, during a tourney given at Lille, France, won the admiration of the French and have caused great enthusiasm among the visiting foreigners from all parts of the world by their awe-inspiring gymnastics. The enthusiasm reached its peak when twenty-five female members of the Sokol association performed on the trapeze. The president of France and the King of Belgium left their boxes and came down to congratulate the captains of the victorious teams. These same exercises are now being performed by the adult male and female members of the Sokol Plzen (Pilsen Sokol) and will [again] be performed at a public gymnastic exhibition on May 14....The program will consist of twelve numbers and promises to please those who attend the exhibition. The victorious team of the Sokol Plzen, that won the championship in the last two international gymnastic meets in America, will introduce novelty exercises on high horizontal bars.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1922.

The interest in this exhibition is great, and it is expected that it will be attended not only by many Sokols, but also by our general public and native American experts. Their interest bears witness to the great popularity which our Pilsen Sokol enjoys due to the efficient training given to our young people.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

SOKOL TABOR WILL ERECT A NEW BUILDING

The Novy Tabor district [New Tabor: a Bohemian district of Chicago] will get its new social and national center. This news was announced at the last meeting of the Sokol Tabor yesterday. The building which will house the Sokol is to be a dignified structure, modern in every respect. The meeting at which this far-reaching and important decision was made, took place last night in a humble wooden frame house, situated on 13th Street, where all the present activities of the Sokol are being conducted. It was well attended by the members of the Sokol who took active part in the deliberations, and judging from their enthusiasm the project will be a success.

WPA (ILL.) PR. J 30275

The Sokol Tabor which consists of the members of the old Sokol Slovanska Lipa (Sokol Slavonic Linden Tree) and the members of the Sokol Slavoj all of whom have united with the Sokol Tabor, owns three building sites at 16th Street and Karlov Avenue, measuring 75 by 108 feet. On this plot of land the new

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

organization will erect its building. The preliminary plans have been approved and detailed specifications will follow. The latter have been entrusted to a building committee of seven men who, later on, will supervise the building operations. The new structure will measure 68 by 69 feet; it will be thoroughly modern, and will contain a spacious gymnasium which will also accommodate large meetings and theatrical productions. The stage will be movable so that extra space might be provided when necessary. There will be two lodge halls, a dining room, etc.; in short, nothing shall be omitted that will make the building both useful and practicable. The old building which this Sokol association owns at 13th Street and Karlov Avenue, will be offered for sale. It seems that there will be no difficulty in disposing of this old building, in fact, a buyer has already been found, and his terms are acceptable.

In order that all financial matters might be speedily adjusted an eight-man committee has been appointed....Its members are men of experience and energy as is the case of the men who compose the building committee. The financial

WPA (H.L.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

III E

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

committee will work among the members of the Sokol and among other interested people. In order that subscriptions may be secured, a bond issue will be floated; the individual shares of which will have a face value of one hundred or more dollars each.

A meeting of both of these committees will be called as soon as possible, and there is no doubt that the results of their work will soon become apparent and gladden not only all the Czechoslovaks residing in the New Tabor district, but all the Sokols of this new organization. As soon as the blueprints are ready a photostatic copy will be published in the newspapers, and all other details will likewise be announced.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

TWO LOCAL SOKOL ASSOCIATIONS MERGE AND CONSIDER
THE BUILDING OF A NEW HALL

A year has elapsed since two of our Sokol associations, the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy (Sokol Tabor of the Slavonic Linden Tree) and the Sokol Slavoj, merged. The reason for this merger was the building of a new....Sokol hall where our young people could be trained in the great Sokol ideals, and where our Czech societies could find a new home for the cultivation of their national, cultural, and social aims, which have been somewhat neglected since the old hall of the Sokol Tabor burned down. Shortly after the two Sokol associations united, a building committee was appointed which endeavored to work toward an early realization of this idea. It is regrettable that until now progress has been slow. The chief stumbling block was the high cost of building, but the current hard times and the indecision of the members themselves as to where to build, also interfered. Add to this also the indifference from which our general public suffers, and you have a complete picture of the situation. What makes it more difficult still, is the rather complicated real-estate situation

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

facing the new Sokol association. That complication resulted from our ownership of the site where our old Sokol Slovanska Lipa stood before it was torn down, the partially rebuilt structure of the former Sokol Tabor, which today serves only as a meeting place for some of our societies, and the three building sites situated on 16th Street and Karlov Avenue, which we inherited from the Sokol Slavoj. We also have in our possession the sum of thirteen thousand dollars in ready cash. The payment of taxes and the upkeep of all these properties cause both hardship and expense, to say nothing of an absolute lack of profit. For the time being, our gymnasium is located in a former movie theater, and nobody can deny that that is most impractical. And yet, in spite of all these difficulties and hindrances, there seems to be a desire on the part of our members to erect a new building, for on such an action hinges the continuance of our activities as a Sokol organization, and the preservation of the Bohemian characteristics of the local community. If no steps are taken to introduce some radical changes in the immediate future, the characteristically Bohemian type and life of this community will suffer immeasurably. Therefore, to weigh all these matters, the Sokol Tabor has issued a call to all its members

WPA (11) 1003-3075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1922.

to come to a meeting which is to be held on next Thursday, May 4, 1922, at 8 P. M., in the hall situated on Karlov Avenue and 13th Street. The building committee will report, and it will be definitely decided how our project is to proceed, and where the site of our future home is to be. It is therefore necessary to call this meeting to the attention of the members of the Sokol Tabor, and especially to inform the local Bohemian residents whom this project will concern most. It is also desirable that the voices of the many Bohemian societies be heard in this meeting, since their moral and material support is expected. Should these societies and our general public show their indifference, it would naturally be very difficult for the Sokol association alone to realize its aim. The local community needs an appropriate hall which would answer all its requirements for the present and the future. The co-operation of the community would make our own burden bearable. Let us hope that our united efforts will soon bring forth the desired realization of the project.....
Na zdar! (All hail!)

Jan Zachotina,
2413 South Harding Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

MPA (11) 1101-3610

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II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AND ENTERTAINMENT
GIVEN BY THE SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS

The Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs prepared a real treat for its friends. This included not only gymnastic performances, but also some very fine artistic numbers, both vocal and instrumental. That the entertainment attracted so a large number of our people was most astonishing considering the unusually beautiful weather. Thanks to the efforts of the entertainment committee, the event was a successful one both financially and socially. The hall was filled to capacity....

The following were the numbers on the program: Address by the local manager of the Sokol, V. Simaner; sitting-up exercises by six young pupils; the brothers, Jiri and Louis Solar, xylophone duet; Mr. Louis Solar played Sergei Rachmaninov's "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" on the concert piano;....Miss Jane Cervenka sang an aria from Anton Dvorak's "Rusalka" (Nymph), Vymetal's popular song, "U Studanky" (At the Well), and "Bratrum Americanum" (To Our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

Brother Americans). In the last number she was accompanied by the Solar brothers on the xylophone.... This group of musical numbers was followed by more gymnastic exercises performed by the young girls of the Sokol. A group of thirty boys formed a picturesque pyramid calling forth a veritable storm of applause.... The adult male groups then performed on the stationary trapeze, and some of their exercises were truly bravura in quality. Another group of musical pieces followed this. Mrs. Marie Matejcek-Ort sang an aria from Bedrich Smetana's Opera, "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride)being faultlessly accompanied on the piano by Miss Augusta Durchanek. Mr. Milada Prchal supervised a gymnastic exercise of a select group of her pupils....which was accompanied by songs....This performance was greatly admired because of its realism, and it may be looked upon as a new success in Mrs. Prchal's career. No less imposing was the performance of twelve male members of the local Sokol; this group was meant to symbolize certain dramatic war activities. It was worked out by Franta Erben and staged by Stanislav Matoska. It is a gymnastic feat which imposes upon its performers an almost

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

unbelievable task. In spite of the great difficulties, however, it was perfectly performed, and when the boys finally reached the apotheosis in this choreographic masterpiece the applause which ensued had no end. J. Turek then recited several poems touching upon Sokoldom and its ideals, and his clear and sonorous enunciation earned him well deserved approbation. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing to music played by our popular Tamburasi orchestra. [Translator's note: The tamburashi are players of tambouras, which are long-necked string instruments of Yugoslav origin, and not unlike our own mandolin except that the arrangement of strings are different.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1922.

A BOHEMIAN BALL PARK BUILT

Our Czechoslovak countrymen, who are interested in all kinds of athletics, will surely be pleased to learn that our Bohemian-American community will have its own ball park. For this we are indebted to our Czech Alderman Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who is generally known to be a friend of every kind of good, clean sport as a fan, and who is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Commission which consists of members of the city council. Mr. Cermak recently purchased an extensive plot of ground located on west 26th Street and Kostner Avenue and turned it into a ball park. The players, who will regularly play in this park, are known as the Cermak Indians, and the park itself will bear their name. It will be officially opened on May 7, 1922, although the above-named team has already played successfully in various localities.

To us, the fact that most of the members of the team are of Bohemian parentage, is, of course, most interesting. The captain of the team is Mr. Albert Vanis of 2840 South Spalding Avenue; the financial secretary is Mr. F. A. Kuban

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1922.

of 2532 Homan Avenue; the treasurer is Mr. James Mixan of 1922 South 63rd Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois; and the custodians of the park, Messrs. J. Konovsky and William Soper. The business manager of the team is Mr. James Kuba of 4052 West 26th Street, and his assistants are Messrs. George Kos and F. Sekosky.

We were informed that the team will consist of the following players: Messrs. Charles Mazouch (pitcher), Hank Ahrendt (catcher), Joe Vit (first base), Eddie Novak (second base), Herman Suelau (shortstop), W. Kotas (third base), Jakey Chodora (center field), Bob Melichar (right field), Tubby Hornberg (left field), Al. Ludek (utility pitcher), Jimmy Stroner (utility), Joe Tyk (utility), "Lucky" Fleider (coach) and Josef Kybic (coach).

We have no doubts whatsoever that our general public will not only be interested in this Czech ball park, but also in the team, and we hope that this piece of news concerning it will not be the last one.

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II B 3 (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

THE GYMNASTIC TEAM OF THE SOKOL PILSEN
The Pilsen Sokol Gymnastic Team Wins Championship in
American Athletic Federation; Havlíček-Tyrš Sokol
and Dvořák Park Teams also Win Prizes

A tournament of the American Athletic Federation was held in the gymnasium of the Central Young Men's Christian Association yesterday. The tournament was a success, and all the more so because our young Bohemian heroes won the prizes of victory, because Bohemian prowess, power, and perservance were fully recognized by the strict judges of the Federation.

The tournament yesterday was of greater importance than previous ones because there were a greater number of gymnastic associations present. Beside the Bohemian and Croatian gymnastic unions there were also the German, the Polish, the Swedish, and many others. The famous German Turnverein delegated some of its finest contestants, but they found the Czechoslovaks to be formidable rivals....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30375

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II B 3 (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

The first championship of American Athletic Federation fell to Pilsen Sokol team which gained 443 1/2 points. The second prize was awarded to the Lincoln Turnverein (Lincoln German Gymnastic Association) team with 415 points; the third prize went to the team of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš with 338 3/4 points.

It is regrettable that the feats of individual contestants were not judged by the same jury; thus, for instance, the judges for the Germans were not as strict as those judging the Czechs. This explains why the Czechs were not in the first place when individual contestants were judged, though the differences in points gained were really insignificant. The first prize was awarded to Mr. J. Chech, of the Lincoln Turnverein, who gained 93 1/2 points. He obviously is a German having Czech blood as his name indicates. The second prize went to George Selos whose nationality we were unable to determine. He gained 92 3/4 points. The third prize was won by Mr. Jiří Veselý, member of the Pilsen Sokol team. Veselý gained 92 points. The fourth prize went to Mr. Jan Křišťufek, of the same organization as Mr. Veselý. Křišťufek gained 90 points. The fifth prize was earned by Mr. Stránský, also of the Pilsen Sokol, who gained 89 points.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

The tournament was not only very interesting, but the competition was rather strong as is made evident by the slight differences in the number of points gained.

Contestants of subordinate departments came out as follows: The first group prize was earned by the Eiche Turnverein with 363 points; the second by the Social Turnverein with 359 points; the third by the Dvořák Park team with 346 points; the fourth by the Lincoln Turnverein with 345 points.

The individual contestants in these latter organizations who won prizes were the following: Mr. Gruenberger, German, 86 points; Mr. Khoras, a German, 76 1/2 points; Mr. A. Wendl, a Bohemian from Dvořák's Park 75 3/4 points; Mr. J. Vedník, a Bohemian from Dvořák's Park, 75 3/4 points; Mr. Werth of the Lincoln Turnverein, 75 1/4 points.

It is expected that our athletes will receive many congratulations from all friends of the art who live in the Czechoslovak colony.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1922.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

The Sokol Chicago, one of the most active and most powerful Sokol gymnastic associations of America, gave an entertainment yesterday in its hall on Kedzie Avenue. This entertainment was especially significant because it marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Sokol Chicago and the twenty-fifth anniversary of its women's section. On this occasion a large number of new members were festively inducted into the ranks, and many members of this local organization were given the trophies which they earned during the glorious days of the Sokol convention at Prague and at the convention in Chicago.

It goes without saying that an occasion so significant attracted a large number of our people so that the hall was filled to overflowing. The winners of trophies and new members were placed in the front seats facing the stage and addressed by the president of the local association....To the Prague convention the Sokol Chicago sent four of its finest; they were Jindrich and Karel Smidl, Richard Molcar, and John Martiny. How well they fared in Prague is

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1922.

witnessed by the diplomas and laurel wreaths which these lads earned in the tournaments. All in all they received sixteen prizes.....Of the women's section, Misses Paskovsky and Vodak were on the winning team.

The entertainment provided on this occasion was elegant. It consisted of artistic and gymnastic numbers. The groups which contributed by their entertainment were the Prvni Cesky Sbor Tamburasu (First Bohemian Club of Tambouritza Players) /Translator's note: tambouritza is a native Yugoslav stringed instrument/, and the Karel Bendl Singing Society. The latter organization sang several arias from Bedrich Smetana's immortal opera, "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride)....Others on the program were Karel Zika who, as one of the most talented pupils of professor Vaclav Machek, electrified the audience by his excellent violin playing to the piano accompaniment of Mrs. Bozena Machek. Mr. Morava sang a solo in the English language. The winning team of the Sokol Chicago then gave several examples of its collective gymnastic prowess.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

BOWLING TOURNEY OF THE CESKOSLOVANSKE PODPORUJICI SPOLKY
(CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES)

	Games	Won	Lost	Totals	Averages
1.	R. H. Vickers	36	12	37028	772

Bowling League of the Ceskoslovanske Podporujici Spolky

Teams:

2.	Pravda (Truth)	35	13	38054	792
3.	Praha (Prague)	34	14	36711	764
4.	Garfield	29	19	36363	757
5.	Caslav	28	20	35133	732

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

Games	Won	Lost	Totals	Averages
6. Jungman	13	35	32836	684
7. Sobeslav	13	35	26158	670
8. Ceska Koruna (The crown of Bohemia)	4	44	31181	649

Individuals:		Number of games	Totals
1. George E. Kriz,	Praha	48	8613
2. J. Slavik,	Vickers	30	5238
3. Dvoracek,	Praha	45	7723

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

Individuals:		Number of games	Totals
4. Mastny,	Praha	27	4601
5. J. Soper,	Pravda	39	6637
6. Pechota,	Pravda	27	4579
7. Najemnik,	Praha	27	4522
8. Vyhnalek,	Vickers	30	4978
9. Vondras,	Caslav	30	4908
10. Toman,	Pravda	36	5875

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1922.

Highest team, average for three games:	Pravda	<u>[team]</u>	890 1/3
Highest individual game:	Caslav	<u>[team]</u>	963
Highest individual, average for three games:	Kriz	<u>[individual]</u>	219 1/3
Highest individual game:	G.E. Kriz	<u>[individual]</u>	256

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

TOURNAMENT OF SOKOL SLÁVSKÝ

The Sokol Slávský gymnastic association made some very thorough preparations for a tournament which is to commemorate George Washington's birthday. The tournament will take place in the hall of the Československé Podporující Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on 18th and May Streets.....

Among the artists who will perform on this occasion is the famous Mrs. Mařenka Havelka, who is a member of the Lawndale Theater. An interesting novelty on the program is the gymnastic poem, "Pád Tyrana" (The Downfall of the Tyrant); the words of the poem will be accompanied by appropriate gymnastic exercises.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33273

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1922.

MASQUERADE AND BALL OF THE KAREL JONÁŠ SOKOL
OF CICERO, ILLINOIS

The committee for entertainments of the Karel Jonáš Sokol gymnastic union is making preparations for a masquerade and ball.....The members of this organization are rehearsing diligently and are painting the scenery for the occasion, which is to represent the Šumava region of Bohemia.....

WPA (ILL) PRCS 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1922.

GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT AT PILSEN SOKOL

The management of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) gymnasium was taken over several months ago by Brother Jaroslav Jelinek, who was also a member of the expedition sent by the Cesko-Slovenska Sokolska Obec (Czechoslovak Sokol Community) to the Sokol festival last August. As a sort of inventory of the work done by him in this new field of activity, the Plzensky Sokol arranged a gymnastic tournament yesterday. It was not a public performance in the current meaning of that phrase, but a kind of gymnastic academy, for the program was filled with the presentation of top-ranking drill companies, that is, the most accomplished members. And to this we must add that Brother Jelinek achieved such success with the human material under his care that he must be congratulated.

The exhibitions that we witnessed last night in the hall of the Plzensky Sokol very closely approached those ideals which were promulgated by our veteran Sokols. Above all, this was an example of almost ideal discipline and exemplary

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1922.

drilling, even to the smallest detail. Then there was a whole set of novelty numbers which we have never seen before.. Even the first item on the program--the drill of the adolescent company--made the large audience feel that this was something extraordinary. We liked the boys because of their correct posture, their manly bearing, and their setting-up exercises which almost attained perfection. The smaller groups of boys were loudly acclaimed immediately upon their entrance; the applause increased with each one of their performances.

No less effective was the performance by the adolescent girls, whose rope-skipping exercise was vigorously applauded. These girls, too, have shown by their work the firm discipline of their drill master. Another top-ranking group of adolescent girls distinguished themselves on horizontal bars; these young people exhibited remarkable self-confidence.

The parade number on the program consisted of a group of setting-up exercises by the top-ranking adult drill company of eight members. Their exercises

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1922.

were conceived and elaborated for the projected convention of the Stredni Zupa Sokolska (Central District of the American Sokol Union). Although these exercises were rather simple, their performance was ideal, and we may say that anything so perfect has rarely been witnessed in our gymnasiums. These men also performed on the trapeze with almost acrobatic bravado. The top-ranking company consisted of Brothers Jelinek, Matoska, Mikuta, Stransky, Kvidera, Kristufek, and Vesely. The audience was truly electrified by their elegant performance.

The honors and laurels fell to both sexes, however. The girls and women, dressed in their snow-white uniforms, performed a so-called "Sikerian Sixteen". ...This particular drill pattern is a veritable jewel in the field of aesthetic gymnanstic exercises, and if for nothing else, Brother Jelinek should certainly be congratulated for his training of these performers within the short space of only a few months. This alone earned him the full right to be called an expert.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1922.

The closing number on the program was a group of Slovak folk dances performed by twenty pairs of Sokols of both sexes, dressed in the appropriate Tatransko costumes. The dancers expressed the various moods in these dances, without which a folk dance would be unthinkable. The performance was rewarded again and again with much applause.

To provide variety in the program, the Cesko-Delnicky Pevecky Sbor Lyra (Bohemian Workingmen's Choral Society Lyre) sang several charming choral songs..... These singers, too, earned their much-deserved applause. Before the program opened, the audience was addressed by the head of the local unit, Brother V. Cipra.

In conclusion, we may say that yesterday's tournament of the Plzensky Sokol was thoroughly successful, a fact which will be very stimulating to Brother Jelinek in his future work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

THE SOKOL HALL IN LYONS

The Sokol Slovan Will Celebrate the Opening of Its Own Hall

This day will be a memorable one for the small Czech colony of Lyons, for it will celebrate the opening of its own Sokol Hall. This accomplishment was possible only after a great many sacrifices.....Lyons, which formerly served as a picnic ground for our Chicago countrymen, today boasts of a goodly number of Czechs who live here. For some time now they have also had a Sokol association. It is this association which has so tirelessly worked toward the establishing of its own home, and its efforts have finally been crowned with success.....

The Hall is located on Gage Street, and the celebration attending the formal opening will be held there. It will start at three o'clock in the afternoon. The program will include gymnastic, musical, and dance numbers. After two musical renditions on the program, the building will be officially declared open by the building committee. This will be followed by gymnastic exercises

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

by girls and women, and several interesting dance numbers. It will end with the playing of the Bohemian and American national anthems.

The evening program will start at 7:30 with a brisk one-act play in which members of the association will take part. The evening's entertainment will close with a dance.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Demmi Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1921.

FROM SOKOL PILSEN

To the Czech public: No doubt Sokol Pilsen will never be accused of neglecting the principal object of Sokols, which is the physical development of children of both sexes and of men and women, and the bringing of this development to the highest possible perfection. Our past furnishes the best proofs of this endeavor. We have never spared expense to acquire the best teachers and instructors. After learning that a member of the model group of Sokols sent to us from Prague for our Slet (Sokol mass convention), a trained gymnastic instructor and expert in physical culture, Brother Jaroslav Jelinek, expects to stay in America, our body started negotiations with him, and today we are able to publish the news that our gymnastic school will be led by Brother Jelinek. Brother Jelinek will be the instructor in all our men's, women's, and youth's classes, and we hope that our gymnasium will again become an important center of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1915.

physical culture, equal to the best in the city.

Men's classes will start Tuesday, October 4; women's classes Monday, October 3. Enrollment of children will take place October 1, at which time also the schedule will be made public.

Dues: Children pay twenty-five cents a month, three months in advance. Nonmembers of our organization who desire to participate in the classes, men or women, are required to pay an amount equivalent to a year's membership dues at the time of enrollment. Na Zdar! (To success!)

Sokol Pilsen.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1921.

THEY ARE GONE BUT WILL RETURN

Our beloved and truly honored guests, a delegation of five representatives and the model Sokol group, sent to us, from far overseas, by the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska (Czechoslovak Sokol Community) of Prague, to the first Slet (Sokol mass convention) of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Community), have left. But they have not gone for good. They will return; they will return next Monday. But that will be only for a few hours, and then we shall part definitely. It will not be an easy good-by. The hearts of many of us will be heavy. We have learned to know our guests as men of sterling character, enthusiastic Sokol workers, Czechoslovaks excelling not only by their fluent and beautiful Czech language, but also by their true Czechoslovak hearts, and, last but not least, idealists who put their ideals in practical use as good republicans and true democrats. All those of us who have had the opportunity of learning to know them as such have become firmly attached to them. That could not be helped. The boys, even though there are old-timers among them, have

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1921.

succeeded in winning everybody's hearts by their ways. We are happy, therefore, that we may say that they, too, enjoyed their stay among us. They hated to leave, just as those who went to say good-by to them yesterday hated to lose them, even though it was just for a few days.

But it was duty that called them. And since it was a Sokol duty they did not hesitate but went gladly, with ardent hearts, to gather new laurels for the wreath of glorious successes they will take back to Czechoslovakia. They went, to gather furthur laurels, to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and to St. Louis, Missouri. They will then complete the wreath in the East--after another short stop in Chicago--just before giving the final farewell to America; they will take it to our liberated country, not only as a proof of their own personal success, but as a proof of the life pulsating in Czechoslovak America, which now feels better for their visit--strengthened, and ready for long years of struggle in which it will never forget the beloved Republic of Czechoslovakia.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

The guests called at our office yesterday morning to say good-by both to our editorial staff and to our technical personnel. They all came. On behalf of the publishers of the Denni Hlasatel, each of them was presented with a little token of esteem, a gold fountain pen, as a souvenir of their sojourn in Chicago. The boys seemed quite moved by that little evidence of thoughtfulness. This was shown by the leader of the delegation, Brother Rudolf Bilek, when he approached the president of our publishing company, Mr. Vladimir Spatny, and thanked him for everything the Denni Hlasatel has done for the **Slet** in general and for the delegation from Czechoslovakia in particular. His emotional mood culminated in the request that the Denni Hlasatel continue working for Sokoldom and the Czechoslovak cause with success equal to that it has achieved so far, remarking that it is primarily the work of the Czechoslovak press in America on which the future of Czechoslovak American depends.

The president of our company said that no member of the delegation or the model group could fully appreciate the joy with which we had been looking

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II B 3 (Slovak)

III H (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

OUR SLOVAKS AS HOSTS

The afterglow of the great Sokol festivities, during which we witnessed an event of exceptional importance for our nation--the unification of the Czechoslovak Sokoldom--had its brightest moment in yesterday's banquet given by the [Slovak] Sokolska Zupa Ludevit Stur (Sokol unit called Zupa Ludevit Stur) to our overseas delegation. It was not a banquet in the proper sense of that word, although the refreshments served to the guests were by no means negligible, but the speeches which on other similar occasions have been drowned in the clatter of glasses and knives and forks, were devoured last night; and these speeches were not the elaborate orations of gala speakers, but simple talks by simple men of every station, and they spoke from their hearts and their souls.

The Sokol delegation arrived shortly before nine o'clock, at which time the rich and tasty dinner prepared by sister Sokols was served.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

II B 3 (Slovak)

III H (Slovak)

The first speaker was the editor of the Nove Casy (New Times), Mr. Huska, who cordially welcomed our guestsand asked one of the members of the delegation, Professor Kraus, to address the assembly. Professor Kraus spoke in Slovak, a knowledge of which language he acquired during his work in Slovakia, and truly he spoke words of gold. He pleaded for co-operation in the Sokol work and in respect to national economics, stressing the importance of the American branch of the Slovak part of the nation.....

Thereafter Mr. Huska introduced the leader of the overseas delegation, Brother Bilek. His speech was a glorification of Slovakia, her natural beauties, her good people. "We are proud" (to use the speaker's words) "of having been given Slovakia". He asked every Bohemian to create an opportunity to visit Slovakia because only by staying there is it possible to learn how to appreciate her people.....

The next speaker was Dr. Guca, who recently returned from Slovakia, and who is

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1921.

II B 3 (Slovak)

III H (Slovak) an excellent orator. With a goodly sense of humor, he
told how difficult it is to penetrate the Slovak soul:

It is strong, but its strength is yet dormant; it has to be awakened.....

Mr. Huska, chairman of the County Board [of the Slovak League], thanked all Sokols and all Legionnaires for everything they have done for the liberation of our beautiful country. He was followed by the Chicago Czechoslovak consul, Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, who immediately turned to the burning question of autonomy. He explained the reasons why some Slovak political factions hostile to the Czechs are continually bringing up this question, using it for propaganda purposes and against our government, but he has full confidence in our younger generation, in the younger generation of our Slovak brothers, which has the future of Slovakia in its hands.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1921.

AMONG BROTHERS

The Overseas Delegation Guests of Sokol Pilsen

The overseas delegation, led by Brother Rudolf Bilek, were guests of the Sokol Pilsen and its ladies' auxiliary last night. This old and worthy Sokol unit gave their guests a splendid party which, although exclusively for members of Sokol organizations and especially invited guests, enjoyed an excellent attendance, in fact, in view of yesterday's tropical weather--unseasonable in September--an attendance surprisingly large.....

The program consisted of speeches.....The dancing numbers....started the artistic part of the entertainment.....

The success of the evening was made still more striking by selected songs.....

Equally successful were the Russian dances that formed the later part of the program.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1921.

There was a midnight supper....excellent enough to satisfy the appetites of the most finicky gourmets.....

The delegation spent the day sight-seeing in Chicago, using cars kindly supplied by....members of the Sokol Pilsen.....

Tonight they will be guests of the Sokolska Zupa Ludevit Stur (Sokol unit called Zupa Ludevit Stur), a member of the Telocvicna Slovenska Jednota Sokol (Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol).....

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II B 1 a

III H

II B 1 a (Polish)

I C (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1921.

AGAIN AMONG OWN PEOPLE

Our dear and really rare guests, the delegation, and the model team of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska (Czechoslovak Sokol Community) of Prague, were entertained last night in accordance with a program arranged in advance, by the members of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky (Gymnastic Union Sokol Slavsky). For this occasion the Jednota invited all its members and their guests to its gymnasium at West 18th and South May Streets. Let us say right at the beginning that the membership evidenced a great deal of understanding and appreciation of the occasion because the great hall of the building was filled to the last seat long before the beginning of the program. The guests from the old country were brought in at 9:00 P.M. by the commander of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky, Brother Hak, and were greeted by a stormy "Na Zdar!" (To Success!) by the assembled multitude.

After the guests were seated at the tables reserved for them (the hall was furnished with long dining tables and chairs) the program began with a number

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1921.

II B 1 a (Polish)

I C (Polish)

of selections played by the orchestra of Brother V. Husa.

Then Brother Hak addressed the guests, remarking that the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky is the mother union of all "red-shirt" Sokols in America, and told them that the Jednota, without ever expecting anything in return but the satisfaction of a duty well done, has been working unselfishly, and serving in matters of importance to the progress of the Sokoldom, the Czechoslovak nation, and humanity in general.....

The delegate of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska, and its secretary, Brother Pelikak, replied on behalf of all the guests from abroad by assuring the American hosts that they feel just as if they were at home among their own people. He said that he was speaking as the representative of the oldest Sokol unit, the Sokol Prazsky (Prague Sokol). He thanked all for their kindness and thoughtfulness, especially Brother Hak for the care and attention he has been showing to the delegation.....

In the meantime, Brother A. M. Hess, with members of the Pevcky Sbor "Filaretow"

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1921.

II B 1 a (Polish)

I C (Polish)

(Filarets Singing Society [a Polish organization]) entered the hall and announced that the Polish singing society had come to show their esteem to the Czechoslovak Sokols by presenting a few selections. This announcement was enthusiastically received.....

Thereafter Mrs. Ruzena Svoboda recited two beautiful poems, and Mrs. Bozena Hess, a sister Sokol, and a well-known singer of national and folk songs, presented three selections.....

Finally there were short addresses by a number of our Chicago Sokol members to which the guests replied in a most fitting manner.....

The delegates from the old country spent the day downtown visiting the principal department stores and the Art Institute. At noontime they lunched at Palace Inn.....

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BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, September 1921.



p. 265... From every city of the United States where there is a Sokol organization, athletes keyed high and trained to the minute came to Chicago to take part in the first all-American Sokol competitions arranged by all groups except one. The city decked in gala attire, in which the flags of America and Czechoslovakia predominated, received the contestants, as well as the visitors, with open arms.

An outstanding feature of this celebration was the presence of a team of Sokols from Czechoslovakia under the leadership of Mr. Rudolph Bilik.

This is the aggregation which captured every event in which it was entered in Europe during the past year. Incidentally, it is the first visit of free Czechoslovak Sokols, which organization did such Herculean work for the freedom of Czechoslovakia.



The Czechoslovak Review, September 1921.

From Washington came Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, the Czechoslovak Minister to the United States, to welcome the Sokols and their friends and to give encouragement to the competitors to display their skill.

The Czechoslovakian government sensed the importance of this occasion and sent an official representative in the person of Senator Vaclav Klofac, former Minister of national defense.

Arrangements were in the hands of Dr. A. Mueller, chairman of the committee in charge of this year's competitions, and Mr. Josef Placek, the president of the Central Sokol Organization.

On August 24th, 25th, and 26th the preliminary or elimination contests were held. On Saturday, in the coliseum, the main events were decided. Representatives of the state and city administrations welcomed the city's guests.

The Czechoslovak Review, September 1921.

Dr. Stepanek extended greetings to the assemblage. A message of felicitations and thanks to America on behalf of the Czechoslovak people was interpreted by senator Klofac. In the contests about 3,000 athletes took part. It was the biggest aggregation of American gymnasts of Czechoslovak origin ever assembled in the United States.

On August 28th, a grand parade through the Czechoslovak sections of Chicago took place. In the afternoon exhibition drills were then held in the Coliseum before a mixed audience which appreciated the efforts of the participants. This concluded the program of the most successful athletic meet ever staged by Americans of Czechoslovak origin in the United States and it is hoped that hereafter they will be repeated annually.

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II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

II A 2

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THE FIRST SLET (SOKOL MEET AND EXHIBITION) OF THE
AMERICKA OHEC SOKOLSKA (AMERICAN SOKOL UNION)

I C

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the Slet Committee held August 1:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Dr. Antonin Mueller. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The reading of communications followed. The following cablegram was received from the Ceskoslovenska Sokolska Obec v Praze (Czechoslovak Sokol Union of Prague, Czechoslovakia): "Nine members of the exemplary team, five members of the delegation, one instructor, the representative of the Czechoslovak government, Klofac, are leaving Bremen, August 9, aboard the steamship 'America'."

From the administration committee: An office on the first floor in the Sokol Chicago Building has been rented for a period of two months, that is, July and August. The rental amounts to twenty-five dollars a month. The office is being used now as the office of the Slet. Contracts have been signed with

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II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

II A 2

III H the Bohemian daily newspapers, Denni Hlasatel and Svornost, to
I C advertise the Slet during the month of August. Besides this, the
Slet will also be advertised in the Predmestske Listy (Suburban News)
and a Slovak newspaper, the Nove Casy (New Times). Mr. V. Hnatek is willing
to advertise the Slet in his Twenty-sixth Street News, and the Slet reporter
will prepare the necessary articles.

The technical committee was requested to present a report concerning the contests. It was resolved that no complimentary tickets will be given to the members of the committees, and that each member of the committees must buy his own admission ticket. The contestants will be admitted free to two entertainments. The American Red Cross acceded to our request concerning the sanitary guards, and the chairman of the Slet committee, Dr. Antonin Mueller, was appointed as the commandant of the sanitary guards. Senators Thomas O'Grady and David Davis, in their communications, express their thanks for the invitation, and both hope that they will be able to attend. Two thousand copies of the pre-Slet weekly, the Cesky Svet (Bohemian World)

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

II A 2

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were ordered from F. Pancher & Company. The Twenty-sixth Street Businessmen's Association, the Twenty-second Street Businessmen's Association, and the Blue Island and Eighteenth Streets Businessmen's Association have been requested to decorate the streets and their business places during the week of the festival. An invitation to attend the Slet was sent to the Federation of Ukrainian Sokols of America. An order for streamers, to be used by the members of the Slet committee, by the guests, by the technical committee, by the administration committee, etc., was given to Emil Bachman and Co.

From the economic committee: Dvorak Park was also secured for Monday, when a special contest will be held. It was resolved that the second floor of the Coliseum Annex should be rented. Invitations were sent to Bohemian singing societies and to our artists, requesting them to take part in the Slet program. Brother Slovaks and Jugoslavs were invited to send their speakers. The board of trustees of the Czechoslavonic Benevolent Societies Hall, at Eighteenth and May Streets, and the board of trustees of the Czechoslavonic

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

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Benevolent Societies Hall in Town of Lake offered the use of their buildings, gratis.....

I C

The Czechoslovak Embassy at Washington, D. C., is offering the Slet committee the use of a film of the Seventh Slet of the Ceskoslovenska Sokolska Obec v Praze, which could be shown in Chicago during the festival week. The offer was gratefully accepted and the administration committee was instructed to take care of this matter.

The band which is to perform at the Slet on Saturday and Sunday will consist of forty-two or forty-five pieces.

Brother Spacek reported for the Slovak Sokols that they are already prepared for the Slet and will participate in the Sunday's program. He also announced that they will not be able to march in the parade in uniform because they are waiting until the unification is completed before they buy uniforms for themselves.

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II B 3

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

II A 2

III H Brother Kostlan then announced that the judges for the contests
I C will hold their meeting next Sunday.

Na zdar (To success)!

Prehal.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE VICTORIOUS IN ATHLETIC CONTESTS

In the athletic contests arranged and held under the auspices of the West Side Parks, Saturday August 6, in Douglas Park, the following of our countrymen were among the winners:

James Stastny, broad jump, gold medal; Charles Klocar, hammer throw, gold medal; John Klocar, high jump, gold medal; Joseph Smidl, high jump and run, gold medal; John Martini, pole vault and hammer throw, silver medal. One hundred athletes participated in these contests.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

THE FIRST SOKOL MASS MEET AND EXHIBITION OF
THE AMERICAN SOKOL UNION

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the slet committee of the first slet (sokol mass meet and exhibition) of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union), held July 18, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by the first vice-chairman, Brother Stepan Sus, in place of the chairman who was not present and who sent in a notification that it was impossible for him to attend the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Following is a report of the activities of the administration committee:

An appeal was published in our Bohemian daily newspapers in which our sokols are urged to join a sokol mounted squad which, on the day of the slet, will lead the parade. The squad will be trained by Brother Rudolph Miller, a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

veteran sergeant of the United States Cavalry. The Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (United Bohemian Singing Societies of Chicago) declined an invitation to participate in the slet and, therefore, an invitation to fill one or two numbers of the program at the slet was sent to the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor Lyra (Lyra Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society). A cablegram was sent to the Československá Obec Sokolská v Praze (Czechoslovak Sokol Union of Prague, Czechoslovakia) in which the Union is urged to send an exemplary sokol team to our Chicago slet. In the cablegram it was also stated that we are willing to provide financial aid to cover the traveling expense. A change was also made in the program of the slet. On Friday evening, instead of the proposed presentation of the Bohemian opera, "The Bartered Bride," an entertainment in honor of the guests will be given. Another change was made when it was decided to hold a sokol frolic Tuesday night instead of Monday night.

All the Czechoslovak societies and organizations were invited and urged to participate in the parade. Individual sokol units and districts asked for

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

the privilege of being hosts to the delegation of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze and, therefore, a motion was presented to appoint a committee which would take care of this matter.

The Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze has sent us a list of the members of the delegation. The list reads as follows:

Karel Vanicek, leader of the delegation; Professor Jan Hiller, member of the educational staff of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze and editor of the Sokolsky Vestnik (Sokol News); Professor Josef Kraus, classical gymnasium principal and editor of the Slovensky Sokol (Slovak Sokol); Jan Havranek, chairman of the Rostislav district of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze; Jan Pelikan, secretary of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze.

Twenty slides advertising the slet were ordered, and individual sokol units have been urged to call for them at the office of the slet and ask the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

owners of moving pictures theaters in their neighborhoods to project them free of charge.

The following sokols were appointed as the members of the editorial staff which will take care of the contents of the Sletovy Pamatnik (a souvenir booklet): Frantisek Prchal, Vladimir Struppl, Vaclav Cipra, Jarka Kosar, and J. Dobias.....

Following is a report of the activities of the economic committee:

The Patronat budovy Cesko-Slovanskych Podporujicich Spolku v Town of Lake (board of trustees of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall of Town of Lake) announced that its entire building will be at the disposal of the slet committee during the days of the slet free of charge. It is not possible to make plans for locker rooms until just before the slet begins. Sister A. Vacek was hired to work in the office of the slet at ten dollars a week. The committee now is working on a detailed program of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

all the slet enterprises. Brother K. Maly, member of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Plzen (Pilsen Sokol) was called to serve on the committee. Sister Emilie Jakoubek was called to serve on the committee in place of Sister Polak. The band for the parade was hired.

The lodging committee reported that questionnaires regarding the lodging of the guests were sent to each member of the Americka Obec Sokolska who resides in Chicago. It was resolved that local units be asked to appoint special committees which would take care of the sale of the admission tickets. For that purpose each unit will be asked to call a special meeting. Those brothers who own automobiles will be asked to lend their cars for the use of the slet committee without charge. Negotiations have been made with the representatives of the railroads regarding special railroad fares, but no definite answer has as yet been received.

The technical committee calls attention to the fact that it will be necessary to provide lunch for the contestants at Dvorak Park on Thursday and Friday.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1921.

Besides that it will be also necessary to provide lunch for the junior classes at the Coliseum on Sunday. The contest of the lower division will be held Thursday and the contests of the intermediate and the higher divisions, Friday. The contest for the championship of the women classes will be held Saturday. Brother Jarka Kosar reported that he has been urged by the sokol units of Omaha, Nebraska, to visit them, and he asked that traveling expenses be paid for an instructor who would go along with him and who would demonstrate the sokol drills at the rehearsals. It was agreed to pay traveling expenses to Brothers Jarka Kosar and Tomeš.....

Brother Karel Spacek reported that the Slovak sokol units are actively preparing for the slet. He also reported that articles dealing with the slet have been appearing, from time to time, in almost all the Slovak daily newspapers and that all our consultation meetings will be attended by representatives of the press.

Na zdar! (To success),

Karel Prchal.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1921.

A PROCLAMATION OF THE SOKOL MASS MEET AND
EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

To our people! The united sokoldom of America will hold its first slet (mass meet and exhibition) in Chicago, August 25 to August 30, 1921. This slet, just as all the sokol slets which were held in our old country, shall manifest the sokol idea and invigorate the American Czechs.

The value of sokol activities has not decreased; sokoldom has preserved its national pride. The sokols of America remember their native land, and the bequests of Bohemia are very dear to them. The soil of free America occupies an equally warm spot in our hearts.

What is felt at the bottom of our hearts cannot be expressed by word of mouth, but recognizing the necessity of a public manifestation of our longings, we have undertaken this task, in order to impel ourselves and everyone to action.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1921.

A large attendance at the slet will give strong proof that, while loving our new country, we do not wish that the American branch of our nation be left to its fate. For those reasons the slet committee, being proud that its dream became a reality, hereby invites sokols of our old country, the sokols of America, and all of the Slav people to the slet so that they, by their participation, may help to increase the splendor of our celebrations and help to make the slet more impressive. This slet, just as those held in our old country have taught thousands and thousands of Bohemian people to hold up their heads and to proudly say: "I am a Bohemian, and who is more!" The far-reaching significance of the slet will be felt over all of Czechoslovak America.

Please do accept our fraternal greetings, and we do hope to greet you at the slet. The Bohemians of Chicago will greet you joyously and will welcome you enthusiastically and fervently.

Do come, all of you! Let us meet in August!

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1921.

For the slet committee:

Dr. Antonin Mueller, chairman;

Karel Prchal, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1921.

A PUBLIC SOKOL EXHIBITION OF THE STREDNI ZUPA

The Chicago sokol units which are united in the Stredni Zupa (Central District of the American Sokol Union), held a joint exhibition of their men and women sokol members and their junior boys and girls, yesterday afternoon at Pilsen Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. The exhibition could just as well be called a general rehearsal for those great sokol celebrations which are to take place during the last part of August at the Coliseum. The public exhibition held yesterday was really a success, although it cannot be denied that the hot weather which prevailed yesterday had something to do with the attendance. This time Pilsen Park was not as crowded as it has been on similar occasions.

The exhibition was preceded by a parade which formed in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall and got under way at about 2 P.M. The participants of the parade after reaching Pilsen Park were given a short rest, and it was after four o'clock in the afternoon when the program started.

WPA (lit.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1921.

All the active members of the Stredni Zupa were scheduled to appear in four numbers of the program. The program was started by a large number of junior girls who, under the leadership of Sokol Brouk, presented four sections of a sokol drill. But the presentation was very poor, and even for an expert it would have been very difficult to analyze the individual postures and fundamental elements of this drill. More than anything else the large number of girls who appeared in this number attracted the attention of the audience.

Much more effective was the performance of junior boys who also appeared in large numbers. The boys were led by Sokol Kostlan, and by their self-conscious acting and correct postures aroused a storm of applause.

The precision drills of women Sokols then followed. These were led by Sokol Bedrich Styblo. This number appeared to be very monotonous, and the first section of this drill are exercises more suitable for men than for women. The second fault was that the drills were executed too mechanically,

WPA (ILL) PHOTO

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1921.

without proper comprehension.

The main attraction of the afternoon was the performance of men sokols who were led by Bedrich Styblo. This exhibition of precision drills was awaited with anxiety because it was supposed to give us a picture of what we may expect in the Coliseum on a much larger scale. The boys presented four sections of the precision drill but their number was in want of that uniformity and spiritual perception which is the background of the presentation of these symbolic exercises.

Here again we emphasize that which we have often repeated: that much work and polishing will be needed in our sokol halls before the slet (sokol mass meet and exhibition). These symbolic sokol drills are the work of Sokol Jarka Kosar, a well-known sokol expert of Chicago, who put into them the intentions of the author. But according to yesterday's performance the boys still have far to go to meet these intentions. It was a pleasant sight to watch some of the boys, but the majority of them were satisfied with just

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1921.

keeping time; the most significant elements were performed too phlegmatically. The lack of fighting spirit was self-evident.

Following this number of the program, various sokol units presented their special numbers.....In the evening a genuine fraternal and sokol dance and entertainment was given.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1921.

THE FIRST MASS MEET AND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOKOL UNION
News From the Meeting of the Slet Committee
Held in Sokol Chicago Hall

It was a pleasant duty for the reporter of this newspaper to attend and to report on the monthly meeting of the Slet committee which was held June 7, at Sokol Chicago Hall. For more than six months the factors of our sokol units have held their meetings there in order to make plans for great sokol holidays. At the present time there is plenty of work to be done, and during the course of the meeting it was apparent that all this work was being done with love and enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the committee, Brother Mueller, in the presence of many sokols and sokolice (women sokol members), everyone of whom followed the reports of various committees which quite clearly portrayed the contours of the first Slet of the Americka Obec Sokolska.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1921.

The reading of communications followed. Brother J. Hiller, a member of the educational staff, announced that because of the depression the Ceska Obec Sokolska v Praze (Bohemian Sokol Union of Prague, Czechoslovakia) will not be able to send a five-member delegation to the Slet, as it was originally announced, but will send a delegation of three members. This announcement caused a great deal of disappointment and it was justly pointed out that the Ceska Obec Sokolska v Praze, which for a long number of years neglected the American branch of sokoldom, should send to this Slet not only a delegation but an exemplary team. It was decided to send a letter to Prague and let the Ceska Obec Sokolska v Praze know what the American sokoldom thinks about it. The expenses, which would be required to cover such trip, were also taken into consideration and it was resolved that such a trip could be financed by the Czechoslovak government which could send the sokol team to the United States on an educational tour.....

The administration committee recommended the appointment of a lodging committee. It was decided that one member of every sokol unit in Chicago should launch a

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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1921.

campaign among the members of his unit for the purpose of securing lodgings for the out-of-town visitors of the Slet. Brother Simaner, a member of the economic committee, reported that contracts for the printing of Slet posters and other literature concerning the Slet was already awarded. He also reported that Pilsen Park had been leased.

Brother Jarka Kosar made a motion that our sokol halls be open to the out-of-town sokols who should use them as headquarters during the time of the Slet. The motion was carried. The secretary of the administration committee, Brother A. Hruby, then read the minutes of the meetings of the said committee held April 22, May 25, and June 3, and from which we excerpt the following:

"The results of negotiations between the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society) and the administration committee which was represented by Sister Dobias were as follows:

"One of the first agreements was that the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana

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Denni Alasatel, June 9, 1921.

shall take care of the moral success of the performance, that is, it shall see to it that the "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride), a Bohemian opera, be properly presented on the stage, and that the Slet committee shall take care of the financial success of the performance, that is, the sale of admission tickets. The net proceeds of the performance were supposed to be divided equally. It was estimated that the gross receipts for one performance in Sokol Chicago Hall be about two thousand dollars. The expenses were estimated at about twelve hundred dollars, including the remunerations of the soloist. But in the meeting of the administration committee, in which this agreement was taken into consideration, it was decided that because of accumulated work it would not be fair to burden the members of the Slet committee with additional work connected with the sale of tickets; Sister Dobias was instructed to offer the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana a new proposition. According to this new proposition the Slet committee would be satisfied with twenty-five per cent of the net proceeds of the performance but refuses to be held financially responsible. This new proposition was rejected by the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana, and the presentation of the Prodana Nevesta during the Slet was called off.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1921.

The receipts in this meeting amounted to \$7,102.86; the expenses, \$803.41; cash on hand, \$6,299.45.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1921.

THE FIRST SOKOL MASS MEETING AND EXHIBITION
OF THE AMERICAN SOKOL UNION

Minutes of the Last Meeting of the Slet Administration Committee

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the committee, Brother T. Tovarek, in the presence of the members of the administration, economics, financial and technical committees. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, held April 8, followed. The minutes were approved as read. Up to the present time the economics committee had not received all the bids for small Slet posters, and therefore the decision concerning this matter was deferred. Brother Jarka Kosar reported for the technical committee that all the preparatory work for the Slet is finished and only a decision regarding the place for the public exhibition is now awaited. The number of sokols who will participate in the Slet is unknown as yet. He also gave a favorable report on his trip to Cleveland, Detroit, and Toledo. The sokols of those cities are diligently preparing for the Slet and send their best regards to

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the committee. He recommended that no expense be spared for propagation trips of the Slet officers. It was agreed to send Brother Kosar to advertise the Slet in the West.

The chairman, Brother Tovarek, explained the purpose of today's joint meeting and opened the debate regarding the arrangement of the preliminary program of the Slet. Upon the request of the chairman, Brother Kosar presented a sketch of the Slet arrangements. A motion that the Coliseum be rented for Saturday, August 28, was carried. The chief commander of men's classes shall work out programs for both principal days--Saturday and Sunday. Because of this change, alterations will have to be made on the small posters. Two thousand more posters will be printed in English only. These will be used to advertise the Slet among the American people. It was agreed to invite the United Bohemian Singing Societies of Chicago to participate in Saturday's program at the Coliseum. According to the report of Brother Strupple, the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society) intends

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to present "The Bartered Bride" during the time of the Slet. The day for the presentation of the opera was set for Friday evening, August 25. Brothers Prchal and Struppl were authorized to negotiate with the Singing Society and are to present the entire matter at the next meeting for reconsideration. The economics committee will take care of the sale of the tickets. It was resolved that Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic to the United States, be asked to deliver a speech at Saturday's festival. A motion that a friendly entertainment be arranged for the guests on **Sunday** evening was carried.

It was further resolved that all sokols will march to the Coliseum on Sunday. The sokols will meet Sunday, 2 P. M., at Pilsen Sokol Hall. The Czechoslovak Legionnaires will be invited to participate in the Slet festivals. For the visitors of the Slet a pamphlet will be issued and will be used by them as a guide in Chicago. The pamphlet will be prepared by Brother T. Vonasek. The economics committee was ordered to secure a band for the parade and for the

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program at the Coliseum. A wish was expressed that the band of the American Legion be secured for the parade.

(The preliminary program of the Slet festivals was previously published in our daily newspapers.)

A. T. Hruby,
Secretary of the Administration
Committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1921.

AN INTERESTING PUBLIC SOKOL
EXHIBITION

The Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky (Sokol Slavsky Gymnastic Association) which still may be considered one of the most active of our sokol units in Chicago, proved again yesterday that it is not only willing to work, but also that it is able to do the work. The unit works quietly and without publicity, but whenever it appears before our public, it performs in such a manner that the unit ingratiates itself deeper and deeper into the hearts of our people, whose admiration it gained a long time ago. The work of this sokol unit was exhibited again at its public exhibition, held yesterday at the Pilsen Park pavilion. The exhibition was attended by a large crowd of its patrons and friends. The Pilsen Park pavilion was overcrowded in the early hours of the afternoon. The members of the unit, the visiting sokols, and the people in general, were greeted by the president of the unit, Brother Bohus Hak. In his brief speech he expressed joy at the great attendance and at the success of

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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1921.

the sokol idea in America. He also reminded the audience of the Sokol Slet (sokol mass meeting and exhibition) which will be held in Chicago in the near future, and which will mean a number of great and really beautiful holidays for the Czechoslovak people of America in general. He remarked that it was the sokols themselves who proved their worth by participating in the struggle for Czechoslovak independence during the past few years. He also mentioned that he would like to see the same enthusiasm during the period of the Slet.

Following his speech, which was rewarded by long applause, the real program started. Brother Holan, instructor of the children and junior classes, was in charge of the first five numbers of the program and he deserves a great deal of recognition for his efforts. The next number of the program was a beautiful drill presented by twelve members of the junior class, under the direction of Brother Kostlan. This was one of the best numbers of the program with the exception of the Udernicka Devitka (storm group of nine). The sokolice (members

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of women's classes), thirty-six in number, presented a remarkable exhibition of precision calisthenics under the direction of Brother Tomes. The sokols, thirty in number, proved their talent and readiness by presenting difficult precision calisthenics.

But the most remarkable and most beautiful number of the program was the Udernicka Devitka, presented by nine sokols. This interesting number was prepared and arranged by Brother Douba, former member of the Sokol Slavsky, and at present the commander of men's classes of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol, Town of Lake. He conceived the idea of this number while serving in the Czechoslovak Legion. As motives for his Udernicka Devitka he used tactics practiced by our Legionnaires in their attacks and battles with Bolshevik armies. Yesterday, the Devitka was presented by Sokols Tomes, Miller, Fiser, Kosar, Kral, Petruch, Pencik, Michl, and Vanak.

Yesterday's entire exhibition was an example of the progress of the classes of children, juniors, women, and men. The members of the women's classes have

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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1921.

been especially active. There are many members among them who are good workers. It is very significant and also interesting to know that many of the sokolice are women of advanced years for whom sokol activity in America became a pure joy in this otherwise dull everyday life. The beautiful and successful program was followed by free entertainments and many people stayed in the pavilion until late in the evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE
TELOCVICNA JEDNOTA SOKOL CHICAGO

Although most of the projects scheduled by our organizations to take place at the end of the season are facing financial loss, it is altogether different with the public exhibitions of our sokol units. Each of these exhibitions is witnessed by great throngs of people, and the enthusiasm shown at these pageants is great and worthy only of the sokol cause. The public exhibition of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Chicago (Sokol Chicago Gymnastic Association) was held yesterday, and although we are accustomed to seeing great throngs of people at any activity of this unit, yesterday's crowd was a surprise even for us. The program was scheduled to start at 7 P.M., but as early as 6 P.M. the people were coming in, and at the stroke of seven the hall was so crowded that those who came later had difficulty getting in. The people in the gallery and in the space reserved for the audience on the main floor formed a solid mass of humanity. Yesterday's production was under the direction of Brother Jan Matejka, well-known sokol

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instructor, and a great number of members of children and junior and senior classes participated.

The program opened with an address by the president of the Sokol Chicago, Brother Joseph Placek, who spoke briefly concerning the work accomplished by the Sokol Chicago during the past year. An exhibition of precision calisthenics, apparatus, and games, under the direction of Brother Jan Matejka, then followed. Brother Jan Matejka is an able and conscientious instructor, and the unit may be well satisfied with him in every respect. As an instructor he has all the necessary qualifications, and he is capable of preparing and working out drills, especially for public productions. The proof of this was shown not only in the performance of children's classes but also in the exhibitions of the junior classes. No wonder that each of the classes was rewarded with roaring applause.

But generally, just like at any other public sokol exhibition, the greatest of interest was concentrated upon the men and women classes. The sokolky (Women sokols), thirty-two in number, gave an exhibition of drills with long

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Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

bars, so-called bar bells.....The sokols, thirty-six in number, gave an exhibition of precision calisthenics prepared and worked out by the well-known sokol expert, Brother Jarka Kosar.....

Our report would not be complete if we did not mention the numerous gifts which Brother Matejka received from his pupils.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1921.

THE FIRST SOKOL MASS MEETING
AND EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOKOL UNION

At the last joint meeting of the Slet (mass meeting and exhibition) committees, the preliminary program of the Slet was worked out, and thus the first part of the preparatory work has been accomplished. According to this **preliminary** program, the Slet will last six days. The program was worked out as follows:

Wednesday, August 24: In the morning the guests will arrive and be officially welcomed. In the evening there will be a meeting of the judges.

Thursday, August 25, at Dvorak Park: 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., contests of the Americka Obec Sokolska; 3 P.M. to 6 P.M., rehearsals for precision calisthenics.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1921.

In the evening at Pilsen Park the greeting of participants will take place.

Friday, August 26, at Dvorak Park: 7A.M. to 1 P.M., contests of the Americka Obec Sokolska; 3 P.M. to 6 P.M., rehearsals for drills. In the evening there will be a festival performance of the "Bartered Bride".

Saturday, August 26, will be the first principal day of the Slet in Dvorak Park, and will mark the conclusion of the contests. In the evening there will be a public performance of the American Sokoldom and the United Bohemian Singing Societies.

Sunday, August 28: A great march of all the sokols and guests. The parade will go from the Pilsen Sokol Hall to the Coliseum. At 3.30 P.M. there will be a public performance of the American Sokoldom and the guests. In the evening an entertainment in honor of the guests will be given at the Sokol Chicago Hall.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1921.

Monday, August 29: 10 A.M., a tribute to the memory of Karel Havlicek Borovsky at his monument in Douglas Park; 3 P.M. , sokol conference. In the evening the sokol frolics will be held in Sokol Havlicek Tyrs Hall and Pilsen Park.

Tuesday, August 30: Continuation of the sokol conference. In the evening the sokol farewell party will take place.

Admission tickets to the Coliseum will be on sale in about a month from now.....

Vladimir Struppl,
Slet reporter.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1921.

OUR BOYS ARE VICTORIOUS

The capability of our sokols was again confirmed yesterday evening at the Pilsen Sokol Hall where the annual contests of the International Gymnastic Union were held under the direction of the well-known and popular Sokol instructor, Mr. Frank Paul. In this international competition, our boys again easily carried away the laurels. The contests, which started at 7 P. M., ended with the following results:

First prize of class A was won by the team of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Plzen (Sokol Pilsen Gymnastic Association of Chicago), which team gained 420 7/10 points; first prize of class B was won by the Lincoln Turnverein. [Names and scores of individual winners are omitted in translation.]

The attendance was satisfactory, and more than fifty men took part in these contests. The arrangements committee consisted of J. Nemec, E. Schubel, H. Berz, J. Matejka and Forst.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1921.

PUBLIC GYMNASSTIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLZENSKY SOKOL

The Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Plzen (Sokol Pilsen Gymnastic Association), one of our oldest and most deserving Sokol units in Chicago, held the annual gymnastic exhibition of its juvenile, junior, and senior classes yesterday evening in the Pilsen Sokol Hall. As usual, the performance of this popular sokol unit met with great success. These annual public exhibitions of our sokol units have their own deep meaning, an undisputable fact that is not necessary to emphasize. These public exhibitions acquaint the people with the beneficent effect which the systematic drilling has upon the physical development of a man, upon his morals, and upon his sense for voluntary discipline and elegance. Our Sokolovny (sokol halls) are and shall always be our pride. It is in these sokol halls where, under the guidance of capable instructors, the motto of the immortal teacher of nations, Jan Amos Komensky (Johannes Amos Comenius): "A sound mind in a sound body," is practiced. A properly guided calisthenic school is a part of modern education. If a school offers education and intelligence, and prepares its pupils for practical life, then a sokol hall is an institution of no less

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1921.

importance because it is also a school where a child learns to comprehend the importance of physical training--where a child learns to depend upon his own strength and energy, and where foundations are laid for the child's physical existence. All educators of progressive view agree that in sokol halls, and especially at the time when calisthenic drills are rehearsed, physiology goes hand in hand with psychology, and that the pupils acquire beautiful qualities which can be acquired nowhere else.

With such results of educational work, our sokol units from time to time step before our people, and such a picture of discipline, sprightliness, and elegance was yesterday's exhibition in Pilsen Sokol Hall. It was truly a thrilling sight to watch the great sokol family--the little ones and the experienced adults who performed so excellently, deserving their reward of applause.

The program gave proof of conscientious rehearsals. Twenty girls of the first class beautifully performed a calisthenic play called "Little Bo Peep"; thirty-seven boys gave an exhibition of calisthenic drills; thirty-six girls of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1921.

second class reaped a storm of applause for their drill with wands.....The best number on the program was an exhibition given by a representative team of the Sokol Pilsen, consisting of V. Stransky, J. Vesely, J. Kristufek, B. Mikuta, O. Kvidera, and B. Lebduska. This is the same team that won the national championship at the recent contests. The boys appeared in white trousers and shirts, and their appearance immediately aroused a spontaneous storm of applause. The boys gave an exhibition on the horizontal bar, the rings, and the parallel bars; the exercises were of such nature that they bordered on acrobatics. The audience was actually electrified by their boldness and elegance, and every one of the boys reaped his share of applause. The last number on the program was a basketball game in which the juniors also participated.

The drills for girls and women were worked out by Sister Helen Klaus-Mikuta; the drills for boys and men were prepared by Frank Paul, well-known Sokol instructor and champion. Both of them are very competent instructors.

The exhibition held yesterday was practically the last appearance of Mr. F. Paul,

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1921.

because very soon he will depart for sunny California where he intends to reside. His departure will be sincerely regretted because Mr. Paul as a sokol and instructor became one of the most distinguished factors in our sokol circles. The attendance at the exhibition was great; the hall was filled to capacity.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

THE FIRST MASS MEETING AND EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOKOL UNION
The Eighth Report

A reporter's job is not as easy and pleasant as some would imagine. A reporter must be an agreeable person, ready to please and satisfy everybody. It was my intention to write today an article which would please everybody, in order to dispel a mood of pensiveness which weighs upon many a sokol and which clouds their view of the future. The sokol activity today left its regular course and is above normal. A new life developed everywhere, the sokol halls enlivened with fresh activity, and everywhere more liveliness can be seen. The Slet (sokol mass meeting and exhibition) aroused much interest. It may be that the people who never visit the sokol halls have no idea of how industrious some of our brothers are. Let them once visit the library of the Sokol Chicago where the office of the Slet is located, and they will see how the Slet is growing. There our brother secretary works every day until the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

late hours of the night. With a group of enthusiastic helpers, he takes care of the correspondence which is already quite extensive. Hundreds of letters, countless invitations, and packs of Slet posters have already been mailed, and more and more correspondence is accumulating, waiting to be taken care of. The real sokol atmosphere of honest work and generosity prevails in the entire library. When the morning sun peeps into the library it usually finds our Slet's strategist and general, brother Jarka Kosar, already at his work. So on all sides a new life is being born with members diligently working upon the sokol idea. Not only in Chicago, but all over the United States sokoldom prepares itself for its Chicago Olympiad.

Even persons who are not members of our organization are interested in our preparatory work. The Czechoslovak Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Bedrich Stepanek, in his special communication, announced his sympathy for the Slet and wants to support it to the best of his ability. He asks that regular reports on the Slet be sent to him. It will be not only our holiday, but by its significance

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

it will be a holiday of our whole nation. This is good news, and it is a pleasure to report it. But no summer, no matter how beautiful it may be, is without storms and tempest; even our sokol life is not secured from weakness and personal dishonesty. Today, while we prepare ourselves to give an account of our accomplishments in America, few individuals appeared who would be able to disrupt the peaceful progress of the sokol work. I have no intention to touch this matter at all, because this article was written with the purpose of pleasing everybody. I only remark to all those who are heading the other way, that they should join us in our forward march and remain true and honest in their hearts. There is no room for hypocrites in sokoldom. Our sokoldom must not stand for, and neither must permit, this dangerous play with its ideals, but must boldly and fearlessly oppose all these crapehangers and sokol moroses. The country of sokoldom, which for a period of three hundred years was beaten and oppressed by her enemies, today in glorious and great in her sublimity and surrounded by her Slav children, looks at you, brothers and sisters, with her eyes full of motherly love, and is spreading her arms anxious to hug you to her

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

heart which feared for the safety of her children who are scattered all over the world. The warm breeze blowing from the east brings her greetings and a group of high-spirited sokols is preparing to visit us. Would you refuse them? Would you deny your country in whose sacred soil lies the bodies of your dear ones? Do you hear the voice of victorious bells? Are you for the crapehangers who preach the destruction, or are you for a strong and inseparable sokoldom? These are the thoughts which every honest sokol has in his mind today. That is the black cloud which eclipses the joyous view of the future.

Vladimir Struppl,
Slet's reporter.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

THE PUBLIC GYMNAS TIC EXHIBITION OF THE TELOCVICNA
JEDNOTA SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS

Some of the most important activities of the Czechoslovak community in Chicago are the public gymnastic exhibitions of our Sokol units. In these exhibitions the whole year's activity in our Sokol halls are reflected. These exhibitions are good portrayals of the results that may be achieved by following the precepts of our two great founders of Sokoldom, Jindrich Fuegner and Miroslav Tyrs. The public exhibition held yesterday was a beautiful example of physical and moral training. It was presented by the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs (Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Gymnastic Association) at its Sokol hall, Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street. The Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs spares neither money nor effort in bringing its children and junior classes to a point of perfection, and its efforts have been crowned with success. The Association has so many active members of all classes that the program had to be divided into two parts, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The afternoon was devoted to the exhibition of children and junior classes. There were precision drills and

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

exercises with dumb-bells and apparatus. The precision drills and other exercises were arranged according to the ages of the children, and various numbers of the program were done in a truly exemplary manner. The attendance was large and the children were rewarded by well-earned applause for their splendid performance.

The evening program was even more attractive because it was presented by the junior boys and girls as well as by the men and women. Before the program started, the president of the Association, Mr. Simaner, spoke a few sincere words to the gathering, and among other things he mentioned the anniversary celebration of the great teacher of nations, Jan Amos Komensky (Johannus Amos Comenius), which event is being celebrated today. Jan Amos Komensky was the first one who preached the generally acknowledged doctrine recognized today, that only in a sound body is there a sound mind. It is therefore only natural that Sokol units cherish his undying memory. Following this address, the regular program started.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

One of the most beautiful numbers of the program was a rhythmical drill worked out by Mr. A. Otcenasek, a member of the technical staff of the Bohemian Sokol Union of Prague, Czechoslovakia. This drill is an example of a new technique which was introduced by the Sokols in our old country. Credit for the exemplary presentation of this drill should be given to the instructor of women classes, Milada Prchal.....

Generally speaking, yesterday's gymnastic exhibition of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs was successful, and credit for it is due to its leaders. The instructor of children and junior classes is Joseph Regner, and the women Sokols are drilled under the supervision of Milada Prchal. The commander of men classes is Karel Ocelka. The spacious hall was filled to capacity.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1921.

THE UNIFICATION OF TWO SOKOL UNITS ACCOMPLISHED

The efforts aiming toward the unification of two Sokol units, the Sokol Tábor Slovanské Lípy and the Sokol Slávoj, were crowned with success yesterday when, at the joint meeting held in Sokol Tábor Slovanské Lípy hall, members of both units approved the unification by a great majority. It was also voted that the newly created unit shall be known as the Sokol Tábor, and its president will continue to be the well-known national worker and Sokol, Brother Fránka Klepal.

The Sokol Slávoj unit was founded about seventeen years ago, and its last president was Brother František Vondráček. The Sokol Tábor now consists of three units, because just seven years ago it was joined by the Sokol Slovanská Lípa unit. By the last unification, the Sokol Tábor unit made tremendous gains in membership. Today, it has three hundred members, not including women Sokols. All property dealings in connection with this unification will be taken care of by Brother E. A. Kermes, a lawyer, who will settle all these

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1921.

matters to everybody's satisfaction in the near future.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1921.

VICTORY OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

Two basketball teams met Sunday afternoon in the Sokol Chicago hall. A team from Sokol Chicago encountered the team from Pulaski Park, champions of the small Chicago parks. Our Sokols emerged victoriously. The score was 62 to 26 in favor of our Sokols. By this decisive victory, our boys became the champions. Mr. Frank Hajek was the referee.

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1921.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SOKOL SLÁVOJ

Brothers! The prevailing unpleasant social and economic conditions directly affect the program of our national and Sokol organizations, and to a certain extent are endangering their very existence.

Seeing that the only possible means of rescue lies in unification, both sides appreciate the sincere efforts of the unification committee and fully comprehend the moderate stipulations upon which the unification will be realized.

Considering that because of these unpleasant conditions we are forced to take this step, it was resolved to call a special meeting at Sokol Tábor Slovanské Lípy hall, February 24, at 8 P. M., where, in the presence of members of both associations, the unification question shall be decided.

In the interest of the whole, it is essential that every member be present. Those who cannot attend this meeting because of important business should fill

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1921.

out a proxy ballot. According to the contents of this proxy, each member is entitled to empower either the president or the secretary to vote for him in this referendum when the question of unification is decided.

For the Sokol Slávoj:

Frank Vondráček, president,
1526 South 58th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois.

Karel J. Wittman, secretary,
1615 South Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE FIRST SLET

Although the first Slet (Sokol Meet and Exhibition) of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Union) is only in the state of preparation, nevertheless a dull contour of its outlines can be seen already. A sketch of the calisthenic exercises has been prepared, and the dates for the Slet are almost set, that is from August 26 to August 30 of this year.....

The president of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas G. Masaryk, was invited to attend this Slet by the following letter:

"Chicago, Illinois, January 17, 1921.

"To the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas G. Masaryk, Prague, Hradcany.

"Dear Mr. President! The Slet committee of the First Slet of the Americka Obec Skolska of Chicago is taking the liberty of inviting you, Mr. President, to the

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1921.

first Slet which will be held in the month of August this year in Chicago.

"The Czechoslovak Sokols and people of America gratefully recollect your last visit to Chicago, and they are ardently wishing to greet you at this opportunity as the head and the first citizen of our liberated country.

"We, the Czechoslovak minority, are sending you our most devoted regards, and we hope to greet you under the unfurled banners of two free and sisterly republics.

"The executive committee of the Americka Obec Sokolska; the Slet committee of the First Slet of the Americka Obec Sokolska."

The presidents of the National Assembly, the Czecho-Slavonic Sokol Union of Prague, and a motherly unit of the Sokoldom, the Sokol Prazsky, were also invited.

We know that our invitation will not be in vain, and that we shall be happy when

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we shake hands with our guests. We know that representatives of Sokoldom and representatives of our free country will come, and if it is possible, even our Father Masaryk will be here. They shall come, light shall dawn, and the might of the Sokol shall manifest itself again!

Karel M. Prchal,
secretary of the Slet committee.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1921.

THE FIRST SLET OF THE AMERICAN SOKOL UNION

We present the minutes of the meeting of the Slet committee for the First Slet (Sokol Meet and Exhibition) of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union), which was held on January 24, 1921.

The meeting was attended by a large number of representatives and every one of the officers. Brother Houkal and Sister Mirovsky were excused. In welcoming the representatives, Brother Mueller, chairman, encouraged everybody to co-operate so that our work may be crowned with success.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. Brother Jarka Kosar was introduced to the Slet committee as the representative of the central technical staff.

The report of the managing committee was as follows: An invitation was sent

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to the president of the Czechoslovak Republic, to the president of the National Assembly in Prague, and to a motherly unit of Sokoldom, the Sokol Prazsky. It was recommended that bids be accepted for illustrated postal cards. The committee announced that the huge posters heralding the last Slet of the Czechoslovak Sokol Union held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, were selected and will be used to advertise our Slet. This was approved.

It was recommended that our businessmen be invited to present samples of Slet souvenirs. Those samples which are approved by the committee will be recommended. An insignia will also be issued for this occasion. The sale price should be about twenty-five cents each.

It was recommended that the compensation for the chief secretary be stipulated.

The news from Brother V. Struppl, Slet reporter, that, according to Brother Konecny who just came from Czechoslovakia, all of the presidents of the

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Czechoslovak Sokol Union will come to Chicago to attend our Slet, was a delightful surprise. It is also possible that an exemplary team of men and a team of women will be sent here.

The report of the economic committee was as follows: Letters were sent to several places to ascertain under what conditions the hall could be rented for our festive days. The management of the Coliseum is asking one thousand dollars for Sunday; the Second Regiment Armory is asking four hundred dollars. The economic committee will find out whether the Armory building will be adequate, that is whether there is enough room for five or six hundred Sokols and about ten thousand seats. If there is, then a deposit will be sent at once.

Brother Jarka Kosar requested that as soon as such a place is assured for Sunday, then Pilsen Park ought to be rented for the next day, that is for Monday. A place where the contests will be held should also be secured.

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The following is the finance committee's report: The committee stipulated the surety of the financial secretary at two thousand dollars, the surety of treasurer at five thousand dollars. The committee will institute a correct book-keeping system to insure control, and all cash money will be deposited in the Lawndale State Bank. Brother August Novak was appointed to serve on this committee.

Brother Jarka Kosar joyfully noted the enthusiasm and interest which prevails at the meetings of the committee, and he asked that the representatives transmit this enthusiasm into the hearts of our people, and especially into our Sokol halls. For the central technical staff, he announced that it will be necessary to secure the services of traveling instructors in order that correct training may be assured. This was approved.

Brother Struppl announced that he and Brother Prchal will visit local units in order to increase the activity there. He also asked that all articles dealing with the Slet be read.

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The secretary then reported the following contributions which have been received so far: From Sokol Slavsky, Chicago, \$100; from Sokol Crete, Nebraska, \$90; from Sokol Havlicek Tyrs (women), Chicago, \$50; from Sokol Minneapolis, Minnesota, \$19; from Sokol Havlicek Tyrs (men), Chicago, \$100; from Sokol Karel Jonas, Cicero, Illinois, \$100; from Sokol Detroit, Michigan, \$148; from Sokol Chicago (women), \$50; from Sokol Plzen (women), \$50. Total, \$707.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Monday, February 14, 1921.

Karel M. Prchal, secretary of
the Slet committee.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1921.

COUNTRYMAN BECOMES CHAMPION SWIMMER
Dr. Edwin P. Swatek Proclaimed Winner of Swimming Contest
Arranged by Chicago Athletic Association

A great swimming meet was held recently at the well-known Chicago Athletic Association, 12 South Michigan Avenue, in which a large number of contestants participated. According to Mr. Fred A. Hayner, sports editor for the Chicago Daily News, this swimming meet was the greatest ever held in Chicago. We ourselves pay very little attention to sport events. We report such events only when our countrymen, who are active in athletics, become prominent. We are reporting this swimming contest because our Bohemian-American countryman, Dr. Edwin P. Swatek, was awarded first place in this contest by gaining the greatest number of points--2,937, out of a possible 3,000.

Dr. Swatek, a dental surgeon, has his offices at 25 East Washington Boulevard and lives with his wife and two children at 3305 Sunnyside Avenue. He is American born.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1921.

Dr. Swatek comes from an old Bohemian family which settled in the United States a long time ago. His father, Mr. John Swatek, a coal salesman, who resides with his wife and other members of his family at 1514 Sunnyside Avenue, was born in České Budějovice, Bohemia. He himself told us yesterday that his son Edwin became a sport enthusiast during his student days. Swimming became his hobby, and today he is an acknowledged expert. Edwin is thirty-seven years old.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1920.

THE STŘEDNÍ ŽUPA SOKOLSKÁ
Remarkable Results Attained by Teams and Individuals
During the Contest

The contest of the Střední Župa Sokolská (Central District of the American Sokol Union) was held Saturday afternoon in the auditorium of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall. The contest was very interesting and provided wonderful entertainment not only for experts, but for laymen as well.

The winning team of the Class A contest was the team of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Chicago (Sokol Chicago Gymnastic Association). The winner of the Class B contest was the team of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Jan Amos Komenský (Jan Amos Komenský Gymnastic Association). The winner of the Class C team contest was the team of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš (Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš Gymnastic Association).

The winner of the Class A individual contest was Mr. Jindřich Šmíd, a member

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1920.

of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Chicago. The winner of the Class B individual contest was Mr. Gustav Jurečka, a member of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Jan Amos Komenský. The winner of the Class C individual contest was Mr. Karel Kessel, a member of the Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Jan Amos Komenský.

100-111-10-100

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1920.

A BOHEMIAN BOWLER DEFEATS THE CHAMPION

In a bowling contest held recently, the world's champion bowler, Mr. Jimmy Smith, was defeated by Mr. Bob Matas, a Bohemian. The contest was held at Hovorka's alleys and consisted of three games. In the first contest Mr. Smith's opponent was Bob Matas; in the second, Mr. James Weiser; and in the third, Mr. John Smid.

The following is the result of the first contest: Bob Matas, 170, 179, 212. Total, 561. Jimmy Smith, 193, 202, 183. Total, 532. [sic] Result of the second contest: James Weiser, 176, 172, 167. Total, 514. [sic] Jimmy Smith, 193, 145, 202. Total, 540. Result of the third contest: John Smid, 121, 159, 183. Total, 463. Jimmy Smith, 192, 130, 206, Total, 578.

Messrs. Matas, Weiser, and Smid are ranked as the best bowlers in the Hovorka League and are ready for any other contests. The past contests aroused great interest among followers of this sport.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1920.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SOKOL SLAVSKY

The Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky Receives Clear Proof of Public Favor

That the activity of those organizations which are deserving of credit for the growth of our national life, which have been working unselfishly for noble causes, is carefully watched by our people, was proven at the anniversary celebration held in Pilsen Park Pavilion yesterday. The spacious Pilsen Park Pavilion was crowded with our countrymen who came to manifest their thanks for all that which Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Slavsky (Sokol Slavsky Gymnastic Association) had accomplished during the period of thirty long years, and at the same time to encourage its members to further energetic work.

Sokol Slavsky, indeed, fully deserves the favors of every enlightened fellow countryman and all of its undertakings should be heartily and generously supported. It is just as the principal speaker, the beloved leader of Sokol Slavsky, Brother Jarka Kosar, rightly declared before the gathering:

MPA (ILL.) PHOJ. 3027c

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1920.

that the Sokol Slavsky has demonstrated many a time, by deeds, and not by empty phrases and loud slogans, that it knows ~~where~~ its place is and knows how to work to the best advantage of the Sokol movement here in America. Although it was the first Sokol unit whose members began to wear the old country Sokol uniform, "cervene kosile" (red shirts), and notwithstanding the thirty years of its activities, the Sokol Slavsky had been unable to erect its own Sokolovna (Sokol Hall). The sole reason for this was that thousands of dollars in contributions had been turned toward causes which Sokol Slavsky thought to be of more importance. All efforts of Sokol Slavsky were concentrated upon persistent and unselfish work, the removal of obstacles, and the giving of help whenever it seemed necessary. The members of Sokol Slavsky are real Bohemians, real Sokols, and that large numbers of our people are recognizing this fact, was demonstrated yesterday.

The entire program, presented at this festival was dignified in every respect. Various numbers of the program were loudly applauded by the audience. First, the secretary of the association, Sokol Brichta, greeted the audience.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1920.

The principal speaker, Sokol Jarka Kosar, whose reputation as a famed orator cannot be questioned, was then introduced. There are only very few speakers who can touch the hearts and souls of their listeners as he does.....

Sokol Slavsky received a great number of congratulatory communications from many of our national organizations and individuals. But because of the impossibility of reading all of them, only one, from the Ceska Obec Sokolska v Americe (American Sokol Union), was selected and read.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1920.

THE SOKOL JAN AMOS KOMENSKY'S JUBILEE

The Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Jan Amos Komensky (Sokol Jan Amos Komensky Gymnastic Association) celebrated its tenth anniversary two days in succession, that is Saturday, Oct 23, with a festive banquet and Sunday, October 24, by presenting its children and junior and senior classes in a gymnastic exhibition. Saturday's banquet was really festive, because we have not witnessed such an artistic program at similar occasions for quite a while. For this, credit must be given to the arrangement committee, which endeavored to do its best to satisfy the audience, but all in vain, because the attendance, which at some other occasion might have been called satisfactory, was really small for such a significant occasion as was this, considering that there are more than three thousand Sokols united in the central district in Chicago and vicinity. When at such occasions as the fifty-year jubilee of the Sokol Cesko-Americky (Bohemian-American Sokol Association), held last year, and the recent tenth anniversary of the Sokol Jan Amos Komensky, only few of our men and women Sokols from other units attend, then a really poor impression is created. We cannot comprehend the behaviour of the central district, which at one time urges its members to attend and

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1920.

patronize a picnic of a certain unit and at another time seems to know nothing about dignified and significant celebrations of other units!

The opening number of the program of Saturday's banquet was the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which the president, Brother Ferdinand L. Musil, in greeting the audience, mentioned that the Sokol Jan Amos Komensky was founded just ten years ago, on October 8, 1910, when several of our national workers conceived the idea of uniting our Moravian countrymen who sympathized with the Sokol idea into one Sokol unit. The name of the supreme teacher of nations, Jan Amos Komensky (Jan Amos Comenius), a Moravian, was selected for this new Sokol unit.....

The gymnastic exhibition held Sunday was also a success. In the afternoon the children and junior classes of both sexes presented several drills under the leadership of Brother Rudolph Styblo. In the evening Sokols of both sexes gave an exhibition of precision calisthenics, apparatus, and games.....

The gymnastic exhibition was followed by dancing, as usual.

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1920.

HOME AGAIN

When a special train of the New York Central Railroad came to a stop at the La Salle Street Station at half-past two this morning, joyful shouts resounded from two sides. Those who were in the train shouted with joy, and the many people who were waiting in the vestibule responded. They were, for the most part, our fellow countrymen. Aboard the train were the participants in the American Sokol Expedition who were returning home from the Vsesokolský Slet (Mass Sokol Festival) held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Regardless of the late hour, many friends and relatives who could not wait any longer to clasp the travelers into their arms and at the same time hear all the news and greetings from our native land, came to the station. The welcome which was given to those who were returning was impressive and touching.

The train should have arrived at 9:30 last evening, but just about that time

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beautiful scenery of our native land; that they were able to witness how the free Czechoslovak nation is striving to preserve its liberty. But, they are all glad to be home again in Chicago. Perhaps every one of them reached the conclusion that our Chicago is the dearest place, and that it is our real home.

About six hundred and fifty participants of the Sokol expedition arrived in New York aboard the steamship "Mauretania" on Saturday morning. Most of them were Chicagoans who decided not to stay in New York, but to continue on their way home as soon as a special train could be secured. They succeeded and were able to leave New York aboard a special train of the New York Central Railroad late Saturday night.

Of the three hundred participants who left New York, about one hundred remained in Cleveland, Ohio. Some of them left the special train destined for Chicago, and about one hundred and sixty arrived here. Everyone praised the

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1920.

return trip.

We interviewed one of the participants in the expedition, Mr. J. Černý, a member of the technical staff of Sokol Slávský, who gave us the following details: The expedition left Prague, Czechoslovakia, just two weeks ago yesterday. It consisted of about six hundred persons. Because it was impossible to secure a regular train for such a large number of people, the Czechoslovak government furnished a special train which was very satisfactory. The special train arrived in Cherbourg, France, on Saturday, when the expedition boarded the steamship "Mauretania" which started on its journey at once.

All the participants of the expedition agreed that conditions in Czechoslovakia are improving.

In spite of such an early morning hour, about three hundred persons came to

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the La Salle Street Station to welcome the returning expedition. They all either cried or shouted with joy.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1920.

IMPRESSIVE PARTING MOMENTS

Thousands Bid Farewell to Participants in Bohemian-American Sokols' Expedition
to Sokol Slet in Prague, Czechoslovakia

Yesterday in Chicago dawned dull and rainy. The day dragged along and only toward evening did the clouds disappear and the sun's bright rays spread over our city. Street life in our Bohemian settlement was seemingly dull and lifeless, but inside of the houses feverish activity and nervous excitement reigned. To a stranger this commotion would seem odd, but to us Bohemians it was completely understandable. Such a mood always reigns everywhere before a long voyage is to be undertaken, and our countrymen were preparing themselves for an expedition to the Seventh Sokol Slet (Gymnastic Festival) to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Last minute preparations, calls, goodbyes to those who would not be able to say bon voyage at the railroad station; greetings



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and messages to loved ones in the old country: all these things must be done on the last day. Also there is plenty of advice and warnings from older and more experienced people--but you yourself know it very well.

Bohemian-America is dispatching its fifth Sokol's expedition to our native land. Four times the official representatives of Bohemian-American Sokols have shaken hands with their brothers in Bohemia; four times they have been pompously greeted in Prague; four times they have brought back the enthusiasm to their own Sokol units--but this year's expedition should excel them all! At the time of the previous visits, our old country was under the cursed yoke of Hapsburgs, under whose cruel rule our Sokols were unable to spread their wings according to their own wishes and desires. This Seventh Sokol Slet will be the first one held in our liberated old country. Thus, the prophecy of Jan Amos Komensky has become a reality. The great educator of nations almost three hundred years ago had said that the time will come when the Bohemian people will again govern themselves.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1920.

Thus today, the Bohemian-American Sokols are going to visit an independent Czechoslovakian Republic which they helped to build and which they have dreamed of ever since the outbreak of the World War. Today the Bohemian-American Sokols can proudly step upon the dear soil of our forefathers because--notwithstanding the fact that the great Atlantic Ocean separates us--the true sons of Bohemia did not forget their native land. They were among the first ones who awakened and brought forth the greatest possible sacrifices for its liberation: their estates, blood, and lives. The Bohemian-American Sokols in the struggle for liberation of our native land gave distinct proof that they are not a commonplace organization; that in times of necessity they are ready to change from words to deeds; that they are worthy of the famous glory of the old Slavs!

How much interest this expedition created among Bohemians of Chicago was evidenced by the colossal participation of our people who appeared at this final



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Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1920.

parting. Before 6 P. M. groups of our countrymen hurried to the Sokol Chicago Hall at Kedzie and 24th Streets, the place of departure. At 7 P. M. Mr. Jurena's band played a swift march, after which Sokols Joseph Paskovsky and Antonin Dolezal gave final instructions concerning the expedition. Then the crowd moved out to the street where the band, in front of the Sokol Chicago Hall, played the "Star-Spangled Banner". Sokol Frantisek Horlivy, in the name of the arrangement committee, spoke to the participants. He spoke of how joyfully the Bohemian-American Sokols traveled to the Sokol Slets in former years, and how they brought home some of the enthusiasm of the homeland. The participants in today's expedition can be twice as proud and happy because they will attend the first Sokol Slet to be held in our free native land. In conclusion Mr. Horlivy asked the participants to deliver the message from Bohemian-American Sokols to the Sokols in Prague that as long as there is a single Sokol in the United States, the Bohemian-American branch will not die out. His speech was applauded and rewarded with boisterous "Na Zdar!" (Good Luck).



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The band then played the Bohemian anthem "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home). Sokol Antonin Dolezal explained to the participants the importance of this Sokol Slet in Prague. He further called the attention of the participants to the aid which the Bohemian-American Sokols are bringing to Prague in the form of \$50,000 worth of certificates of the American Food Administration in Czechoslovakia. The subscription of a \$50,000 voluntary loan had not been as successful as was expected; and therefore the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union) was forced to borrow enough to make up the difference. In view of that fact Mr. Dolezal asked the brothers and sisters who remain behind, as well as all friends of the Sokol idea, not to stop collecting, but to endeavor, as soon as possible, to keep their pledge of honor given to the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze (Czechoslovak Sokol Union of Prague), a pledge which was voluntarily given by the Sokols of America.

The participants then marched to 24th Street via Homan Avenue, then to 26th Street, east to Kedzie Avenue, and north to the Douglas Park elevated station.



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Mr. Jurena's band played to keep the marchers in step. Near the elevated station part of the participants entered waiting automobiles, of which there were many; the rest boarded the elevated trains, and they all hurried to the La Salle Street Station. The parade was accompanied by a squad of regular and motorcycle policemen. According to our estimation, several thousands of our countrymen witnessed the parade. The streets were so crowded that it was almost impossible to keep order--the street resembled a great forward-moving wave. Not only those who accompanied their relatives were around, but also many of our people who came to sight-see. There were many parting scenes, some of which were very impressive.

The crowd at the railroad station was no better. Although not all of those who were in front of the Sokol Chicago Hall came, the La Salle Street Station was overcrowded. Individual travelers pushed through the throngs with difficulty. Two special Nickel Plate railroad trains were waiting for the participants to carry them to the New York harbor. Almost one hour elapsed before



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all were entrained and parting scenes were repeated. In the meantime Jurena's band played selections before both trains which stood along side of each other. Finally at 9:10 P. M. a command was sounded, a locomotive bell started to ring, and wheels began to turn; travelers bade a last farewell to their friends and relatives; the band played "Kde Domov muj"; and the train pulled out of the station. Five minutes afterward a second command sounded, the band played "Hej Slovane" (Ho, All you Slavic Peoples), then the Slovakian anthem "Nad Tatrou Sa Blyska" (Above the Tatra Mountains Lightning Flashes), and the second train slowly moved forward. Hundreds of farewell cries, hundreds of smiles, many tears, and the fragrant scent of floral gifts drifted through the atmosphere created by the parting scenes. Suddenly both trains disappeared beyond the railroad bend into the darkness.

Even the station attendants and policemen who are accustomed to various scenes, gazed after the trains which carried the Czechoslovaks to New York--brothers



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III A

of those Czechoslovaks from Siberia who traveled during the past two years to Czechoslovakia across the American continent, and to whom all America tendered its compliments.

According to information received, the expedition will reach New York on Saturday, May 22, at 5 A. M. and will board the ships the same day. Over 700 of the participants will board the ship Mauretania, the others the Norddam. Including those who came from Western and Northern states, 565 participants departed from Chicago to New York yesterday. The entire Sokol expedition, according to reports of the Sokol Slet expedition office, numbers 715 persons. It is, in fact, the largest Bohemian-American expedition undertaken to our old native land.

We congratulate the expedition and wish them bon voyage, much success and--a happy return. "Na Zdar!"



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Denní Ilasatel, Mar. 3, 1920.

[SOKOLS IN BASKETBALL GAME]



In Sokol Chicago Hall, a basketball game was played last night, between the Sokol Chicago team and the Sokol Karel Jonáš team. The number of people who came to see the game indicates that the interest in basketball among our Bohemian people is increasing. The basketball game was attended by approximately 300 spectators, who were rewarded with an interesting sight. However, from the very beginning of the game, it was apparent that the Sokol Karel Jonáš team could not compare with its adversary, and at the end of the game this was confirmed. The Sokol Chicago team won 61 to 19.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

SOCCKER GAME

The Olympia, Czech soccer team of Chicago, played against the Swedes last Sunday. Our club was weakened by the absence of Braun, Prchal, Ton, Stejskal and Swarckopf, who are temporarily suspended. Their places were taken by Swartz, Vlk, Beck, and Stybr. The Swedish team was physically stronger. Yet the Olympia won by three goals to one, although the wind had favored their opponents.

This victory may be ascribed not only to good technique, but also the exemplary harmony, co-operation, and honest endeavor on the part of the Olympia players. They were scheduled to play against Fraur next Sunday. The game cannot take place, however, since the health authorities have forbidden playing, in view of the spreading influenza epidemic.

On last Sunday's pleasant afternoon, our Cechie played its first game against Victoria on its own playground. There were no goals scored, and the game ended in a tie. The Cechie team was weaker, but held its own against the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1918.

guest team very nicely, and was even its superior.

The same old drawback showed again among our players, i.e., hesitation and lack of determination in front of the goal. This fault will have to be rectified, as it is the main reason for games being lost.

The Rangers should be taken as an example of how to take advantage of weak moments. They use every free moment for practice, which our players fail to do.

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1918.

SOKOL CONFERENCE



Chicago Czech Sokol delegates will leave tonight to take part in the conference of the Sokol Community of America to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Important changes are expected to be made. One of them is the proposed merger of the Fuegner-Tyrs group and the Workingmen's Sokol groups, with the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Unit).

The following Chicago groups will take part in the conference: Tabor Slovanske Lipy (Camp of the Slav Linden Tree)--Plzensky (Pilsen) Sokol--Cesko-Americky Sokol (Czech-American Sokol)--Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs--Sokol Slavoj--Karel Jonas--Oak Park--Sokol Chicago--Cechie--Sokol Slavsky--Sokol Komensky--Fuegner-Tyrs--Rosvoj Women's Sokol. The Stredni Zupa (Central group) will be represented by Jarka Kosar and Bphus Hak, treasurer.

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1918.

A SOCCER GAME

We had an opportunity, last Sunday, to watch the long-heralded contest between the Czechoslovaks and American-Hungarians, two soccer teams. It was taken as a foregone conclusion that the Czechoslovaks would win. To our great disappointment, the Czechoslovaks lost by one goal. This cannot be termed a crushing defeat, yet our people expected their team to win by a decisive margin.

One reason for the result was lack of co-ordination in the play of the forwards, another was the unethical behavior of one of our players toward another, which brought about dissention among the rest of the team. If the wing did not take advantage of a ball crossed from the center improper remarks were passed. They did not make allowances for unintentional misplays. We do not like to hear Czech players call each other names. We failed to notice any dissention among the Magyar players.

It is intended to select eleven players who are to represent the Czechoslovaks

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1918.

before the football world. Before this can be done, our players will first have to improve considerably in their behaviour.

Our players do not recognize the authority of their captain. Each of our players follows his individual reasoning, and insists on its being acknowledged.

It is utterly impossible, under these conditions, for our team to win.

We shall not fail to record that Mr. Anton J. Cermak, candidate for the office of sheriff of Cook County, keeping his promise, appeared at the playground and spoke in behalf of our boys in France, admonishing the players not to forget them. He also pledged his support to the players. The latter, in turn, should extend their aid to him in the coming fall election.

Our team Olympia will meet the Swedish second team next Sunday on the playground at 31st Street and Tripp Avenue at 5 P.M.--Olympia lost its protest against the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1918.

Lincoln Park team recently for having left the field of play contrary to the referee's orders. They were suspended by E. Schwarckopf for an indefinite period.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

THE CALL OF THE SOKOL HALL

The Sokol Associations have been hard hit by the war. They have, in fact suffered more than any other organizations. The majority of the members who attended the regular drills are now in military service. Some of them enlisted in the Czechoslovak army, others in the Canadian forces, and still others were called for service by the United States. The active Sokol ranks are depleted and the gymnasiums are nearly empty. The younger generation is now the only means whereby the Sokol organizations can maintain their membership. Czech parents should take cognizance of this; not only those in Chicago and suburbs, but also those wherever any Sokol group exists. They should not hesitate, but should send their children immediately. This is desirable not only with regard to the health and physical development of the children, but also for the continued prosperous existence of the Sokol organizations.

All of our Sokol halls have reopened this week and are inviting parents to send their children to attend gymnastic exercises. The Pilsen Sokols begin tomorrow

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

and have announced the program and classes as follows:

Day classes for girls, Monday and Thursday from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. Day classes for boys, Tuesday and Friday from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. Evening classes for girls, Monday and Thursday from 8 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Evening classes for boys, Tuesday and Friday from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. The classes in the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs have also been announced. Classes for children and adults open this week at Sokol halls in Oak Park, Cicero, and Berwyn. Czech parents will certainly send their children to Czech schools, and should, therefore, send them to the Sokol halls.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1918.

SLOVAK SOKOL DRILL

The Slovak Sokol community comprises seven groups which are in Chicago, Chicago Heights, Hawthorne, and Cleveland, Ohio. It had planned to give a public exhibition of drills in Atlas Park, a well-known resort near the Bohemian National Cemetery, last Saturday. This affair came to naught, for most of the Sokols are now in the Czechoslovak or the American Army. The whole performance boiled down to drills executed by twelve senior and eight junior Sokol girls. None of the seven groups were in a position to send a single regular team or even individual seasoned gymnasts. Paul Podmatersky directed the exhibition by the girls, and some of the Czech Sokols present acted as judges. In the afternoon there was a group drill with music, as practice for today's public drills, in which all members including pupils are to participate. The managers hope that, notwithstanding the handicaps, the day will result in a presentable showing.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

FINAL SCORE OF SOKOL RALLY

The technical committee of the Central Division of American Sokols has just published the score of the public drills of the first rally, which took place in the Pilsen Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, on July 6 and 7, of this year. The committee had decided to hold back the publication, because some changes requiring special care had been made in the program. This work is finished now; the points are all counted and awarded, and our Sokols will finally learn of their various successes.

The results will surely be accepted with gratification. While in former contests the bulk of the prizes went to Chicago Sokols, their competitors fared excellently this time, and will consequently feel greatly encouraged for the future.

The winner in the individual competition is Brother Ladislaus Cap, member of the Sokol group Havlicek-Tyrs of Chicago. He reached the top with 48.3 points,

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Denni Hlasatel, July 24, 1918.

on 85 per cent. Brother Cap was discharged from the United States Army because an ailment requiring an operation had temporarily disabled him for service. He seems to have recuperated as shown by his success. The full score follows.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1918.

OUR SOCCER PLAYERS ENLISTING

A group of American Czechoslovak soccer players will leave for France on July 20, to augment the ranks of the fighters for the liberation of our old homeland.

Immediately after the declaration of war on Germany many members of Czech clubs hastened to show their loyalty to the United States by enlisting in Uncle Sam's service. Sometimes they did this in whole squads, as in the case of the Chicago Athletic Club, Praha (Prague), of which every member offered his services.

After the creation of the Czechoslovak Army, members of our clubs, Slavia, Cechie, and Olympie, joined in numbers. Some of these volunteers are already in France, while others are about to follow. The lively correspondence, constantly carried on between those abroad and their relatives and friends here, invariably contains urgent requests: "Send us tobacco, as much as you

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1918.

can!" Clubs and other associations used to send tobacco to individual soldiers. This was, however, only a drop in the sea.

More and more tobacco is needed! And with this in mind, the volunteers about to depart have arranged for a soccer contest between Czech teams and those of other nationalities, and have fixed the date for Sunday, July 14, one week before their departure. The proceeds will be used to buy tobacco for our soldiers in France. The Bricklayers' playground, 35th Street and Wentworth Avenue, close to Comiskey Park, will be the scene of the event. The names of the players will be published next Friday. The players are only too glad to offer their services for this affair which, in spite of a low admission charge, will enable us to send greetings in the form of tobacco to our boys over there.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

/BOHEMIAN SOKOL ORGANIZATIONS/

Some time ago a number of groups of the Czech-American Sokol Community voiced their dissention with the plan of holding an all-Sokol rally this year. Recently, however, some of the groups seem to have changed their minds, and it is now probable that the rally will be held. The idea of a postponement originated in New York and found favor with the majority of the groups, so that it was about to be voted on. Conditions have, however, arisen which make the rally advisable.

The Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs is for the rally, and advances five reasons for advocating it. One of them is a deficiency in the statutes which had not been worked out sufficiently when the Fuegner-Tyrs merged with the National Sokol Union. Many points in the statutes were handled too flimsily, and others were laid aside to be taken up by the rally, it is said. The rally has, therefore, been tacitly guaranteed. But the rally, it is pointed out, is needed also for the

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

reason that the Sokols are confronted with serious problems resulting from the war. The executive committee has, in regard to this, sent out an appeal to the Sokol groups:

"You do not agree with being called upon to vote on the new proposition concerning the rally shortly after you have cast your vote on another motion. We wish to explain:

"Unusual conditions demand emergency measures. Our Sokol Community was created in just such an extraordinary time, and in order to maintain and preserve harmony for the future, it is necessary to provide means against any grievances. Our brothers standing behind the projected rally lay emphasis upon the closer relations which will be established at the big meet, and also upon many questions to be cleared away, the solution of which have been left to the rally. We are only doing our duty by submitting the proposition of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs to you to vote on."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

The question of a rally gathers momentum by the support lent to it by the Jednota Delnickeho Americkeho Sokola (Workmen's American Sokol Union), which has joined our organization and expects a better mutual understanding as a result of the big meet. The proposition for the rally does not mention the time and the manner in which to limit the number of delegates. We wish to present a supplement on which a vote should be taken. We propose October 14 as the date of the rally. The statutes can be worked out until that time. Every group will send one delegate. Only those groups that are not behind in the requirements as to dues and national patriotic obligations will be permitted representation.

We request that the meeting at which our proposition will be voted on also elect the delegates, and that amendments to our constitution be worked on as soon as possible. On the occasion of the jubilee of the Milwaukee Sokol Gymnastic Union, it was remembered that the Czech-American Sokol of Chicago is to celebrate its golden jubilee this year. To this we wish to remark that

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1918.

the fiftieth anniversary coincides with this year, but not with the month of June, as stated in an article. The organization was founded in the month of April, 1868, and the first meeting, after its separation from the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol (Gymnastic Sokol Union), was held April 5, when Joseph Bedlan was elected its head. The meeting was held at Vilims hall, Taylor and Canal Streets, where all the meetings were held till June 1, 1868, when a new home was built.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1918.

SOCCEER

(Summary)

Those of our countrymen who follow sport events will surely remember the time when the Sparta Athletic Club played before the public for the first time. During the second month of its existence, it had already played against several Czech clubs and scored very nicely right from the start. After the dissolution of the Conroy Coats Club, Sparta took its place in the fourth division. This qualified it to play against clubs of other nationalities, against whom it also achieved good results.

After the end of that season, the clubs were classified in various divisions. Sparta was placed in the fourth division, to which it now belongs. In the last half of this season, Sparta played in seven contests, two of which it won, two were a draw, and three were lost. Sparta was given six points. The club is well prepared for the coming season, and we hope that it will continue in its defense of Czech colors.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1918.

The membership of the club has increased considerably, so that large quantities of sweaters had to be ordered. This will enable the club to put up a second team. The sweaters will bear our national colors and will be an unusual style.

The Sparta playground for this season will be at Harrison Park, 19th and Wood Streets, where their club rooms are located.

The club plays against Victoria I next Sunday. This will be Sparta's first league game. Victoria I is in very good condition, for only a few of its members have joined the Army--they are Germans--while other clubs have lost on the average of about one third of their regular players. The contest will mean a hard task for Sparta, which, however, expects a satisfactory result.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1918.

A SUCCESSFUL EVENING OF SPORT

Patriotism, expressed in words and attested to by contributions, was manifested last night in the hall of Sokol Chicago, 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue. The carnival of sport was given to provide aid for our young men who offered their services to Uncle Sam and were accepted by the Twenty-seventh Recruiting Commission.

The hall was overcrowded. Very seldom has the Sokol hall witnessed such a multitude of our enthusiastic fellow citizens. The program was carefully prepared and successfully executed, so that everyone liked it very much.

The main attraction was the match between the Czech wrestler, Tokuff, and his equally able opponent, Martinson. It resulted in a draw. There were also several vaudeville numbers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Klasatel, Jan. 21, 1918.

Alderman Otto Kerner, Judges Scully and J. Uhlíř, and Mr. Rainey, clerk of the circuit court of Cook County, delivered patriotic addresses. They pointed out that the soldiers who took up arms to help crush the foe threatening the United States and all of mankind, are sacrificing their dearest possessions--their lives--upon the altar of the fatherland and for the ideals of humanity. Those men who stay at home are under an obligation to show their recognition of soldiers' merits by sacrificing to the utmost degree.

The arrangements committee may well be satisfied with the success achieved at Sokol Chicago, which will inspire them to further efforts for the benefit of our soldier boys. The affair was sponsored by the Twelfth Ward branch of the National Army League, with Anton J. Čermák as chairman.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlastel, Dec. 25, 1917.

SOKOL LITERATURE

Two valuable books on gymnastic drills have just been published by the Czech Sokol Community in America. One treats of "Drills with Dumb-bells," the other of "Drills in Groups". The first is written by brother Joseph Cernak, the second by brother Jos. Pasnovsky, instructor at the Sokol Chicago gymnasium. Both books make distinct contributions to the technical literature on Sokol gymnastics. They are going to be copyrighted.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1917.

EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS

The pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park was the scene of a public drill by the members of Sokol Slavsky yesterday afternoon. Sokol Slavsky is known as one of the most active of our organizations. It has arranged numerous patriotic affairs which have won countless friends for it. This was evident by the multitude which gathered yesterday to view its exhibition of skill, although the public drill had been advertised as an informal event.

Twenty-four young girls from the junior class exhibited their agility on the rings. Twenty-eight boys of the same age performed with dumbbells, and thirty-two older girls executed light athletic drills. Twenty-four grown girls in picturesque Sokol costume drew thunderous applause because of their graceful motions. These drills were directed by Mr. Tomes.

The exhibition given by the adults differed from those usually seen in that several veterans took part. They took the places of those Sokol members who

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1917.

have enlisted for military service. This shows that Sokol Slavsky heeded the appeal issued by the Sokol Americky (The American Sokol) to older Czechs to fill the Sokol ranks which have been depleted by enlistments in the United States or the Allied armies.

Jarka Kosar, an indefatigable worker among our Sokol organizations, directed the drills of the older members, and Mr. V. Husa was in charge of the music.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 13, 1917.

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TO THE CZECHS OF CHICAGO

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(From Sokol Mavliceck-Tyrs, Chicago)

Friends: We deem it our duty to tell you about the work we love to perform so much--patriotic work for our people--and which we are willing to continue wholeheartedly.

The early members of our organization won the Cup, the first prize, in recognition of the high standards which govern our system of physical culture. Our patriotic sentiment, on the other hand, was demonstrated when we sent thirty-five of our sturdiest boys as volunteers into the United States Army, and we were among the first to take an action of this sort. There is no other Sokol group that gave better proof, in spirit and actual sacrifice, of their high conception of national spirit. It was our member, Nedelka, who was the first to lay down his life upon the altar of our tortured old homeland; who died

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 13, 1917.

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III H fighting with the Canadian Army upon the battlefields of France. Our
I G foremost workers gave their time and energy to the Czech National
Alliance, and the absence of the volunteers is also markedly felt in
our ranks.

Although we carry additional financial burdens which are growing daily, we still gladly place our hall at the disposal of various organizations such as the Czech National Alliance, the Red Cross, the Czechoslavonic committee, and others without charge.

Under the circumstances, it is only natural that we saw the necessity for action which would place our financial affairs on a firm basis, enabling us to continue to support national purposes and pursue the struggle.

With this in mind we have formed a theatrical group composed of amateur actors who are to give performances, the proceeds of which will be used for some necessary expenses and national enterprises of our organization.

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BOHEMIAN

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Donni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

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III H We appeal to the Czech public, asking their generous support of our
I G projects. This will enco rage us toward further work for the in-
dependence of our old homeland. We shall always stand in the front
ranks and make sacrifices in a joyful spirit, being guided by the slogan of
Tyrš, the founder of our organizations: "We crave neither profit nor glory!"

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

FROM OUR SOKOL SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

It has been pointed out that the Sokol societies are losing considerably in membership by enlistments and drafts in the Army. These losses should be made up by elderly men, many of whom have been dodging gymnastic drills up to the present. The Sokol Americký (American Sokol), representative organ of our gymnastic societies, has a word to say about this in its October issue:

"'Fitness' has become a catchword among the American people. While we call for young men, the native American invites the middle-aged and the elderly men to keep trim and to strengthen their bodies by exercise." This way, they say, the elderly man will be able to perform the work which was done by young men who are now in the military service.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

Remarkable results have been attained by exercise and drills; their mention would, however, draw only an indulgent smile from some of the older members of our organizations.

It is in this effort that we still lag--body culture of the more mature man and woman. We do not claim that every one of them can engage in gymnastics, but if they at least played a little, it would have a beneficial effect upon their body fitness and their mood as well.

Our people do not seem to give this thought the proper consideration. We only talk and let others act.

This is proved by the fact that only five per cent of the female and ten per cent of the male members of our Sokol organizations actually engage in the drills.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

A SLOVAK JUBILEE

All Czechoslovaks of Chicago and surrounding districts should flock to the Czechoslovak Auditorium, 1440 West 18th Street, tomorrow. The First Slovak Sokol is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of its birth.

The work accomplished by this association, which is "the first" not only in name, but also in importance, is known too well to demand any further mention. It may suffice to say that this organization has always been in the front ranks in the pursuit of genuine Sokol ideals. Its untiring work in the field of nationalistic efforts has secured for it a brilliant page in the history of the Slavonic groups in Chicago.

All sincere Czechs should participate in the celebration and strive to maintain the warm friendship which ties us to the nationally conscious Slovaks. We are certain that all of our fellow countrymen will become enthusiastic about what they will hear and see in that gathering.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

If the weather is fair, there will be a parade starting at the home of the Slovak Sokol, 1730 South Jefferson Street. Many Slavonic organizations are expected to take part in this parade.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1917.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

This gymnastic association, whose halls and headquarters are located on South Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street, makes the announcement that it will open its new classes on September 4. Drills will be conducted each Monday till Friday according to the time schedule.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1917.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCCER CLUB

by
A. Čmelík

(Summary)

The Sokolský Klub Čechie (Sokol Club Čechie) closed its season last Sunday. About four years ago, a small group of Chicago members of Sokol gymnastic societies formed a circle to foster the sport of soccer which they had played even in the old homeland.

The beginning was by no means promising, for unemployment loomed and pressed in on all sides, so that it was impossible for the small circle to defray expenses involved in the practice of the sport. This obligation rested almost entirely upon the shoulders of the individual members,

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1917.

which circumstance contributed in no small measure to the perpetuation of that group's athletic endeavor. The circle was gradually augmented by an influx of individuals, and so the will to compete with other clubs already existing was ever strengthened.

There were several contests with the Czech Club Slavia, which had been an opponent of the circle for sometime; the latter played under the name of Čechie at that time.....

In a meeting on August 16, 1915, the Čechie decided to join the International League. By this step it gained considerable power, and its successes in the fall season were surprising, as were those in the following spring. In its progress the circle advanced to a decisive contest, in which the Gagner Trophy was the prize; in this combat the Čechie lost to the Swedish Athletic Club.



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BOHEMIAN

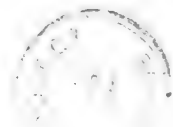
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Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1917.

During this season also, the Čechie achieved excellent results. It won nineteen games and lost two. Its defeat by the Chicago Hungarians, however, deprived it of the cup of the Third Division.....

Today the Sokol Club Čechie stands on a high level, although it still has to contend with various difficulties, particularly on the financial side. As to the quality of the team, great hopes are placed in the newly recruited "Čechie Juniors".....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 17, 1917.

CALL FOR ABLE-BODIED SOKOLS

(Summary)

The Karel Jonáš Sokol gymnastic society in Cicero, Illinois, through its technical committee, is urging all men between the ages of twenty and forty to report at the nearest Sokol gymnasium and enroll in the courses in military training that will be conducted there free of charge.....

All of our Sokol volunteers have found that the gymnastic training they had received while members of the Sokol organizations is a real asset.....Not only have their harmoniously-developed bodies caught the eyes of the army officers, but the Sokols were also familiar with the routine, for the Sokol drills include a great deal that can be put to advantage in military training. Consequently they are soon promoted to the ranks of petty officers and higher commands.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1917.

[SOKOL SOCIETIES]

(Summary)

Czech-Americans and Slovak-Americans are beginning to fear that there will not be enough young reinforcements to fill the ranks of their Sokols which are being depleted by enlistments in Uncle Sam's military service. A considerable number of Slovaks have volunteered, and compulsory service is rapidly emptying the gymnasiums.....

Strong efforts are being made to fill the gaps with older men and childrenThe Slovaks are sending out appeals through their newspapers, entreating those who cannot enlist at least to do their bit by sending their children to the gymnastic organizations. The older men, the papers say, do not have to engage in neck-breaking drills. They should practice body culture at a more moderate pace and yet continue to be zealous members. In this way the Sokol



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1917.

halls will be filled, and we can set a good example for others....

Membership in Sokol societies is a sacred national obligation.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 21, 1917.

SOKOL SLÁVOJ CELEBRATES

The Sokol gymnastic society, Slávoj, celebrated the tenth year of its existence last night. An exhibition of gymnastics was given on this occasion in the pavilion of the Pilsen Park Brewery.

The Sokol Slávoj belongs to the most active of our societies. It has donated almost its entire assets to the Czech National Alliance for the pursuit of our patriotic endeavor, and when the call for volunteers for the formation of a Czech regiment was sounded, the Slavoj members appeared in the front ranks of the Czechs. One of these was brother Václav (Jim) Balabán, formerly instructor of the Slávoj.

The exhibition, which produced excellent performances, was preceded by a parade. The public drill was directed by brother Liška, and the incidental music was supplied by brother Povolný's band. Beginners and experienced pupils, both male and female, took part in the gymnastic program.



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Denni Illasatel, May 7, 1917.

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The main event in last Sunday's sport activities of our Czech-American clubs was the game played by the Slavia against the Swedish-Americans. The score was 2:1. One of the causes of the defeat may have been the fatigue of the Slavia's team. Several of the best men had played in its representative team of the Czech Football League on the same day.



Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

MEETING OF THE CZECH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The question of whether the Slavia or the Rangers are to be considered the victors in a recent soccer game was decided in favor of the former at the last meeting of the Czech Football League. Mr. Svarc thereupon announced that the Rangers, a club of Czech-American workingmen, as a result of the decision, would give up their membership in the Czech Football League.

The sports editor of the Denni Hlasatel remarks about the controversial incident that the C. F. K. (Cesky Football Klub - Czech Football Club), in order to be fair to the two contending clubs, referred the matter to the Illinois League, which overruled the Rangers' protest, declaring the Slavia the winner.

[Translator's note: The name "football" used in the Czech language means "soccer"; hence the ambiguity.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE SOKOL CHICAGO

(Summary)

The Sokol Chicago (Sokol gymnastic association) is justly known as one of the most important and largest Czech associations of its kind in America. It has been successfully active for twenty-five years. With its seat in Chicago, it has allowed no opportunity to pass at which it could prove that it treads the path of the great founders of the Sokol societies, Fugner and Tyrs.

The annual exhibitions that attest to the spirit that pervades this organization, and the one held last night was one of the most outstanding.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

The large number of active members made it necessary to divide the affair into two parts; both were performed in the halls of the organization at 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue under the direction of the coach, Brother J. Paskovsky, who made every effort to render the exhibition a signal success.

The program consisted of thirteen numbers. The assembled Sokols appeared at the beginning of the performance, creating the impression of a small army. There was an address delivered by Brother Josef Placek, president of the association. The individual numbers of the program were performed by children in light physical culture exercises, whereas the more mature pupils gave exhibitions of their dexterity on the apparatus. Many of them performed veritable acrobatic acts. The music was under the baton of Mr. Brousek, who timed it with the movements with admirable skill. The success



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

of the exhibition may well fill Mr. Paskovsky with satisfaction; he received many tokens of recognition which will, we hope, induce him to further devote his abilities to the Sokol Chicago.

After the official program, Sergeant Vosatko, of the United States Army, of the Chicago district recruiting office, outlined to the assembly the advantages accruing to those who enlist as volunteers for service in the Army. He urged them not to wait until compulsory service is introduced; but they should do their duty and join their Czech fellow-countrymen already enlisted in the diverse Czech companies. His speech brought peals of applause which were silenced when the music intoned "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the audience and followed by fervid acclaim.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE ABOUT SOCCER

A fellow-countryman, who is interested in seeing Czech-American lovers of sports well represented before the public, writes to us:

"A remarkable interest for soccer is visible among our Czech men. It is conspicuous in the part taken in the games; also in the joy with which any news concerning the sport is received.

"The Peel Cup Commission is arranging international contests among groups of various nationalities. The endeavor of this commission deserves the hearty support of every soccer player. It aims at extending aid to players injured in games. Next Sunday the Czech players are going to meet Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish players; the game will take place in the playgrounds of the Czech-American Club Slavia, which were gladly placed at the disposal of the contestants. The Czech players, in recent games sponsored by the Peel

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.



Commission, have committed the error of delegating too many Czech players without considering whether these were properly qualified to take part in international contests. The result was mediocre representation, with frequent defeat.

"As I am sure to know the sport, I would propose the following players to be chosen to represent our teams on the Commission: Svare, Svarckopf, Prchal, Wilson, Varys, Fucik, Lon, Culicky, Simandl, Stejskal, and Brozik.

"Hoping that my suggestion will be accepted as sincerely as it is offered, I am yours truly, V. N."

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

SOCCER GAMES

Several games were played by the [Czech-American] League against teams of other nationalities. One of them was between the [Czech-American Club] Olympia and Chicago Hungarians. It did not begin until 3 P.M., as the latter club was detained. It was a hard contest which resulted in a draw.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1917.

SOCCER GAMES

The Czech clubs devoted to soccer had good luck last Sunday. Most of them were able to win over their opponents. One of the real surprises was the victory won by the club Slavia over the first class team of the Mc Duffs; the score was 1 : 0.

The club Cechie did not play last Sunday. There was a friendly game played by the combined first and second team of the Olympia against the Mohawks which finished with a draw, 2 : 2. The A. C. Rangers defeated the Primrose easily 5 : 0, though it had loaned to the Primrose four of its own players to render the defeat less stinging. The S. K. Union scored two points through default of the Sellers team. S. K. Praha did not play, as the majority of its team had offered themselves to Uncle Sam by joining the Czech regiment of volunteers. S. K. Sparta lost in a friendly game 3 : 4 to the Danish-Americans.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1917.

The Czech Football League is saying good-bye to its members who are leaving for military service today. The latter are all known as very active members of the League. (Follows list of ten names.) "All of you are heading towards a fate unknown. We hope for a re-union. Na Zdar!"

Jerry Beran, president Czech Football League.

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II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

PUBLIC DRILL EXHIBITIONS OF THE SOKOLS



The yearly exhibitions of our Sokol gymnastic societies belong to the list of seasonal events which we always record with great pleasure. They represent the work done during one full year. They cover a wide field of educational activities, physical and intellectual; they demonstrate how in our Sokol schools one great idea is fostered, an idea conceived and preached by the great teacher of nations, Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius): A sane mind in a healthy body. This idea was taken up as a beacon light by the founders of the Sokol societies, Jindrich Fuegner and Doctor Miroslav Tyrs.

An apotheosis of Sokol activities was displayed in the appearance of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen district Sokol) in their hall at South Ashland Avenue. We have written repeatedly about the qualities of this group, about its technical accomplishments and its competent teachers.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1917.

The program was very colorful, and contained numbers of signal value. It did not fail to mightily impress the visitors who burst into reverberating applause at the appearance of every new squad of Sokols or Sokol girls. The latter appeared on the stage while the strains of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" filled the air, to be followed by the "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The performance of the drills was closed by a Sokol play. Mrs. Cejka Kazda was in charge of the girl's groups. Mr. Frank Paul directed the boys and both received tokens of gratitude and appreciation from their pupils. The attendance was large, the hall being filled to its capacity.

II B 3
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

BAD WEATHER MARE SOCCER GAME

The weather, last Sunday at the outset, which looked so promising, brought great disappointment in the end. Only one Czech team, the Olympia, played. It defeated the Mohawks 2:1. The rainy weather prevented a better scoring. A game for the benefit of the sick player, Skala, had to be postponed as have others.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

JOIN THE SOKOL LEAGUE

Fifteen Chicago Sokols were recruited in the ranks of the Sokol Legion last Sunday. Sixty Sokols had already joined before. Applications are steadily pouring in, and it is to be expected that the numbers in the Sokol Legion will soon be in the proper ratio to the numbers of the active Sokols who appear at the regular drills. We learn that there is to be a gathering next Wednesday of the enlisted Sokols. There will also be a parade. Workers for the cause will deliver addresses at that meeting. The presence of great numbers of Sokols is desirable, also of men intending to enlist, even if they be not members of a Sokol organization. These should include our fellow-countrymen from the outlying districts who want to fulfill their patriotic duty "down to the throat," conforming to an old Czech motto. This motto was also used by our great leader in his appeal to the Czechs living in Russia.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SLAVONIC SOKOL GYMNASTIC UNION

As a result of the fusion of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) with the Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Fuegner-Tyrs group), the Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union decided on Dec. 24, 1916, to retire from the field and be absorbed by the merger formed by the two above-mentioned bodies.

It was founded in 1913 in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of maintaining closer contacts among the sundry Slavonic Sokol groups in Chicago and vicinity, and especially for exchanging ideas about technical management. The beginning was successful, for among its many public affairs we must mention the gymnastic tourneys and the performances in Irving Park, the public appearance in Atlas Park, the public drills of adolescent Sokols, the gymnastic course of 1914 in Dvorak Park, and the brilliant performance in Grant Park on the occasion of which the organization was awarded the silver cup for the best educational gymnastic showing among all of the competing nationalistic societies.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

The activities thus propitiously initiated were, alas, on the decline in the later years. In the year 1916, following the urgent demands of many groups, efforts were made for a revival of the activities of the Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union, but in that year there were three jamborees which did not give the Union the time needed for recuperation and a comeback. Nevertheless, it kept the various Slavonic Sokol societies in contact with one another up to the time of its dissolution. After the Sokol jamborees, the question of a fusion became acute again, and this time it was enthusiastically taken up by the Union, which brought about a merger. Now that the fusion is an accomplished fact, it is agreed that the Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union has become superfluous, and therefore it has been dissolved. Its funds, amounting to one hundred dollars, have been transferred to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Association) and to the Slovanska Lipa (Slavonic Linden) in proportion to the groups represented, i.e., two thirds to the Czech National Association and one third to the Slovanska Lipa. The archives and the silver cup will go to the central technical division. The committee of trustees is composed of R. Vesely and Jos. Paskovsky for the National Sokol Union; Mat. Tenjak for the Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union; Ant. Svlacek for

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1917.

the Bohemian-American Workingmen's Sokol; and Jos. Drahny for the Zupa
Fuegner-Tyrs.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

IN THE SOKOL BUILDING RUINS

The inspection of the burned remnants of the building of Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy in Merigold, participated in, as it was, by many countrymen and friends of the Sokols, took place early yesterday morning.....

When our yesterday's report was written....there was little hope that anything in the building would be recovered.....

Nothing could be carried out of the building during the fire, but our readers will be happy to learn about the surprise of the search party when....they found, in what used to be the library, all shelves and cabinets badly burned, but many of the books in a still usable condition.....

Another happy find was made in another room. The flag that was brought by the first Sokol expedition from Prague to Chicago was not completely destroyed by the fire or subsequent streams of water pouring into the building. Remains

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

of it were found which, while hardly recognizable as a keepsake of the great holiday of Bohemian Sokoldom, will at least be a memento of yesterday's fire.....

Another place where the flames could not finish their work of destruction was the lodge rooms. Here, as if by a miracle,.....framed charters, flags, and trophies of societies using the building for their meetings, were found on the remains of the walls. Badly burned, of course, but still usable.....

.....

Another item of good news has come from the office of Fire Chief O'Connors. It has refuted the theory that the fire was caused by carelessness. His report shows that it was caused by a short circuit in the dressing room next to the stage where a switch is located.....

The executive committee of the Sokol unit held a meeting in the home of its head, Mr. Pokorny, last night. One of the first steps the committee took

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1915.

was to secure the insurance money that would be forthcoming from one \$10,000 policy on the building, and one \$1,000 policy covering the equipment, such as apparatus, two pianos, etc., all of which was destroyed.....

A committee was appointed to call at the City Hall and present a request for permission to use the Bryant School on 41st Court between 13th and 14th Streets for drilling.....

An agreement is expected to be reached with the Patronat (Board of Directors) of the Svobodna Skola Frantisek Palacky (Frantisek Palacky Free Thought School) permitting the organizations that used to hold their meetings in the Sokol building to use the School's premises. It is hoped that the Patronat will consent to discontinue, temporarily, Sunday afternoon classes in that school in order to accommodate the said associations.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

A SOKOL BUILDING IN ASHES
Valuable Documents Lost

Hardly a countryman living in the part of Chicago known as Merigold, or Novy Tabor (New Tabor), was able to enjoy peaceful sleep last night. There was too much excitement there, caused, as it was, by a conflagration in which the building of the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy at 13th Street and Karlov Avenue (formerly 41st Avenue) burned down. The report of the fire spread rapidly throughout the district and soon the scene was filled with large crowds of people who came....together with many Sokols to see the end of that monument of unselfish Sokol work.....

Among those witnessing the fire was also the head of the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy, Mr. Frant. Ort, who, in company with a number of other members of the organization, was trying to save at least the most valuable documents, souvenirs and other items pertaining to the history and activities of the organization.

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II B 2 a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

But their efforts were in vain....Not even the historic flag sent to America with the first Sokol expedition from Prague, richly embroidered by Plzen [in Bohemia] ladies....could be saved. All apparatus, a large Sokol library, large cabinets containing the records and other property of a number of various Bohemian associations which held their meetings in the Sokol building--everything was burned, and the oldest and foremost national property of Merigold Bohemians is nothing but a heap of ashes, from which a dusky skeleton reaches with its arms to the sky.

A definite opinion seems to prevail as to the cause of the fire. Most likely it was carelessness--whose, of course, it is difficult to determine. A Sokol squad had its drill in the gymnasium last night, and there was a meeting of some association on the second floor. The drill ended shortly after ten o'clock, Instructor Josef Pokorny left shortly thereafter, while a number of members of the squad remained in the locker room and around the showers. After their departure, about half past ten, the men upstairs smelled smoke, and when the odor grew stronger, a part of the group, together with the caretaker of the

PROJ. 307

II B 3
II B 2 a
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

building, Mr. Florian Holek, ran down looking for the source of the smoke. They found it soon. The gymnasium was already filled with it, and they saw flames also at one side of the stage, the side where the dressing room is located. Realizing that nothing could be done any more without firemen's help, they called for it and soon three fire engines arrived.....

After fighting the flames for more than an hour, they saw there was nothing to be done about the Sokol building itself, and turned their attention to the immediate neighborhood, saving at least the frame house of a tailor, Mr. Sulc, which was catching fire in several places.....

The loss....is considerable. The value of the building is estimated at \$18,000, the value of the library, some \$3,000, and the property was not insured for more than eight to ten thousand dollars. In the total amount of the damage, the cost of foodstuffs and other stock in Mr. Holek's restaurant must be included. The restaurant was on the first floor of the building and was richly

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 2 a
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

stocked. Thus the total loss should be estimated as being over \$20,000.

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The building of the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy was a frame house with the lower part of the walls constructed of stone. It stood on two building lots, 125 feet long, and was built by Sokol Tabor in 1902. The decision to build it was made in the Sokol's memorable meeting of September 5, 1901, which, from four offers submitted to its consideration, selected the lowest one, of \$8,000 sent in by Mr. Malecha.....

Sokol Tabor was founded December 14, 1890.....

About a year ago, it merged with the Sokol Slovanska Lipa, which moved all its property to the building which has just burned down. This included valuable and unique documents pertaining to the early life of Chicago Bohemians. These cannot possibly be replaced.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

The financial loss, what with the insurance and the well-known Sokol generosity, will soon be forgotten, but the loss of documents going back to the historic times of our first settlers in this city cannot be either made good or forgotten.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1915.

SLAVIA BEATS SOUTH CHICAGO TWO TO ONE

Our soccer team, Slavia, won a victory in a match with South Chicago last Sunday, making up in that way for their recent defeat at the hands of "Kenwood".....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1915.

SLAVIA WINS

Slavia won her first game yesterday in very hot and humid weather, which made the game rather difficult and tiresome for the players and the spectators. Slavia's victory, however, was not as great as had been expected, because the opposing club had an excellent team, of which only three players were from the former Ogden Park Soccer Club.

The first half ended two goals to one in favor of Slavia.....

Each team made one goal in the second half.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

THE NARODNI JEDNOTA SOKOLSKA'S COURSE FOR INSTRUCTORS

The Zupa Stredni Sokolska (Federation of Sokol Units [in the central part of the United States], in co-operation with the executive committee of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Unity), is offering a course for Sokol instructors in the building of Sokol Chicago for which Mr. Jan Sedlak, a good and sincere Sokol, an excellent instructor, and a man thoroughly familiar with gymnastic systems, has been engaged as teacher....He was teacher of physical culture in Moravia and his first job as Sokol instructor was in Cedar Rapids.....

He came to Chicago August 20.....

Since then he has given instruction daily, three hours in the afternoon and three in the evening.....

Mr. J. Cermak will give instruction Sunday morning. He will teach dance stepsand Mr. J. Skalsky will give swimming instructions.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

The course will last to September 7, after which Mr. Sedlak will be visiting various Sokol halls to give free instruction in gymnastic systems. Thus, it is believed, a very large number of Sokols will be reached. When he has finished in Chicago, he will go to Omaha and visit other Bohemian colonies in Nebraska.

[The names of thirty-three men and thirteen women belonging to eight Chicago-Cicero Sokol units who have enrolled in the course have been omitted in translation.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1915.

AN ATHLETIC CONTEST

An athletic contest and public drill by the membership of the Sokolska Jednota Fuegner (Sokol Unit Fuegner) of Grand Crossing were held yesterday morning and afternoon respectively. These events took place partly in the Jednota's own building in Grand Crossing, and partly in Calumet Park, where the athletic contest of the Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol unit called Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs) was also held. We are told that these events attracted a very large number of spectators, both from the membership of the two Sokol organizations and from the general public. Grand Crossing is a comparatively large Bohemian settlement, and yesterday was quite a holiday for its people, for in addition to meeting local and nearby friends, they had an opportunity to entertain Sokols from other parts of the country, particularly from Racine, Wisconsin, a group which proved especially popular.

The Sokol drill contest was participated in by forty-four out of the fifty-

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1915.

three gymnasts who had entered for it, and it proved once again the superiority of the "red" Sokols [as distinct from the "blue," Catholic organization]. This contest was in principle a heptathlon.

The athletic contest was held in Calumet Park, at the corner of South Green Bay Avenue and East 108th Street. It consisted of three types of jumps, high, broad, and vault; shot put, one-hundred-yard sprint, cable climb, and lifting of a weight of 76 pounds.

This contest was participated in by the following Sokol units: Havlicek-Tyrs, Slavsky, Komensky, Cesko-Narodni Pokrok (Bohemian National Progress), Slavoj, Fuegner, and Sokol Mladoczech (Young Bohemians) of Racine, Wisconsin.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

A SOKOL CONTEST

The Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs held a contest of its Dorost [members ranging in age from about fourteen to twenty years] in its own hall yesterday afternoon. The contestants were divided into two sections, the older ones and the younger ones. They competed for prizes in skill and general advancement. There were three prizes for each section: medals on a silk ribbon to use as a watch fob, first, gold; second, silver; third, bronze.....

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II B 3
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

TO OUR SPORTS-LOVING PUBLIC

The recent league match of Slavia (Slavia Soccer Football Club), which is the only Bohemian club able to compete successfully in international competition, has thrown light upon the corrupt and partisan management of the league the name of which is the "Chicago Soccer Football Association". The league consists of sixteen teams divided into two equal sections, A and B. Each team of one section plays every other team of its own section twice, and the victors of the sections play each other for the gold cup known as the "Olsen Cup". The Chicago Swedish Athletics--that is, the Swedes--were victors in Section B. The greatest number of points in Section A were made by the Slavia and by the Western Electrics, each making twenty-four points. These two, then, had to play another game, the final one for their section, which Slavia, as a result of a bribe and the partisanship of the referee, lost. Shortly before this match the league adopted a ruling by which no member of one club may "sign" for another club in the same season [sic]. The Slavia, being aware of this ruling and disinclined to violate it,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

played with a regularly registered team (otherwise it would lose two points which it needed), although the team was considerably weakened. The Western Electrics played with a team in which were three players, Dicky, Herries, and Cowell, who had signed for the Hibernians. This should have caused the Western Electrics to lose two points which should have been added to Slavia's score. This was well known to the league, but was not done. The Bohemians, therefore, filed a protest in which Slavia demanded satisfaction. The protest caused a great deal of excitement in the league, because it was aware of its guilt and because--just imagine!--the Chicago championship was to be competed for by Bohemians and Swedes! The meeting which was to deal with the protest was held June 10, and Slavia was represented in it by our then president, Mr. Sieben. He demanded that the protest be dealt with exactly according to the bylaws, in which demand he was supported by the representative of the Norsemen, Campbell Rovers, and most strongly and effectively by the president of the Swedish club Fram. After he had offered his opinion, which was entirely in our favor, the president of the league got up and made the statement that we, the Slavia, also had three unregistered players,

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

Svarc, Varys, and Hnetkovsky, which, of course, is a colossal lie. Ex-President Sieben, however, proved this to be a lie by pointing to the fact that the president of the league had sent out to all the clubs the list of players of all the teams, and the names of the three mentioned players were on our--Slavia's--list. This proof silenced the president, as well as the rest of our "friends". What else could they do? The representative of another team in the league proved that Slavia had been sentenced to lose the protest in advance by producing from his pocket a poster printed four days prior to the meeting and announcing the cup match between the Western Electrics and the Chicago Swedish Athletics. Thereupon the representative of the Lincoln Park Football Club moved that no consideration be given to the protest and matters remain as they are. The motion was adopted by nine against four votes, and thus the matter was disposed of. Ex-President Sieben announced that this crooked action of the league makes it necessary for Slavia to resign its membership in the league, and he was joined by the representatives of four other clubs. This will explain how we have been robbed of the honest fruits of our year's endeavor. All

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

that, only because we are--Bohemians!

For the Sportovni Klub Slavia, (Slavia Sports Club)

Ant. Kudrna, president.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1915.

A SOKOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The Chicago delegation to the great Sokol festivities staged on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Sokolska Jednota (Sokol Union) in the United States, returned from St. Louis full of praise for the wonderful success of this important national holiday.

The celebration took in two full days, Saturday and Sunday.....

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The Sokol St. Louis deserves full recognition for its progress and development during the fifty years of its existence.....

II B 3

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a (Polish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Happy is the man, truly happy, who can say that he has lived not merely in order to live, but that he has done something in his life that will be remembered after he is gone. And happy is the organization which not only has existed, but which has always succeeded in keeping away from the ordinary, the commonplace--which has always progressed along pathways which in themselves are worth remembering, and whose remembrance by the public is its most valuable, most permanent monument. Such men and such organizations are few and far between. Especially few of them are in Bohemian America. The Sokol Slavsky may therefore look with that much more pride to the past in order to anticipate its future. Although it was twenty-five years last February since the Society was founded, it was not until Saturday night and yesterday that the Sokol Slavsky celebrated, in a dignified manner, that important anniversary which has an indisputable significance, not only from the Sokol point of view, but from the standpoint of the whole of Bohemian

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II B 3

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

America. The Sokol Slavsky has worked quietly and diligently throughout these twenty-five years. It worked efficiently and with full knowledge of its responsibility without a thought of ostentatious recognition. There never has been need to prod it up; it has always stood in the vanguard of every movement which is in sympathy with the Sokol ideas, with the ideas of national advancement, and with the ideas of the progress of humanity. This we have said many a time already, and it would serve no good purpose to talk about it again. Today we limit ourselves to the statement of the fact that the sum total of the activities of the Society during the past twenty-five years has been such that our public may be justly proud of it, and that the public favor shown to it now is fully deserved and should inspire it to still greater and more blessed work in the future.

That our public knows how to be appreciative was shown Saturday night when the great hall of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) on West 18th Street was filled to overflowing by a select, but still democratic audience of friends and partisans of our brave Sokols.

II B 3

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a (Polish) Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

The occasion was an entertainment with an artistic program, the first event of the anniversary celebration.....It was opened by the Napravnik's beautiful overture "Vlasti" (To the Homeland)....followed by a short address by the head of the Sokol Slavsky, Brother Bohus Hak.....

After speeches.....again music and song kept the audience captivated.....

The splendid entertainment was concluded by the reading of congratulatory messages and telegrams from all parts of the United States, and one from Brother Klepal from Skoplje.

A worthy counterpart of Saturday's celebration was yesterday's event held in Pilsen Park. This was preceded by a parade which started in the early afternoon from the building of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies).....

After a short rest, a lively crowd gathered together in the open space behind the Pavilion....where a splendid proof of the excellent results of

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II B 3

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

physical culture was given to those assembled.....

.....
After the formal program of the afternoon, a sociable and friendly fellowship developed which was not interrupted even by the steady rain that started toward evening. The rain, however, eliminated the program for the evening, for which among other features, as a special number, a drill with Chinese lanterns had been planned.

Our report would be incomplete if we neglected to give due acknowledgment to the co-operation of the Polish singing society of Filarets. This society is among the best in the city of Chicago, and sang several compositions which were rewarded by great applause.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1915.

GYMNASTIC UNION'S COMPETITION IN SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS HALLS

The competition of the Gymnastic Union, composed of Bohemian, Croatian, Slovak, and Polish Sokol groups, which took place in the gymnasium of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs yesterday morning, was quiet but purposeful. Over one hundred Sokols took part in the competition which lasted from 8:30 A. M. until way past noon. The Sokoldom stresses physical education in its system, and what was shown in this respect yesterday would fill every friend of the Sokols with genuine pleasure.

The competition consisted of drills on the apparatus, both for teams and for individual gymnasts.....

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1915.

SOKOL'S NEW TRIUMPH

The annual competition of the Cook County Amateur Athletic Federation, which includes a large percentage of the athletic and gymnastic bodies of the county, was held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building on LaSalle Street, last Saturday night.

The participation in the contest was by no means as large as it has been in past years. Had it not been for two teams of the Sokol Plzen, the whole tournament would have given the impression of a turner affair.

.....

The best man, and, therefore, the champion of the Federation this year, our Jiri Vesely who won 91.25 points out of a possible one hundred. The second place was contested by Frantisek Paul and Vaclav Stransky, both having won 89 points; but Paul graciously took the third place, and, with it, the bronze

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1915.

medal. Jacob Kraft of the German Turnverein Vorwaerts made 84.25 points.....

As a team, our Sokols made 482.25 points.....

The results of the competition insure again to the Sokol Plzen--for the third time in succession--both the individual and the group (team) championship of the Federation.

.....

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

A PUBLIC DRILL OF SOKOL HAVLÍČEK-TYRŠ

The great hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš was filled yesterday afternoon and last night with Sokols who assembled there to present the unit's fourth public drill. Like the three previous drills, this one met with marked success.....

The speech made by the head of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, Mr. D. Novák, opened the afternoon program.....After the applause following his speech had died down, a class of pupils carrying little flags aligned for a drill.....A class of somewhat older pupils presented a routine drill using rings.....The two numbers following consisted of work on the apparatus by grown-up Sokols.....

.....

Brother Novák also opened the evening performance with a few words of welcome to the guests, among whom were the representatives of all the Sokol units of Chicago.....

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

The group drills which followed, and the performances on apparatus were splendid proof of the progress made by the popular Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš.....

During the drills and routines, and the apparatus work, Mr. Brousek's band delighted the spectators....and contributed a great deal to the general success of the day.....

II B 3

III E

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1915.

A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF SOKOL CHICAGO

The spacious hall of Sokol Chicago was full of life and stir yesterday afternoon and evening. The ambitious and agile Sokol unit gave a performance to show the results of its physical and mental training during the last twelve months. The production was as successful as anybody, even the unit's conscientious teacher and drill master, Brother Tomas Kocka, could desire.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1915.

SOKOL TABOR SLOVANSKE LIPY

The first meeting of the new Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy (Sokol unit called Tabor Slovanske Lipy), a unit formed by the merger of the Sokol Slovanska Lipa and the Sokol Tabor, was held yesterday afternoon.....

The principal, really only, business of the meeting was the election of officers.....

The Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy celebrated this first official event in a most appropriate manner. It undertook a collection which yielded \$45.05, an amount which will be equally divided between the Bohemian legionnaires and the Serbian Red Cross. For war relief in the old country, a per capita tax will be levied on the entire membership.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1914.

THE MERGER IS ACCOMPLISHED

Our readers have had several opportunities to read about the proposed merger of two sokol units, the Sokol Tabor and Sokol Slovanska Lipa. Today, they have an opportunity to read that it has been accomplished.....

.....

There were several proposals concerning the name the new unit should adopt..... Thus it will be called Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy (camp of the Slavic Linden).....As soon as all details are taken care of, the former Sokol Slovanska Lipa will move into the building of the Sokol Tabor on De Koven Street.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY

The Sokol Plzen (Pilsen), one of our foremost groups of aggressvie nationalist workers, celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary--and the thirtieth anniversary of its ladies' auxiliary--last Saturday night. The celebration was held in its own hall on Ashland Avenue.....

In the huge assemblage composed mostly of men and women Sokols, we were happy to see many of those who have earned the silver in their hair in devoted patriotic and Sokol work.....

The banquet was preceded by the reading of the unit's history.....

Of this history, the reading of which took two full hours, and which was full of most interesting details....we mention just these facts: The Sokol Plzen was founded July 11, 1879.....and built its own home in 1892.....The beautiful

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

building was not completely finished until three years later, but even so, the completed parts served well as the center of the unit's gymnastic, social, and theatrical activities....

The unit has now four hundred members, its ladies' auxiliary two hundred and seventy members....

.....

WFA (H.L.) Proj. 301.5

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1914.

FORMATION OF THE SOKOL TABOR SLOVANSKE LIPY

January 1, 1915, has been selected as the day on which a new Sokol unit will be introduced into the Svaz Narodni Jednoty Sokolske (Federation of the National Sokol Union). It will be the strongest Sokol unit west of New York, and no doubt next to the Sokol New York, the strongest unit in the United States. It is the Sokol Tabor Slovanske Lipy (Sokol unit called Tabor Slovanske Lipy) which will unite the memberships of the Sokol Tabor and Sokol Slovanska Lipa at the beginning of the coming year.

Such was the decision of the committee of eighteen members of both of these bodies, which, until now have led an independent existence. Their ladies' groups, auxiliaries, and similar bodies will also be united on January 1, 1915.....

.....

It may be well to recall some of the historical data concerning these units.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1914.

Soko Tabor was founded on December 21, 1890, in the old Pertl's hall on 40th Court and Twelfth Street. Now, after an active life of twenty-four years, it has a membership of 208 men and 225 women. It owns a building at 13th Street and Karlov Avenue which is free of any indebtedness, and its cash assets are estimated at \$18,000.

The Sokol Slovanska Lipa has a membership of 190 men and 60 women. Its hall is situated near Canal Street on De Koven Street. It comes close to being a historical landmark in Chicago, because it is the oldest Bohemian national clubhouse in the city. The Sokol Slovanska Lipa was formed in 1892 by a merger of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol (Gymnastic Union Sokol) which was founded in 1871, with the Cesko-Americky Sokol (Bohemian-American Sokol), whose origin goes back to 1868.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE NOBLE AMERICAN SPORT

(Editorial)

If every boxing match would end like the recent fight in Gary, Indiana, where one of the contestants was killed, this noble American sport would gradually disappear by itself, and the state legislature would not have to bother passing laws for its "regulation". But, anyway, what is the use regulating. Boxing, when indulged in sensibly and for the purpose of developing a healthy, strong body, may be as excellent an exercise as any other kind of athletics. But when it becomes professional and is indulged in for money, it immediately reverts to brutality and debases the contestants below human dignity. The desire for money--cupidity--awakens the vilest passions and complete ruthlessness toward an opponent, and that cannot be prevented by any "regulating".

Professional prize fighting is a brutal outgrowth of sport and should be prohibited altogether. If some one kills a man in the ring, it is no less a crime

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1914.

than if he shoots and kills him in the street without any provocation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1914.

IN UNITY IS FORCE

The idea of unifying two of the most potent Sokol units of Chicago was considered a distant dream by many of those who are best acquainted with prevailing conditions. Yesterday this unification came much closer to realization that had been thought possible. The Chicago Bohemian public, who regard our Sokols as objects of national pride, will give this possibility a warm welcome and wish that it may soon become a reality. It would give Chicago the most powerful Sokol unit, and this unit would become a Sokol fortress in the western outskirts of the city from where it would spread its useful influence, strengthen the good name of Sokol education, and help in preserving the true Bohemian ways of life in this great metropolis.

One of the units in question is the Sokol Slovanska Lipa (Slavic Linden Tree), a unit of more than two hundred fine members, all of whom are known national workers, diligent and always ready to help where help is required. But the field activity which they commanded in the past is now restricted. Perhaps

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1914.

every Bohemian in Chicago knows that the Sokol Slovanska Lipa is the oldest one in Chicago. Its home on De Koven Street--the center that played such an important role in the preservation of Bohemian social life in Chicago at the beginning of the period of our immigration into this city--lost its importance years ago when Chicago developed with such irresistible growth and created new districts in which the Bohemians have been the leading national element. The majority of its members have for many years sought the opportunity of resuming their past activities and assuring themselves of the prominent place in our national life to which they are entitled.

Because most of the members of the Sokol Slovanska Lipa now live in the Thirty-fourth Ward--especially those parts of the Ward known as Novy Tabor (New Tabor) and Ceska Kalifornie (Bohemian California)--it is only natural that when it came to the point of selecting a site for a new home they turned their eyes toward the western section of the city, specifically to the two districts mentioned. The only abstacle, if it may be called so, was the fact that another Sokol unit has had its field of activity in that district,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1914.

a unit of admitted strength and agility--the Sokol Tabor. This unit has found that its home, new though it may be, will soon become inadequate to properly serve the ever-growing membership. Consequently, about two years ago it was decided to make a move which now could be of utmost importance to both Sokol Tabor and Sokol Slovanska Lipa.

As the first step in this move, the Sokol Tabor proposed to Sokol Slovanska Lipa that they build a common home--a common hall that would be properly representative and an object of pride for all of Bohemian-Chicago.....

A meeting of the representatives of these units was held yesterday. They agreed to call a general assembly of the members of both Sokols in which a committee of nine would be elected to work out definite, detailed plans for submission to the two organizations in the near future. This decision has been accepted with a great deal of satisfaction because both units are in favor of a merger.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1914.

The merger would create a body of close to four hundred members with more than \$50,000 in its treasury, and eager to serve not only in New Tabor and Bohemian-California but anywhere in Chicago where their co-operation would be required for the general interest of our national and Sokol life.....

MPA (ILL) PROJ

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 31, 1914.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS

It is no more than three years ago that initiative was given to the foundation of a Sokol unit in the young, but rapidly growing Bohemian community of Morton Park. The unit adopted the name of the keen journalist and one of the most progressive Bohemian Americans of all times, Karel Jonáš.

Soon after its foundation, the Sokol Karel Jonáš became a member of the Národní Jednota Sokolská (National Sokol Association) and started developing quiet but persevering activities in the dramatic and patriotic field. After three years of this, it gave a public exhibition of its results yesterday.

This was on the festive occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of its own gymnasium, a building which will be not only a modern Sokol structure, but also a stately national shrine for the growing Bohemian colony in Morton Park.

The cornerstone celebration of Sokol Karel Jonáš was one of the events to which

WPA (H) PRO 13

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 31, 1914.

a lively public interest and co-operation of the many members of the community impart the character of a national endeavor. It may be said without overstatement that all of Prague had participated in yesterday's Festival.

A large majority of the buildings were richly decorated with garlands and flags in national colors, and the streets through which the parade that preceded the exercises marched were crowded with people. An important contribution to the success of the celebration was the large attendance of brother members of many other Sokol units and Bohemian societies. The chorus of an afternoon, when the departing sun is doing all it can to impress on us what we are losing when it says good-bye, added to the afternoon's success.

Such was the setting of the event, marking the goal toward which the Sokol Havel Jonáš, with its 157 members, has been working for the last three years.

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WPA (U.S. National Archives)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1914.

BOHEMIAN ATHLETES FOR BOHEMIA

Today's two soccer matches among three Bohemian and one English-speaking team will be played for the benefit of the Česko-Slovanský Červený Kříž (Bohemian-Slavonic Red Cross), and it is therefore to be desired that our sport-loving public will attend the matches in large numbers.....

With these matches, our "Slavia" bids good-bye to its present playground. It will move to the new, fenced-in ground at Twelfth Street and 54th Avenue, where it will play next Sunday.....

"Slavia" will play the "Campbell Rovers, Jr.". "Slavia's" second team, which now calls itself the "West Side Bohemians," will play a team of our brave Sokols, the "Čechie".....

.....

WPA (ILL) 100-1-1075

Denní Illustrol, July 31, 1914.

THE DEPARTURE OF CHICAGO SOLOLS

[Half-tone, four column-half of a page, picture of a group of twenty men in Sokol uniform]

The great festivities of the 10th Anniversary of the Sokol Union in Omaha will start tomorrow. The keen interest of all Sokols in these festivities has well manifested itself in the large number of guests from distant cities arrived here to join our own Sokols on their journey to Omaha.....

Our picture shows the representative of the Chicago Sokol Chicago..... who will enter all the competitions.....

.....

Denní Hlasatel, July 5, 1914.

THE SLET OF THE SOKOLSKÁ ŽUPA FUEGNER-TYRŠ

[Half-tone, four column-half of a page, picture of a group of women in Sokol attire and a man in the center].

Among the competitors and guests who left for Cleveland Friday in order to participate in the Slet (mass Convention) of the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Sokol Župa Fuegner-Tyrš) was also a group of women of the Sokol Slávský whose excellent performances were greatly admired. Our picture shows the group with their instructor, Mr. Tomeš.

Denní Hlasatel, July 2, 1914.

A SLET OF THE SOKOLSKÁ ŽUPA FUEGNER-TYRŠ

Next Saturday, Independence Day, will be celebrated by the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Sokol Župa Fuegner-Tyrš) by a Slet (Sokol mass meeting) in Cleveland, Ohio. Preparations for this Slet have been under way for some time, and it is expected that it will be the most successful one which this steadily growing Sokol organization has ever held. All constituent bodies of the Župa will send their best gymnasts to Cleveland, and there is no doubt that very keen competition will develop around all events of the contest. Chicago, which is the central point of the Župa, will send a large number of men and women and many non-competing members to Cleveland. A special train carrying the Chicago delegation will leave tomorrow morning.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 28, 1914.

A NEW SOKOL BUILDING

Sokol Karel Jonáš in Cicero has invited bids for the building of a new gymnasium with a stage, and it may be confidently expected that our Cicero Sokols will soon have their own home.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

A SOKOL FESTIVAL

The Slovanská Sokolská Gymnastická Unie (The Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union) in which twenty-two Slovak Sokol units are organized, gave its annual account of its educational activity in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš last Saturday evening. It put on a public exhibition ending a year of most outstanding activity. It commemorated the successful termination of a Sokol instructors' course, and provided an opportunity for the presentation of a trophy won by our Sokols at the Olympic games last June.

There is a scarcity of trained instructors in Sokol because gymnastics cannot now be taught by dilettantes, and teachers must have not only technical ability, but also a good training in anatomy and physiology. For that reason the teachers' course was instituted, and the graduates of that school will be in a position to put new life into our gymnasiums.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

The course lasted seven months. It started with fifty students, of whom eighteen received their diplomas last Saturday. The diplomas were presented to the graduates of Brother Jaroslav Košar, a hard worker in Sokol circles, who, with Brother Stibr, was the leader of the recently terminated course.

The presentation of the cup which the Unie won at the Olympic Games for its achievements in gymnastics and singing was delegated to the secretary of the Česko-americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), Mr. Jaromír R. Pšenka, who made the presentation with a few well chosen words.

The students of the course for Sokol instructors gave the audience a treat by presenting three very difficult routines of calisthenics and an exhibition of drill on the broad horse which the performers seemed to enjoy as much as the spectators.

The first group of graduates of this course presented three elegant demonstrations of the French way of boxing.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33275

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

The teachers' class showed excercises on high parallel bars, and their daring stunts brought forth bursts of applause.

The Men's chorus of the Ústřední Pěveclá Jednota (The Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), under the direction of its teacher, Mr. K. M. Coufal, sang a few beautiful songs; Mrs. Červenka offered a recitation; Dr. J. D. Novák and Miss Kamilla Košář played Dvořák's Slavonic Dance Number 4, a piano composition for four hands. Miss Košář further ingratiated herself to those present by playing three other compositions for piano, one by Mendelssohn, one by Sinding and one by Chopin.

Mr. Hus's orchestra supplied the accompaniment to the calisthenics.

The attendance was fair and the festival turned out to be a complete success.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

PUBLIC GYMNASIIC EXHIBITION OF SOKOL SLAVOJ

Sokol Slavoj, one of the youngest, and at the same time the busiest, of units of the Zupa (District) Fuegner-Tyrš, arranged a public gymnastic exhibition at Pilsen Park.

You could not expect better weather for such an event, and consequently the attendance was large. The exhibition was a success in every respect.

Sokol Slavoj, in spite of its youth, has gained a large number of real friends who appreciate its work.

A parade preceded the gymnastic performance. It started in Brother Semerád's hall in Merigold in the early afternoon, and marched to the music of Brother Povolný's band to the Park. After a short rest the program started.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

The participants assembled in the auditorium where an address of welcome was delivered by our chairman.

This was followed by an exhibition of calisthenics by our little girls, a drill with wands by little boys, group drill by a team of older boys, and the dancing of the "Beseda", (a Bohemian square dance) by a class of older girls.

The Sokolky (woman gymnasts) received great applause for their elegant mass drill with dumbbells. The Sokols proved by the performance of their calisthenics that they have given these exercises much study. Each formation was gone through gracefully with wonderful precision, and we may say faultlessly.

The Sokolky now came forward with a dance, a mazurka, danced with precision, harmony and elegance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

Then the Sokols showed their development in exercises on the apparatus.

Sokol Slavoj may well be pleased with the moral and financial outcome of this yearly event.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1914.

A COURSE FOR SOKOL INSTRUCTORS

Half-tone, three columns-fourth of a page, showing students and teachers instructors' course of the Slovanska Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie

The above picture shows students and instructors in the present course of the Slovanska Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie. (Slavonic Sokol Gymnastic Union).

The number of students is not very large, but indicates an increase in Sokol instructors, who are greatly needed. It is to be hoped that with the increasing number of instructors, more activity will be displayed in the gymnasiums.

At the end of this course, a great Sokol exhibition will be held at which the Cesko-Amerika Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) will formally present to the Slovanska Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie a cup which this organization won at the Olympic games in Chicago.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

BOHEMIAN SOKOLS WIN NEW LAURELS

The annual tournament of the Cook County Amateur Athletic Federation was held last Saturday evening in the fine, modern gymnasium in the Young Men's Christian Association building on La Salle Street, a gymnasium which satisfies all the latest requirements of sanitation and qualifies as a health center.

The Cook County Amateur Athletic Federation is an organization composed of 366 amateur athletic and gymnastic societies.

Ninety-three men competed in this tournament and the number of men sent by the Sokols was surprisingly large, which made the representation of the Bohemians quite noteworthy.

The chairman of the technical commission which had charge of this tournament

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

was Brother Joseph Pokorný, who teaches gymnastics at Sokol Tabor.

In the staff of judges, beside non-Bohemians we found the names of the following Sokols..../five names/.

The arrangement of this tournament was exemplary, and the rating of performances was impartial. Considering the large experience of the judges, the final result of this contest may be looked upon as a criterion of the work of teams as well as of individual contestants.

The first prize for individual performance was won by Frank Paul of Sokol Plzeň (Pilsens). Sokol Plzeň also carried home the first prize for teams and without overstatement, its team may be called most exemplary.

Paul, with his accomplished performance, scored 94.50 points, out of a

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

possible 100, and the team of Sokol Plzeň received 430.25 points, the perfect score in this instance being 500. These scores are really outstanding, and show the high degree of physical and mental perfection the contestants have achieved.

The second prize in the senior division for individuals was taken by James Veselý of Sokol Plzeň with 91.75 points, the third by a Turner, Jacob Kraft, with 90 points.

The second prize for teams was won by the Chicago Turngemeinde. They lagged far behind our boys, scoring only 315 points, and had a strong rival in the team of Sokol Slávský, which scored 311.50 points, and so received the third prize.

The contests were divided into two divisions: senior and junior. In the senior division there were twenty-three contestants, in the junior division, seventy six.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

Sokol Plzeň entered the following men....[five names]. Sokol Slávský was represented with distinction by Brothers....[six names].

The team of the Chicago Turngemeinde competed in the Senior division and the Turnverein Vorwaerts, which in previous contests played a conspicuous part, entered only two men in the senior division....

In the junior division the teams of the following organizations competed: Turnverein Vorwaerts, Chicago Turngemeinde, and Lincoln Turngemeinde.

The team of Sokol Slávský, also competing in the junior division, was composed of....[six names].

Sokol Slavia, a Slovák organization, was represented by....[six names].

Sokol Tábor entered....[five names].

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

Sokol Plzeň entered....[five names].

Sokol Chicago entered....[seven names].

Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš entered....[nine names].

Slovenský Sokol No. 39....[six names].

The Turners were represented by a five-man team of the Social Turnverein, but as the figures mentioned above show, the Slavs had a greater representation in this event.

In the senior divisions, the contests were arranged in the following order: work on parallel bars, work on the horizontal bar, work on the broad horse and work on rings. The junior division had the same order and apparatus

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

except the rings. The rings are very difficult to handle, and for that reason were replaced by calisthenics in the junior division.

The type of work which would be obligatory for all contestants was selected by the staff of judges by draw just before the contest. This made the contest more interesting and, because of it the contestants stepped up to compete wholly unprepared. But as far as the Sokols were concerned, the most complicated obligatory work was neatly performed. An unfinished exercise, or one that was not even attempted, was quite rare. Such occurrences as these were evident with some contestants, and their absence among the Sokols assured the Bohemian boys their victory.

The gymnasts in the senior division attracted the attention of everyone. Their work was certainly a treat for the eyes, and especially so for a professional specialist, many of whom were present. The exercises were performed with

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

elegance, to some extent with bravery, and many of them presented extreme technical difficulty.

The feats of Paul, Veselý, Křistufek, Herzog, and others actually electrified the on-lookers, and the gymnasium reverberated with applause when the more difficult numbers were presented.

The Bohemian team again proved that it is, and will be for a long time to come, a tough opponent for any team of gymnasts.

Paul won easily with his complicated and almost unending combinations on the broad horse, performed with ease and elegance. He repeated the same on the horizontal bar. On parallel bars he was not excelled by anyone. But Veselý and Křistufek dominated on the rings. Veselý seems to be invincible on this apparatus. Křistufek won his points by free combinations. He showed almost unbelievable strength in swinging into a handstand and, by letting go of the

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

right ring, coming to a stationary horizontal position--the flag--supported only by his left arm.

The team of Sokol Slavský also showed their training in daring exercises. But it was noticeable that they were not used to the apparatus, and especially so with the low hanging horizontal bar, which seemed to inconvenience them considerably.

The Turners showed that they are acrobats in the true sense of the word. Great bravery was needed to complete their free combinations on the horizontal bar. Here is an example: One of their men made a giant swing on the horizontal bar, let go with his hands and came over the top of the bar with legs spread eagle-fashion to a perfect stand on the ground. And here is another: Change from a giant swing overhand, over a thrust of the feet backward through the arms, and a lightning-like spread-eagle to the rear, to a perfect

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1914.

stand on the floor.

The Sokols went through their performances with a sharp, machine-like surety, with faultless precision of execution, a correct position of the whole body, and perfect correlation in every movement. All this helped them gain more points than they needed.

Every expert of gymnastics was disappointed by the light entries of the Turners in the senior division. The Turners did not distinguish themselves as they had in previous tournaments, and it is noticeable that the ranks of the full-fledged performers are getting thinner.

Also in the junior events the entries of the Turner societies were not as large as formerly, when a number of teams were entered from each society.

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I C (German)

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1914.

RECOGNITION FOR A SOKOL

Chief of the National Sokol Alliance Is Honored

An old adage very aptly says that a prophet is without honor in his own country. This saying is everywhere applicable even among us. We have many societies, associations, and clubs in which individual members strive to promote the common interest and the common good, not only with diligence and conscientiousness but with the highest ability, sometimes even at the cost of their health; and yet not all receive recognition for the work which they have performed. Personal jealousy stamps out such recognition from the very beginning, regardless of the harm done to the whole organization by such petty selfishness, thereby building a barrier of bitter disappointment, through which a worthy individual must often pass if he wishes to do his duty as a member both honest and brave. You are never a prophet in your own country. If the opposite should happen, it would be exceptional, and among us it is very rare and almost accidental. For such an unrecognized prophet, it is a solace and a great and

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I C (German)

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1914.

pleasant help if he receives the recognition denied him at home from people standing outside of his sphere of activity, especially if the recognition comes from a foreign source. Foreign recognition is usually the beginning of the proper recognition, that is, of local recognition. Think only of the country of our origin, and you must admit that this is really true.

.....

Brother Rudolph Styblo is the present chief of the National Sokol Society. Any one who knows him knows that he is an unusually modest and democratic man, a true Sokol. Within his narrow circle, not in the whole organization, the ground under his feet is being undermined. [So far are others from displaying that] brotherly love and courtesy due to one who in all that he attempts acts with the design of promoting the interests and the good of all, always oblivious of himself. There are some who avoid by all possible means giving him due recognition, and they do it in a way which is far from brotherly. Brother Styblo should therefore be happy at the recognition which he is gaining

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1914

elsewhere. Recently he received two letters of which he can justly be proud. One of them reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Styblo:

"Allow me to offer on behalf of the Social Turnverein not only sincere thanks but also the highest recognition of your classes' beautiful drills at the Olympic Games and at the festival of the International Gymnastic Union. Permit me to congratulate you on my own behalf on your exceptional abilities and excellent leadership. I have noted that you have selected your drills with good taste and brilliance, and I have especially remarked that these exercises were chosen to display a high standard of all-around training. It would be of great benefit to the International Gymnastic Union if many more instructors of your capability were available.

"Yours with all good wishes,

"Max Strass,

"1700 School Street."

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1914.

The second letter is still more interesting and valuable. We quote verbatim:

"Dear Sir:

"In Chicago the American Sports Club was recently organized, and its temporary office is Room 944 in the First National Bank Building. The purpose of this club is to secure a membership of 40,000 or 50,000 men who will interest themselves in sports of all kinds. The idea is to build and service in the downtown district a comfortable clubhouse so equipped, that members may participate in sports of all kinds.

"The members would pay yearly dues of five dollars. Already the vice-chairmen have been elected; each of them will act as chairman for one particular sport, such as swimming, athletics, gymnastics, or baseball. I myself was named chairman of gymnastics, and my task is the organization of the gymnastics committee; this is to be composed of twelve men distinguished in the field of gymnastics. On that committee I should very much like to have you as the

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representative of Bohemian Sokols. I have observed with pleasure on various occasions your splendid work in gymnastics, and therefore I should be glad to get the co-operation of a worker of so much experience as I have discovered you to be. I hope that it will be possible for you to attend the meeting of this committee, which will be called later, and at which I will give you more information concerning the proposed club. This action is simply a compliment and an acknowledgment of the success which your classes achieved at the recent Olympic Games in Chicago and also an expression of gratitude for your help. Trusting that I shall succeed in securing your help and advice in this new venture also, I thank you in advance....(signed) "Chairman of gymnastics of the American Sports Club."

Both letters speak for themselves, and therefore it is not necessary to add any further comments.

The above enterprise is backed by the Amateur Athletic Federation of Cook County,

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1914.

the members of which are the International Gymnastic Union, the League of Chicago High Schools, the Chicago Suburban Conference, the Association of Sunday Schools of Cook County, the Y.M.C.A. of Cook County, the International League, the Chicago Scouts, and all the municipal playgrounds on the West, North, and South Sides. Its chairman is G. A. Seelar, and the other officers are G. A. Martin, G. W. Steffens, J. J. Richards, T. A. Grasse, O. Berndt, Jr. and Dr. H. F. Kallenburger, who are considered the best workers in local sporting circles.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1913.

SOKOL UNIFICATION

The last session of the meeting of representatives of Sokol organizations was held November 29, at 11:00 A.M.

The following outline of the body to be created by the unification was adopted:

Article I. The name to be decided later.

Article II. For the time being the body is to be composed of the Národní Jednota Sokolská, the Dělnický Americký Sokol, and possibly the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš. Any Sokol unit may enter the body on the condition that it adopts the constitution and bylaws.

Article III. The purpose of the body is the promotion of gymnastics as a means to the physical and moral uplift of the Bohemian people.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1913.

Article IV. To achieve this aim, the following ways and means are to be used:

Section 1. To unite Sokol and progressive units, and to establish mutual contacts between them in technical and language questions.

Section 2. To conduct training courses for gymnastic teachers.

Section 3. To provide gymnastic teachers for individual units.

Section 4. To introduce a common system of gymnastic methods as well as a common system of ways and routines when appearing before the general public.

Section 5. To secure gymnastic equipment.

Section 6. To publish and acquire gymnastic and Sokol literature.

Section 7. To organize public drills, contests, Slets [mass congresses], and technical educational lectures for the membership and the public.

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Article V. The central technical committee of the body is to be composed of ten members without regard to the unit to which they may belong. An attempt should be made, however, to represent all units, or as many as possible.

Article VI. The seat of the central technical committee is Chicago.

Article VII. The members of this committee are to be elected as follows: Each unit nominates not more than ten candidates, either from among its own members, or from among the members of another unit of the body. From these, the groups of gymnastic teachers of all units elect the ten members of the central technical committee. The first elections to this body will be conducted by the executive committee of the Národní Jednota Sokolská.

Section 1. The central technical committee elects from among its own members a Nacelnik (commander-in-chief), two deputy commanders, a secretary, and a treasurer.

Section 2. The central technical committee is always to be guided by Article IV in all its extent.

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Section 3. The central technical committee has the right to suspend any one of its own members, a commander of a Župa (Sokol district), or Obec (Sokol community), and to recommend the suspension of a commander of a Sbor (a higher Sokol unit), in case it finds that the commander does not perform his duties toward the main body.

Section 4. The yearly dues are twenty-five cents for a Sokol (man) and ten cents for a Sokolka (woman Sokol). The money is to be used toward the upkeep of the main body.

Section 5. Each unit turns the dues collected from its members over to the higher unit of which it is a member. The higher unit turns them over, for the time being, to the executive committee of the Národní Jednota Sokolská, which keeps a record of all dues received, and pays bills which have been approved and submitted by the central technical committee.

A Župa, Sbor, or Obec decides by its own jurisdiction the amount

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1913.

of dues to be paid by its members.

This agreement becomes effective upon receipt of a notice to the effect that the unification of the Národní Jednota Sokolská and the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš has been completed. It will remain in force for two years.

In case of a dissolution of the body, its funds will be divided among the contributing units in proportion to the size of their membership.

All provisions outlined above have been thoroughly discussed and approved by all members of the conference.

Finally, the following recommendation proposed by Brother Hak has been approved:

The conference, at which all three American Sokol unions were represented, recommends that all Sokol units join the Patronáty (patronates, boards of

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trustees) of local Bohemian Free-Thought schools wherever such exist, and to establish such schools where they do not exist. The conference further recommends that such schools be maintained definitely and completely as Free-Thought schools, and proposes to introduce into these schools a common system of instruction, in order to bring about an improvement in our rather deficient schools, especially at this time, since the reformer of Bohemian schools, Benes/Vojta Beneš, brother of Eduard Beneš, later President of Czechoslovakia/, has been invited to America. This is an aim toward which each and every Sokol should contribute by word and deed.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1913.

SOKOL UNIFICATION

(Summary)

Representative of the Narodni Jednota **Sokolska** (National Sokol Union), the **Sokolska** Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol District Fuegner-Tyrs), and the Americky Delnický Sokol (American Workingmen's Sokol) met to discuss unification of the three bodies. This issue of Denni Hlasatel contains a complete report of the meeting.

The Americký Delnický Sokol agreed to a "federative" unification (to keep its own administration and through delegates participate in deliberation of matters concerning all the Sokol organizations). The unification of the two other bodies could not be brought about because of a disagreement as to what name the new organization should carry. Two were suggested: "Narodni Jednota Sokolska" (National Sokol Union) and "Americká Obec Sokolska" (American

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1913.

Sokol Community). The discussion is to be continued. The final outcome of the meeting is to be published in Denni Hlasatel of December 3, 1913.

During session, the representatives kept in telegraphic communication with the executive committees of the three bodies. When asked for its opinion concerning the name of the proposed organization, the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs replied from Cleveland as follows:

"Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs will accept N. J. S. [Narodni Jednota Sokolska] under no condition. Will accept Ceska Obec [Sokolska] or nothing."

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1913.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

(Editorial)

Shakespeare might have altered his opinion concerning "what's in a name" had he been present when representatives of our three main Sokol bodies discussed the question of unification in Cleveland a few days ago. It was nothing more nor less than a name that wrecked the negotiations.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

ANOTHER DELAY

We have informed our readers about the Soka conference which started in Cleveland on Thanksgiving Day. The Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union), the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol District Fuegner-Lyrs), and the Americky Delnický Sokol (American Workingmen's Sokol) were each represented by three delegates, who were expected to work out a way for the unification of all sokol bodies in America. The result of their deliberations was being looked forward to by all Bohemian-Americans and, naturally, awaited with particular expectation by all sokols.

It had been generally hoped that the much-talked-about, and long-attempted unification would finally come about. But a telegram received from Cleveland yesterday advises that this hope had been fulfilled in part only. The unification will affect only the Narodni Jednota Sokolska and the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs. The representatives of the Americky Delnický Sokol did not give their agreement to a complete unification.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

The wire we have received reads as follows: "Complete unification has not been achieved. The representatives of the Americky Delnický Sokol were ready to agree to a unification on a federative basis only. Their sokol would retain its name and continue to keep its own administration, and would be represented in the central body by delegates. The Americký Delnický Sokol could not see its way clear to relinquish this requirement; hence, further deliberations were limited to the unification of the Narodní Jednota Sokolská and the Sokolská Zupa Fuegner-Týrs, and this unification was brought about. When the question of the name for the new organization came up, four delegates voted Obec Sokolská (Sokol Community) and two for Narodní Jednota Sokolská. Both suggestions will be voted upon by the whole membership of the two sokol bodies whose unification has now been agreed upon. Because of the disagreement about the name, the unification has been postponed pending the voting of the membership. A detailed report on the meeting follows by mail. B. H."

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1913.

These initials indicate that the wire was sent to us by Mr. Bohus Hak, who attended the conference as one of the representatives of the Sokolska Zupa Fugner-Tvrs, and who has always been one of the most ardent supporters of the idea of unification of all sokoldom in America.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1913.

UNIFICATION OF SOKOL BODIES

The Chicago delegates to the conference which is being held in Cleveland, Ohio today, and at which the unification of Bohemian-American sokol bodies will probably be decided, left Chicago last night. The Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) delegated Brother Jan Siman, and the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol District Fuegner'-Tyrs) sent Brothers Bohus Hak and Josef Dittert. They went to Cleveland in compliance with a decision reached at the Baltimore congress of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska. That congress decided that a special conference, of representatives of Bohemian-American sokol bodies be called to Cleveland, for the purpose of working out a plan according to which the final unification of all Bohemian sokol bodies in America could be accomplished. This decision is being carried out today, and the conference is being held in the hall of Sokol Cech in Cleveland.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1913.

Each Sokolska Jednota (Sokol Union) is to have three representatives at this conference. The Narodni Jednota Sokolska is represented by Brother K. E. Hrbek of New York, the delegate from Chicago, Brother Jan Siman of Chicago and Brother Franta Filip of Cedar Rapids/Iowa. The Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs is represented by the two brothers from Chicago and by Ptak of Cleveland. The Delnický Americký Sokol (Sokol of American Workingmen) will be represented by Brothers W. B. Tuma of New York, J. Jagner and J. Lefner, both of Winfield, Long Island. The deliberations of the conference start this afternoon.

In the best interests of the sokol movement it is desired that this conference finally bring to a satisfactory conclusion the question of the unification of all the progressive sokol movement in Bohemian America. How it is to be done is, and must remain, irrelevant; that is just a matter of form. The spirit of the agreement will tell, and from the spirit we expect a rejuvenation, a regeneration of all sokol efforts and

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1913.

endeavors. Hoping that today's conference will succeed in the undertaking, we greet it with the sincere call of all sokols: Na Zdar (To Success)!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1913.

SOKOL TOURNAMENT

Yesterday's tournament of Sokol (Gymnastic Association) units associated in the Slavonic Sokol Union was held in Mr. Matas' garden in Atlas Park near the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery). The competition did not meet with as much success as had been generally expected. The participation of Sokols was poor; the attendance of the public was negligible.....This, however, was not due to any negligence on the part of the management and should not be construed as a reflection on the activities of local Sokol units..... The failure was due only to yesterday's weather, which was a perfect demonstration of what may be expected in the late fall. From early morning the skies were covered with heavy, black clouds; a strong northeaster pushed the mercury far below the norm for this time of the year and made the sojourn in the open almost unbearable. The poor attendance is therefore easily explained.....The discipline of the athletes, who did not hesitate to go through at least a part of the set program in spite of this most inclement weather, must be admired.....

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 22, 1915.

One hundred and fifty athletes, of whom seventy-one actually took part, were entered in the Union's tournament.....

[Translator's note: There follows a detailed description of the several events of the day.]

Frank Paul of Sokol Chicago was the victor in the competition, having earned 43.7 points out of a possible 50. Second place was awarded to Josef Gasper of Sokol Pilsen for 42.6 points.....

All in all, it may be said that yesterday's tournament showed a fine degree of technical progress in the work of our Sokols in general.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1913.

A REPORT OF THE NARODNI JEDNOTA SOKOLSKA.

The executive committee of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Unity) has published a report showing many interesting figures. The Narodni Jednota Sokolska takes in six divisions, called Lupa, of which the Eastern Lupa has eleven units (called Sbor) with 1,057 members; the Northwestern Lupa, ten units with 262 members, the Central Lupa, thirteen units with 1,953 members, the Western Lupa, fifteen units with 206 members, the Southern Lupa, six units with 197 members, and the Pacific Lupa, three units with 109 members. It is significant that twenty-four of these units have their own buildings and the total declared value of these buildings is \$302,622. The most valuable Sokol buildings are in Chicago, i. e., the Sokol Chicago building, which the report valued at \$98,000, and the building of the Sokol Milken, valued at \$66,750. The total assets of all units are estimated at half a million dollars.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1913.

THE SEAT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
NÁRODNÍ JEDNOTA SOKOLSKÁ MOVES TO CHICAGO

The recent convention of the Národní Jednota Sokolská (National Gymnastic Union), attended by almost seventy delegates and held last month in Baltimore, adopted a number of important resolutions.....Among these the most significant is the transfer of the seat of the Jednota's executive committee from New York to Chicago. This was a very fortunate move.....New York had had that committee for over twenty years, and the work done from New York as pivotal point of the Jednota has always been fully appreciated.....

It is evident that Chicago must be considered as the center of the Sokol movement.....While in New York there are only two units of the Jednota, Chicago has twelve of them; hence, if for no other reason, the seat of Jednota's ruling body should be here by right of majority.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1913.

THE UNIFICATION OF SOKOL

The news reaching us from the Sokol congress at Baltimore, according to which the unification of Sokol Unions seems assured, has caused a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in Sokol circles. The new organization will embrace the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Society), the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Fuegner-Tyrs Sokol District), and the Delnicke Sokolstvo (Workingmen's Sokols) and will be known as the Cesko-Americka Obec Sokolska (Bohemian-American Sokol Community). According to the adopted plans, the new organization will leave a great deal of independence to the original three bodies, and at the same time it will become a powerful federation which will no doubt contribute immensely to the growth and further progress of the Bohemian-American Sokol.

The plans have been approved not only by the delegates of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska, but also by accredited representatives of the other two bodies. A committee composed of representatives of the three bodies is expected to meet in Cleveland within the next three months. It will work out all necessary details and complete the unification, making it binding and definite. If the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1913.

plans adopted in Baltimore receive the final approval--and we do not doubt that they will--the new organization will start functioning January 1, 1914.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1913.

CHICAGO SOKOL DELEGATES LEAVE FOR BALTIMORE

The fourteen delegates of various Sokol (gymnastic) units of Chicago left yesterday for the convention of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska Ve Spojenych Statech (National Sokol Union of the United States) held this year in Baltimore.....They were joined by several delegates from the West who stopped in Chicago on their way.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1913.

A CAMP OF SOKOL PLZEN

[Two half-tones, three column-quarter of a page,
dining room and living tents]

This is the ninth summer during which the members of Sokol Plzen (Pilsen gymnastic unit) and their friends have been camping in a neat little forest on Lake Michigan near New Buffalo, Michigan. To our knowledge this is the only camp of its kind in the United States, and that it is a success is proved by the large number of men, women, and children who spend days and weeks in the camp every summer.

Camp Sokol is also well known to the non-Bohemian residents of the surrounding territory and is generally admired because of its orderliness, cleanliness, and practical equipment. The camp is right on the lake shore and offers the finest opportunity to swimmers and sun-bathers to enjoy their hobbies.....It is composed of a number of large and small tents, all comfortably furnished, one of which houses the kitchen and one serves as dining room.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1913.

CHICAGO SOKOLS PREPARE FOR MEETING AT BALTIMORE

No sooner is one great Sokol exhibition successfully out of the way, than our Sokols get ready for another. This time they are training for the Second Convention of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Federation), which will be held soon in Baltimore.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1913.

BOHEMIAN DANCE IN GRANT PARK

The Olympic Games, which attract thousands and thousands of visitors daily to the lake front in Grant Park, continued in their colorful program yesterday afternoon. On the program there was a Bohemian number, Beseda (national square dance), which was performed by children of the Sokol Chicago and of Dvorak Park under the direction of Misses Helena Klaus and Anna Baumruk. We have been told by the Dvorak Park director, Mr. Redl, that the dance received a great deal of attention, especially from American ladies who admired the characteristic national costumes in which the children were dressed. They danced to the music of the Dvorak Park orchestra.....

It is interesting to note that a Bohemian orchestra played during the evening program in Grant Park. Its conductor was the well-known Bohemian maestro, Mr. Lhotak.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Flatsel, June 30, 1918.

MEETING UPON THE THURSDAY'S

The movement for a finer, more sensible celebration of the greatest of all American holidays--the Fourth of July--has put strong roots in Chicago's soil. Three years ago this movement manifested its existence by a parade of proportions such as the millions of our metropolitan public have never seen before. The following year, in addition to a similar parade in which Chicagoans in general participated, there were many supplementary celebrations arranged by particular national groups in various parks and playgrounds. All of these festivities enjoyed a huge attendance. This year an idea was conceived which overshadows all that has been done in Chicago before. It was the idea to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" with a great athletic festival--Olympic games.

As far as we are concerned, we can justly point with pride to the fact that we have always been in the foreground among the more advanced national elements in Chicago who are trying to do their best to bring the celebration of American

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Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1910.

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independence into more sensible, more sober, and perhaps also more suitable and fitting channels than it has traveled until very recently.

Only too frequently considerable property damage, serious injuries, and losses of life were the results of the wild excesses by which our awakening nation celebrated its liberation from the British yoke. It was the active participation of the Bohemian people who, by their numbers and colorful costumes, contributed most to the picturesqueness and success of the two above-mentioned parades in which our Sokols were the first to gain the public's favor.

At this year's celebration, it is again the Sokols--together with our singing societies--who will play a prominent part in the proceedings. The Sokols have been honored by the flattering invitation to arrange the first of a sequence of festivities which will fill this entire week, and during which a brilliant life will pulsate all along the downtown lake shore. Those who witnessed yesterday's success of our Sokols and singers will certainly agree that the festival in Grant Park could not have been more properly and beautifully inaugurated than by their presentations. Our Sokols and singers have again

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III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1913.

II B 1 a

III E woven a new laurel branch into the wreath of their fame.....

At first the success of the day seemed to be threatened by the almost tropical heat which started in the early morning hours. Those who arrived at Grant Park about two o'clock in the afternoon could not help but feel depressed. The Stadium, built to accommodate more than fifty thousand people, was almost deserted. Not a person was in the grandstand.....So it appeared that the intense heat had frustrated the success of Slavonic Day for which so many preparations had been made. Fortunately, however, such apprehensions proved to be false. Almost immediately before the beginning of the program, huge crowds of people began streaming into the park and gradually almost filled not only the grandstand, but also the bleachers, so that, at about four o'clock, the whole arena was surrounded by a solid mass of visitors. Thus, in attendance the success of the day was assured, and in all other respects it was secured by the splendid performances and the expert technical drills by the Sokols and the excellent leadership of Mr. K. N. Coufal, who conducted the singing.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

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Denni Ilasatel, June 30, 1913.

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The program started according to schedule, exactly at 8:45 P.M., with an alignment of all performing Sokols, whose number can be safely estimated at more than fifteen hundred. While the sixty--man band of Mr. Rubringer played a snappy march, the lively rows of Sokols, greeted by bursts of applause, filled the Stadium. The aligning process itself offered a beautiful sight. Proud and full of self-assurance, the boys and girls of the junior classes marched at the head of the formation, followed by older Sokols--women first. Six abreast they marched to the large platform on which the singers had already formed a group around their leader, Mr. Coufal.

The enthusiasm created at the outset by the impressive appearance of the Sokols reached a new height when, after a short moment of expectant silence, the chorus finished its splendid rendition of Smetanás "Věnd" (Dower). The performance was perfect in every respect and made the precision of the group's singing show up to the best advantage. In majestic sublimity the sound of Bohemian music filled the air, and when the echo of the song's last chords had died down over the ever-restless Lake Michigan, an unceasing storm of

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III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1913.

II B 1 a

III E applause broke out in the Stadium. A word of sincere recognition for this magnificent performance is due not only to Mr. Coufal, but also to all of our singers.

After the song the Sokols, marching in formation, left the arena, and the spectators focused their attention on Sokol calisthenics and fancy dance steps presented by a class of little girls. Three routines were executed under the leadership of Brother Štefán Hruška with a precision which was surprising, considering the tender age of the performers. This number was arranged by Brother Rudolf Stýblo, and it proved to be very effective.

No less effective and pleasing was the series of intrinsically unrelated, asynchronous calisthenics and group drills performed by three hundred pupils of several junior Sokol day classes for boys and led by Brother Bednářik. In spite of the fact that these lively gymnastics were performed by pupils of various Sokol units, which made it difficult to assemble them for mass rehearsals, the result of their efforts was more than satisfactory, and the

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II B 1 c (2)

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Denni Mlasatel, June 30, 1913.

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future Borci [Translator's note: Plural of "borec" a fully developed, grown-up Sokol who has qualified for gymnastic contests] left the arena in a burst of applause.

The pupils of day classes for girls, led by Brother Jos. Halán, won the hearts of the spectators by their routine with ropes, also arranged by Brother Stýblo. The girls in their white blouses made a most pleasing picture. They gave their graceful little bodies full play in a disciplined performance of a series of beautiful rhythmical moves which were by no means easy, but whose execution left nothing to be desired. Their performance was followed by the presentation of two selections--one Sokol song and one Bohemian national song--by a mixed chorus of two hundred and fifty voices.

Quite naturally, the closest attention now became centered on the Sokols, led by Brother Bed. Kostlán, who took their places in the arena in a complicated, picturesque, and faultlessly performed march drill and aligned themselves in formation before the grandstand. Again their appearance was greeted with a storm of applause. Even their shapely bodies, whose sun-tanned complexion

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

III B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1913.

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III E made a pleasingly striking contrast with their white drill shirts, strongly impressed the spectators. But this gave place to a real thrill when, at a single command, this whole mass of muscular young men started a succession of rhythmical movements. There were four different routines of mass calisthenics worked out by Brother Kostlán, and we are happy to say that their execution was among the best we have seen in many a year. Although technical, extremely complicated, and full of difficult stances, the drills were executed with marvelous precision and rhythm. Each change of the picture was rewarded by spirited applause.

This drill was done to the accompaniment of music from the Sixth Všesokolský Slet (mass Sokol Festival), and one's thoughts unwittingly went back to our Golden Prague of Hundred Steeples, to the plateau of Letná [site of the huge permanent Sokol stadium in Prague] where, almost like an automaton controlled by an invisible, mysterious force, a sea of human bodies with machine-like precision went through a long routine of difficult movements, their discipline and order offering the best examples of the degree of physical perfection which

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1913.

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III E

All in all, yesterday was an unqualified success. It is only to be desired that the Olympic Games may show a program of equal variety and precision in execution every day. In spite of the intense heat and the fact that the performers worked in full sunshine, the whole exhibition passed without serious accidents. Several girls were overcome by the heat, but this happened before the start of the program. However, they were soon revived in the hospital tent, and they are now out of any danger.

[Translator's note: The last three paragraphs of the article deal with the sports events of Saturday afternoon. The article is accompanied by two half-tones, each three column-eighth of a page, showing the drill by women and the work with ropes by the girls.]

WPA (ILL) Proj. 332

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II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1913.

SLAVONIC DAY

Two Thousand Bohemian Sokols and Singers Ready to Start
Program of Olympic Games with a Festival of Truly Bohemian and
Slavonic Character

.....

For several years the Bohemians of Chicago have been entrusted with the arrangements for various festivities, Sokol drills, and folk dances in Chicago parks on the Fourth of July. A particular example of this occurred four years ago when the Bohemians led a parade of twenty-two nationalities. The impression which the Sokols--men, women, and children's classes, all in uniforms--made on that occasion is still fresh in the memories of many people.....

This year the celebration of our national holiday is spread over a whole week, and again it is our sprightly Sokols who have the privilege of inaugurating the festivities. The credit for securing this honor for us is due to the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau).....

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BOHEMIAN

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II A 3 b

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1913.

Our Sokols and singers have welcomed this opportunity with great enthusiasm, and although practically every Sokol unit has recently given a public drill of one kind or another--last Sunday's common drill of several units requiring a particularly great expenditure of energy--the Tuesday rehearsal in Anton Dvorak Park showed what can be accomplished with good will.....

Originally, tomorrow's festivity was to be an all-Slavonic one. However, because of indifference on the part of other Slavonic nationalities, it will be almost exclusively Bohemian. Only a very few Slovene, Croatian, and Slovak units will participate, but our Sokols will appear in imposing numbers.....

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WPA (ILL.) PHOTO

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Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1913.

SLAVONIC DAY PROGRAM AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

The officers of the Slavonic Gymnastic Union have agreed upon the following program for the Slavonic Day:

- 1) Parade of all Sokol units to the stadium, accompanied to the accompaniment of band music
- 2) Chorus of men's voices of the Česká Ústřední Lévová Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies)
- 3) Drill by a class of four hundred little girls: Calisthenics and fancy steps
- 4) Drill by a class of six hundred little boys
- 5) Drill with ropes by a class of three hundred junior boys
- 6) Mixed chorus of three to four hundred Sokol singers (which will probably be preceded by a chorus of one hundred and fifty women)

WPA (IL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

Denní Křesatel, June 15, 1913.

- 7) Sokol calisthenics by four hundred men
- 8) Sokol calisthenics and pyramids by the women
- 9) Drill in groups and on **apparatus**
- 10) Two men's choruses
- 11) National anthems, "Kde domov můj" (Where Is My Home) and "Hej, Slované!"
(Ho, All You Slavs!)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1913.

IV

SLAVONIC DAY AT OLYMPIC GAMES IN CHICAGO

The first Sunday afternoon of the Olympic Games has been reserved for the Slavonic Gymnastic Union, which is composed of Sokols (Gymnasts) of various Slavonic nations, and for the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies).

The Olympic Games, a great athletic festival, will be held at a stadium specially built for this purpose on the lake front in Grant Park from June 26 to July 6. The management of the Games is composed of prominent Chicago businessmen and industrialists. We are hoping that their enterprise will surpass the Olympic Games held last year in Stockholm in scope, in the number of participants, and in attendance, and that it will be the greatest athletic event ever staged in America.

The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota decided at its recent annual meeting to

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

Denní Hlasatel, May 30, 1913.

IV

take an active part in these festivities if the management will issue an invitation to the Jednota. The secretary of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) took it upon himself to secure the invitation. Because an invitation to the Sokols was not forthcoming, suspicions had been voiced to the effect that the management did not desire the participation of the Sokols, perhaps because the former wanted to protect other organizations from Sokol competition.

In order to clear up this matter and arrange for an early issuance of an invitation to the Bohemian, or rather to all Slavonic Sokols and singing societies (if the management had planned to issue such invitations), the secretary and president pro tem. of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář called on the management of the Olympic Games in the Auditorium Hotel last Monday and had a two-hour conference with the president of the Olympic Games, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth; general manager, Mr. Herbert Jorgensen; games

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

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Denní Hlasatel, May 30, 1913.

IV

director, Mr. Martin A. Delaney; the chairman of the attractions committee, Mr. H. H. Lathman; and publicity director, Mr. W. H. Williams. These men held several telephone conversations with the president of the Slavonic Gymnastic Union, Mr. R. Stýblo, and the president of the Ústředni Pěvecká Jednota, Mr. Anton Vaněk, and gave the representative of the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář the assurance that the Bohemians and other Slavonic peoples will have the first Sunday afternoon of the Games reserved for their gymnastic and vocal productions. This will be Sunday, June 29. The evening of that day is reserved for the Scandinavians, and the following Sunday--the last day of the games--for the Germans.

It is estimated that 300 men and women singers, 1,100 Sokols (400 men and 700 women), and 1,500 youths will take an active part in the Slavonic Day. The Slavonic Sokols will be invited to participate in the parade and contest of gymnastic organizations to be held July 4 as a part--a sensible one--

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1913.

IV

of the Independence Day celebrations. The inclusion of this event in the program of the Games had been suggested by Mr. Karel Vopicka, who is a member of the organization committee.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1913.

BOHEMIAN SOKOLS WIN

In the Social Turner Hall on Paulina Street at Belmont Avenue there was held yesterday a contest between gymnastic associations of almost all national groups in Chicago which are members of the International Gymnastic Union. Of our Sokol units there were represented the Plzeňský Sokol [Pilsen unit] and Sokol Chicago. Our Sokols carried away a majority of prizes and gained the respect of all German, Norwegian, Jewish, and other gymnasts who participated in the event. Plzeňský Sokol won eleven prizes.....Its member, Mr. Frank Paul, won the individual competition with 95.25 points out of a possible 100. All other individuals prizes were won by members of the same unit. Congratulations!....

The International Gymnastic Union was founded five years ago for the purpose of co-operation in the field of gymnastics. The Bohemian gymnasts have now assumed a leading position in the organization, and their superiority



II B 3

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27. 1913.

was again in full evidence yesterday.Altogether there were sixteen units represented in yesterday's tournament.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1912.

A DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN PILSEN SOKOL HALL

The annual distribution of Christmas presents, which is associated every year, with a public drill exhibition designed to show the progress of the Sokol Pilsen youth and adults, was held in their hall yesterday.

The children's parents had an opportunity to see for themselves that they are not sending the children to the drills in vain. Yesterday everyone had good reason to be pleased, because the youngsters behaved very well.....

First there were squads of girls of six to twelve years....who drilled with a charm which only girls can show.....Boys between six and twelve years....also received the applause due them.....The mazurka by girls between twelve and fourteen....was much admired.

One of the girls presented Brother Stýblo, the children's gymnastic teacher, with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.....

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1912.

The boys of twelve to fourteen drilled in groups with batons, and their performance may be considered the best presented by our youth yesterday. They also gave Brother Stýblo a gift.

This was followed by a distribution of presents to those boys and girls who were most diligent throughout the year, that is, those who attended the drill lessons most frequently. In addition to the gifts, they received a few words of praise from their teacher.....

All children then received their share of candy and other delicacies, after which adult men Sokols aligned for a short drill, and the ladies obliged with a dance similar to a polka.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

BY WORD AND DEED

A great Slavic mass meeting under the auspices of the ambitious Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Sokol unit Župa Fuegner-Tyrš) was held in the hall of Sokol Pokrok on the corner of 47th Street and Winchester Avenue yesterday. The meeting was successful in every respect and represented not only a new chapter in the list of patriotic deeds of that body, but also an opportunity for a collection of funds which will be a substantial contribution to the money to be sent to our Yugoslav brothers.

The meeting was opened by the commander of the Sokolská Župa Fuegner-Tyrš, Brother V. Sedláček.....

After a song presented by the Pěvecký Sbor Volnost (Singing Society Freedom)Brother K. J. Košar, as the speaker of the day, was introduced to the audience.....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

The Serbs were represented by Mr. Theodor Živškovský and Brother Popovič, who was the official representative of the Serbian Sokols. Their speeches were most sympathetically received, but Mr. Andrej Šustek's address brought forth unusually enthusiastic applause. Mr. Šustek is well known to our public as a Slovak leader enjoying the absolute confidence of all his people.....

.....
Mr. Šustek's speech was followed by a brief address by Brother Józsa Dittert, who read a resolution of the Župa Fuegner-Tyrš which was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and copies of which will be sent to the warring nations and also one copy to the Austrian government.

The Župa Fuegner-Tyrš may be fully satisfied with the result of the meeting.... during which \$18.95 was collected from those in the audience, proving that our Sokols lack neither words nor deeds.

1912 DEC 2 11 10 AM

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1912.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FESTIVE OPENING OF THE TĚLOCVICNÁ
JEDNOTA SOKOL BERWYN (GYMNASTIC SOCIETY SOKOL BERWYN)
HELD ON JULY 16, 1912.

A list of societies and friends who contributed toward our building:
[Translator's note: Names and amounts omitted in translation.] Total
receipts were \$875.83; disbursements were \$270.24; and the net proceeds were
\$605.59.

We hereby extend our sincerest thanks to all lodges and friends who were helpful and contributed to the success of our celebration. For this we extend to all a sokol na zdar (success)!

For the Tělocvicna Jednotá Sokol Berwyn, Messrs. Jan Bouček, Jan Sobišek, Václav Ševčík, and Frank Spaček, Sr., chairman of the arrangements committee, and Karel Smisek, secretary of the arrangements committee.

WPA (HL) 1912-1913

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1912.

A NEW SOKOL SOCIETY

As we reported previously, a new sokol society was organized in thriving Morton Park community. According to a resolution adopted in last Saturday's meeting, this society will bear the name of Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Karel Jonas (Gymnastic Society Sokol Karel Jonas) and will be united with the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union).

Seventy membership applications were received in that meeting. This is really a remarkable beginning and the new society is promised a great future.

The following officers were elected: John Slapak, president; Frank Kirchman, vice-president; Frank Karl, secretary; Joseph Slavik, financial secretary; and, Vaclav Mares, treasurer....J. Prokes, commander; Anton Stolf, vice-commander; Stanislav Ryba, guard.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1912.

THE SOKOLS DID THEIR BEST

Results of the Slovanska Gymnasticka Unie Competitions

The committee, which had charge of the counting of points scored by the sokol gymnasts who participated in the competitions held during Sunday's excursion of the Slovanska Gymnasticka Unie (Slavonic Gymnastic Union) to Driving Park on Twelfth Street and 56th Avenue, did not complete its task until late last night. There was a total of 110 competitors and, therefore, the committee had to work diligently throughout the day and evening to ascertain the results.

We cannot, to be sure, list the name of every competitor and the number of points each reached; but we must limit ourselves to listing the three leaders in each division. The competitors were divided into three divisions according to weight. The first division included sokols weighing 150 pounds or more; the second division included those ranging from 125 to 150 pounds;

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1912.

the third division included all those under 125 pounds.

First prize in the first division was won by Bohumil Mikuta of Pilsen Sokol with 75.5 points; second prize went to Frantisek Krourek of Sokol Chicago with 70 points; third prize was awarded to Frantisek Bruna of Sokol Chicago for 60.8 points.

In the second division the results were as follows: First, Joseph Gasper of Pilsen Sokol, 67.5 points; second, Ferdinand Vodak of Sokol Pokrok, 57.2 points; third, Richard Polcar of Sokol Chicago, 66 points.

In the third division first prize was received by Jindrich Smidl of Sokol Chicago with 64 points; second, Frantisek Munrad of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, with 52.5 points; third, Jiri Kolar of Sokol Chicago, with 51.1 points.

Every expert on calisthenics must admit that great results were achieved,

MPA (LL) Photograph

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1912.

of which the contestants and their instructors can be proud.

.....
The Slovanska Gymnasticka Unie is composed of twenty-five sokol societies whose members manifest a lively interest in that Organization. It is deserving of this, and also of the enthusiastic support of the public in the fullest measure.

.....
The Slovanska Gymnasticka Unie appeared before our people in a dignified manner, and proved that it is fulfilling the task which it took upon itself.

PROJ. 36275

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1912.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE OF THE
CESKO-NARODNI SOKOL POKROK

(Summary)

A report from the exhibition committee of the Cesko-Narodni Sokol Pokrok (Bohemian-National Sokol Pokrok) contains a list of names of donors, together with the amounts donated. The exhibition was held from April 13 to 21, inclusive. Total receipts were \$790.76; total disbursements, \$319.33; net proceeds, \$470.43. (sic)

"To all our friends as well as the many lodges which in any way contributed to the support of our efforts, we hereby extend our thanks, and we hope that they will continue to extend their friendship to our society."

Joseph Cicovsky, Chairman,
Joseph Bednarik, Secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, May 23, 1912.

THE ZUPA FUEGNER-TYRS TEAM

[Half-tone, three column-quarter of a page, picture of Sokol team]

The Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Fuegner-Tyrs Sokol group) will be represented at the Vsesokolsky Slet (Gymnastic Festival) in Prague by a team of Sokols whose selection guarantees the Zupa honorable representation at the Slet. The team is made up of the following members: Joseph Kral, Ferdinand Vodak, Joseph Zitny, Karel Csolka, William Dusek, Ladimir Dusek, and William Ronovsky.

Altogether forty-nine identification cards have been issued to members of the Fuegner-Tyrs group, about ten members have already departed, and nine women Sokols will travel in uniform.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1912.

SLOVANSKÁ GYMNASTICKÁ UNIE

The powerful association of Slavonic sokol and gymnastic societies of Chicago, "Slovanska Gymnastická Unie" (Slavonic Gymnastic Union), from which the participating groups expect so much not only in the field of gymnastics but in Slavonic reciprocal co-operation, held its first competitive meet on Sunday, March 24, in the magnificent new Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš hall located on Lawndale Avenue at 26th Street. Two hundred and eight competitors from twenty-six societies participated in the meet. This imposing figure is the best proof that the significance of this great and promising Slavonic association is fully understood and appreciated, and therefore it is not an empty phrase if we say that we can expect splendid accomplishments from the Slovanská Gymnastická Unie in the very near future.

The program for Sunday's competition was as follows: senior division: rings, parallel bars, and high jump; intermediate division: horizontal bar, vaulting horse, broad jump; junior division: horizontal bar, parallel bars, and buck.



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1912.

The results in the senior division were as follows: first place, Sokol Chicago with 187.8 points; second place, Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš with 152.3 points. The individual winners were Sokol Fr. Paul of Pilsen Sokol, first place, 37.6 points; Sokol Václav Stransky of Pilsen Sokol, second place, 37.4 points; Sokol Jan Eiselt of Sokol Chicago, third place, 34.08 points.

In the intermediate division first place went to Pilsen Sokol with 155.2 points; second place went to the Slovak Sokol with 139.1 points; third place went to Tělocvicná Jednota Sokol Slavia (Sokol Slavia Gymnastic Society) with 134.2 points. Individual winners in this division were: Štěpán Huska of Slovak Sokol number 39, first place with 28.3 points; second place, Joseph Rehor of Česko Narodni Sokol Pokrok (Bohemian National Sokol Pokrok) with 28.1 points; third place went to Joseph Bagel of Sokol Slavia with 28 points.

First place in the junior division went to Sokol Chicago with 170.7 points; second place was taken by Sokol Oak Park with 145.8 points; third place went to Sokol Pilsen with 144.4 points. Individual winners in this division were



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1912.

Bedřich Mágr of Sokol Chicago, first place with 32.2 points; Jiří Šmídl of Sokol Chicago, second place with 31.7 points; Vladislav Kulíček of Sokol Tábor, third place with 30.6 points.

This first competitive tournament of the Slovanská Gymnastická Unie was supervised by Sokol Rudolph Stýblo, instructor of the central group. The next competitive meet of the Slovanská Gymnastická Unie will be held during the summer in one of our parks.



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II B 3 (Croatian)

II B 3 (Polish)

II B 3 (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1912.

UNITED SLAVONIC SOKOLS



The unification of all Slavonic sokol societies in Chicago became a reality with the organization of the Slovanská Sokolská Gymnastická Unie (Slavonic Gymnastic Union). Societies belonging to the Narodní Sokolská Jednota (National Sokol Union), to the Fugner-Tyrš Circuit, to the Delnický-Americký Sokol (American Workingmen's Sokol), and to Slovak and Croatian sokols, have already joined the new organization. We do not know as yet how the Polish sokols will receive this new movement. Besides the unification of all Slavonic sokols, the Slovanská Sokolská Gymnastická Unie has as its purpose to increase the efficiency of the members in drills and to provide for the proper education of capable instructors. This will be accomplished by providing courses for instructors, lectures, special consultations, and occasional contests among the members of the participating societies. Any sokol society may apply for membership in the Union and each is entitled to three representatives in the central body. Dues for each society are two dollars per year. At the head of the Gymnastic Union will be a technical commission composed of nine experts,

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II B 3 (Polish)

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1912.

II B 3 (Slovak)

and all nationalities participating will be represented. The organization of this important sokol institution will be completed at the next meeting of the Slovanská Sokolská Gymnastická Unie, which will be held February 11, 1912. Friends of the sokol movement can certainly expect that the Gymnastic Union will rapidly produce fine results.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1912.

PARTIAL COMBINATION OF SOKOLS
Important Steps Taken Yesterday Toward The
Unification of Slavonic Sokols in America



Unification along technical lines was accomplished yesterday at the meeting of representatives of various Czech and other Slavonic sokol societies of Chicago and vicinity. The advantages which would be derived from a general unification of all Slavonic sokols in America have been referred to in sokol circles for a long time. Several attempts have been made to reach this goal, but they have usually met with defeat, to the loss of all sokols.

It has been chiefly the leaders who have placed obstacles in the way of unification, so that various attempts in that direction have come to naught. Of late it has been chiefly the younger sokols, that is, the active members, who have started an energetic agitation for unification, at least along technical lines, and their work was crowned with remarkable results at yesterday's meeting of representatives of various Slavonic sokol societies. The meeting was held on the

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1912.

premises of Pilsen Sokol, at 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, and the unification of all Slavonic sokols along technical lines, follows the manner of the International Gymnastic Union. This new organization is an association of active members, without regard to which camp they have belonged, and it does not stand in opposition to existing sokol bodies.

The meeting was called to order by the circuit commander, Sokol Rudolph Styblo, who was then unanimously elected chairman of that meeting. Sokol Joseph Zitny was appointed recorder. Sokol Styblo took the floor and explained to the representatives the idea of unification along technical lines. He called attention to the inadequacies of the sokol societies, which inadequacies could be eliminated easily through this unification. Almost the same idea was expressed by Sokol Jindrich Orth, who referred to the unfriendliness of various sokol societies and presented proof that it was not among members in training, but among the leaders of the various sokol societies that class differences are promoted. The sokols should join hands, if not by having the same parade uniforms, at least by having the same kind of gymnasium apparel. Brother sokols Bedrich Kostlan, Jan Zager, Joseph L. Martinek, Jan Tesar, and many others, sincerely recommended the idea of unification

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1912.

and it was finally decided to lay the foundation for this unification at this meeting. To decide upon a suitable name for this new body was the next order of business, and on the motion of Brother sokol Jan Zagar, the new organization was named "Slovansko Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie" (Slavonic Sokol Union). The meeting then proceeded to the election of temporary officers. The following were elected: Rudolph Styblo, president; Joseph Zitny, secretary; Daniel Rigan, financial secretary; Jan Tesar, treasurer. The president then appointed Brother sokols Jindrich Ort, Bedrich Kostlan, Victor Cerny, Ivan Klaric, and Joseph S. Martinek, for the purpose of drafting a constitution and bylaws. It was voted that the annual dues of each society shall be two dollars and that each society shall be represented by three members in the meetings of the Slovansko Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie, which will be held on the fourth Sunday of each month. Because some societies, such as the Polish, Serbian, and some Slovak societies were not informed about yesterday's meeting, it was resolved that each of these societies be specially requested to send their representatives to future meetings, in order that the idea of unification may be carried out to the greatest possible extent. With such interest as

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1912.

was evident among the societies, we do not doubt but that the Slovansko Sokolska Gymnasticka Unie will gain remarkable success in the shortest time.

The following representatives of individual societies were present at yesterday's meeting:

[Translator's note: List of twenty-seven names omitted.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1911.

NEW BUILDING OF SOKOL CHICAGO
The Magnificent, Modern Czech Hall Nearing Completion

[Drawing of Front Elevation, four column--quarter of a page, view of the new Sokol Chicago Building.]

Our readers all know that a short time ago, Sokol Chicago [a gymnastic society] undertook a large and important work: to enlarge and partially rebuild its building on Kedzie Avenue so that it would better meet the requirements such as are today placed upon a modern society hall, and the needs of the largest Czech community in our city, Ceska Kalifornie, (Bohemian California) [a district of the West Side], whose societies and social life continuously and promisingly flourish. The cost of remodeling and enlarging the building will amount to around seventy to eighty thousand dollars; this figure does not include the interior arrangements.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1911.

The work on the building is progressing rapidly. Before the end of the year, or perhaps even before the Christmas holidays, Czech Chicago will be enriched by a beautiful refuge for national life, fitted out in luxuriousness, which surpasses in its proportions everything that Czech America has thus far seen. We will attempt in the following lines to somewhat illustrate for the reader the dimensions and furnishings of the various halls in this Czech society palace, which will not only be the pride of Ceska Kalifornie, but of the builders, the architectural firm of Nový and Son, to whom was entrusted the construction of this grand structure.

The new building is 125 feet long and 100 feet across the front. On the ground floor, there will be a spacious dining room, a kitchen, a barroom, a boiler room, two large dressing rooms for actors, and baths consisting of four showers and two tubs for the use of Sokols [gymnasts] in training. In addition to the above, there will be a fireproof vault, and a washroom for men on the ground floor. The dining room will be eighty-two feet long and forty-six feet wide.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1911.

On the first floor will be the main room or hall which will be eighty-four feet long and seventy-two feet wide. The stage, which, of course, will be the chief attraction of this hall, will be sixty-one feet long, twenty-six feet deep and sixty feet high. It will be furnished with a movable curtain, and also with a fireproof curtain. It will have a complete electric equipment and all technical aids after the model of large theatres. This stage will be suitable for the largest productions, and the lights of the theatre can be dimmed by a special apparatus.

The gallery or balcony will seat four hundred persons, and there will be seats for one thousand persons in the auditorium. The foyer will be lined with marble. The stairways will be of iron and fireproof also. On the first floor, there will also be a cloakroom for one thousand persons, quarters for a business of some kind, and the women's toilets. Against the danger of fire, the theatre is sufficiently guarded; the main hall has five exits, the gallery has four exits, and the stage has a special exit leading directly to the street.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1911.

On the second floor, there are two lodgerooms, and modern quarters for the manager or agent of the building.

On the third floor, there is a large lodgeroom with an antechamber or receiving room, arranged for secret societies, such as the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, etc. The dimensions of this room are thirty-seven by forty-eight feet. There is also a smaller hall, twenty-four by thirty-nine feet, suitable for benevolent societies. In this room are boxes or safes, for lodge books etc., built into the walls.

The new building is made up of two sections, the gymnasium section being only two stories in height, while the front part of the building is three stories high. The building is thirty-four feet in height with a cupola in the middle which is forty feet in height above the floor.

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It is no doubt unnecessary to add that not only Česká Kalifornie, but all

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1911.

of Bohemian Chicago is eagerly awaiting the day when the new building, this grand center of national and social life in the largest Bohemian-American community, is dedicated to its purpose to become the permanent headquarters of our amateur actors and singers; our educational, benevolent and humanitarian societies, in fact, of all our cultural endeavors.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1911.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(Summary)

The gymnastic society, Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, hereby acknowledges the contributions received during the festive corner-stone laying ceremonies held on October 1.

[Names of contributors and amounts given are shown.] Total receipts amounted to \$287.

All other gifts, subscriptions for stock, and contributions will be acknowledged at a later date.

For the gymnastic society, Havlicek-Tyrs.

The Building Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II A 2

CHEMIST

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1911.

CORNERSTONE LAYING CELEBRATION

Yesterday afternoon, the gymnastic society, Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, held a significant ceremonial laying of the cornerstone of its gymnasium building located on Lawndale Avenue, between 26th and 27th Streets. Despite the fact that the weather was unfavorable, a large number of societies and friends participated. A picturesque parade of our robust men and women sokols started from the Society's headquarters on Trumbull Avenue, and marching to the music of a band, made its way to the building site on Lawndale Avenue. Upon the arrival of the parade at the site, the festive program was begun with the singing of the Czech National Hymn, "Kde domov můj" (Where is my home). The president of the society, Brother Frank Vlach, then welcomed all those present with an ardent and heartfelt speech. He discussed in detail the origin of the Havlíček-Tyrš gymnastic society, and the idea of building the society's own quarters



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1911.

The speaker of the occasion was Mr. Stan. E. Vráz, who addressed the gathering in very hearty words

The next speaker was Mr. Košar.

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Brother Rudolph Čermák, the secretary of the society, then read a report on the origin and organization of the Society. Sokol Havlíček was organized on August 20, 1904, and he says that in the very beginning the Society realized that it would be forced to seek a larger and more suitable gymnasium if it were to satisfactorily fulfill its mission. The idea of building its own gymnasium was thought of in 1907, and for that purpose four lots were bought for \$2,175. The Society paid part cash on this amount, and for the balance issued non-interest bearing notes of five dollar denominations, which were taken up by the members and the lots paid for in full. A building committee, which was instructed to work toward the finding of means for the early realization of the building, was elected. A profit



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II A 2

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1911.

of \$1,067.34 was gained from the exhibition of 1909, and later another \$500 was set aside as a reserve fund for the building. The committee collected contributions and gifts, and organized its own Building and Loan Association where the brothers deposited their savings. The plans for the building were drawn by the architects, Lud. Novy and Son, and were definitely accepted in a meeting held in April 1911. According to the estimate, the building will cost \$34,000 and the lots \$4,000, making a total of \$38,000.....

After the completion of the ceremonies, many of the participants marched to the Pilsen Brewery Park, where an informal entertainment took place.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1911.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS

Corner stone laying ceremonies were held Sunday at the Czech school and gymnasium in Irving Park. At this affair, the following named persons contributed toward the completion of the school: the sum of one hundred sixty-eight dollars.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1911.

SPORTS

Soon there will not be a team in the National or the American Baseball League, in which there will not be a Czech. In order to strengthen their weakened position, the Cubs have secured a countryman of ours, Mr. Slapnicka. Mr. Slapnicka probably will not participate in any games this season, but we hope that he will be of considerable assistance next season, so that the Chicago team may regain the championship of the National League, which seems to be hopelessly lost this year.

Mr. Slapnicka was a member of the Rockford ball team which belongs in the Wisconsin-Illinois League. Of the twenty-eight games in which he pitched, he won twenty-four for his team. He is to report to the Cubs for duty next week.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1911.

SHOOTING COMPETITION RESULTS

At the Shooting competitions held Sunday at the picnic of the United Hunting Clubs in Leafy Grove, Willow Springs, the following prizes were awarded: First prize to Club Orel; Second prize to Club Pilsen; Third prize to Club Turner; Fourth prize to Club Campers; Fifth prize to Club Ceskyeh Myslivcu; and Sixth prize to Club Troy.

In the individual competitions, the following were successful: First: Rudolph Sevic; Second: Alois Fiala; Third: John Soukup; Fourth: Vojta Simak; Fifth: Joseph Pondelicek.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Apr. 16, 1911.

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION

Frantisek Paul, a member of Pilsen Sokol, took part in the gymnastic competition held in the Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Federation last Saturday. Also competing were groups from the German Societies: Vorwaerts, Einigkeit, La Salle, and Aurora, the groups from the Chicago Hebrew Institute, and Seward Park.

In the advanced class, the Vorwaerts squad was victorious with 343.50 points; the Einigkeit squad was second with 313.50 points.

Individual winners in this division were the following: 1st, William Morshke, La Salle, 34.2 points; 2nd, William Herzog, Vorwaerts, 23 points; 3rd, Frant. Paul, Pilsen Sokol, 31.50 points.

The opinion of all Czech participants, and of Walter Ekersall, who is



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1911.

known as the best athlete of the University of Chicago, was that Frant. Paul was not given a fair deal. He should have been awarded first prize on all apparatus work. Paul also was well aware of that fact, and for that reason refused to accept third prize from the "generous" German gentlemen.

To be sure, the Bohemian public will not be surprised that the honor was not bestowed upon the Bohemian gymnast by the German judges. On the advice of Walter Eckersall and Sokols Haska, Macak, and Stybl, Sokol Paul absolutely refused to accept the third prize. In this way, Sokol Paul made known best to the Germans how the Bohemians and other participants in the competition look upon their fairness, and fully agree with him for not accepting third prize when he was entitled to first.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1910



SPORTS

F.1, Col.4--Several new sport organizations have recently formed in the Bohemian sections of Chicago.

A baseball club, which will be known as the Original Crawford Baseball Club. The charter is to be made up by the Bohemian lawyers firm of Novak and Pollak and the incorporators of the club, whose names will appear on the charter are, Mr. T. Valenta, Mr. A. Pitt and Mr. R. Pacal.

The other is the Bohemian Catholic Foresters Baseball League, which will be sponsored by the Foresters organization of Chicago.

League competition will be open to all the chapters of Foresters in Chicago. Mr. A. Kral will be the leagues president and Mr. A. P. Sobotka the secretary.

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SCHEMIA

Denni Klatatel, Feb. 7, 1910.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

1.5--"We are gathered here as representatives of the Bohemian-Tyrol branch of the Jednota Bel. Amer. Sokola (Union of the Bohemian-American Gymnastic Associations).

Here in public conference, on the sixteenth day of January, 1910, in Chicago, in the presence of representatives of the Slavonic School organizations and of the press, we do rightfully proclaim, on the basis of our brotherly agreement and on behalf of the various Sokol societies and in accordance with the acceptance by these societies of certain principles and of a constitution, and likewise in accordance with resolutions adopted by these societies, the Ceska Obec Sokolska (Bohemian Central Gymnastic Union), and we pledge by our signatures, in the name of the organizations thus represented, to work for this Central Union and to protect it with true Sokol spirit. This Central Union, hereby firmly established, calls upon all Bohemian-American associations to become members of it and thus to demonstrate our solidarity.

WPA (L) 1101.3275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1906.

SOKOL EXCURSION TO THE HOMELAND

To be sure, we are pleased with the Sokol expedition to Bohemia, but at the same time it strikes us that our expedition is not awaited there with the same interest as before. Newspapers are bringing long reports about Sokols, but nowhere do they mention American Sokols. A sort of coolness has developed in Bohemia in regard to us--a coolness that is positively staggering.

However, we do not wonder about it too much, nor is it especially surprising to us. We all know how many slanderers there are among us who have nothing else to do except to send heart-rending reports of our national decline, etc., to Bohemia. That these slanderous reports are spreading throughout Bohemia like a plague is also well known to us. Therefore, no one need wonder why the Bohemian mission from America is not welcomed in the old country as warmly and enthusiastically as it was in former years.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1906.

UNION OF CZECHOSLOVAK SOKOLS OF AMERICA.

p. 1, col. 5.. Last week, in the hall of Pilsen Sokol, a meeting was held of delegates from the National Sokol Union, the American Workingmen's Sokol Union and of the "Fuegner-Tyrs" Sokol circuit. The question again was the important matter of how to combine the various Sokol units in America into one powerful organization.

After a lengthy debate it was resolved to submit to the above named organizations the original motions by Sokol Jar. Kosar and Jos. Cermak and according to the decisions of these organizations, to hold further discussions of the matter. The motions made, deal mostly with conditions and circumstances under which the organization is to be kept active after it is created.

If one of these motions is approved, then a convention of delegates from the various Sokol units will be called as soon as possible, who will make the final decision about the creation of the Union, elect the necessary officers and begin their duties at once.

This union will be a benefit to the Sokols especially from a technical point,

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1906.

because its purpose will be: to maintain an educational course for instructors, to arrange instructive lectures on physical culture and hygiene, and the arrangement of joint public exhibitions. We hope that American Sokols will recognize the real necessity for such an organization and will not allow such a good idea to fail.

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1905.

RUZICKA WINS WRESTLING MATCH

1.1--Another victory has come to the Bohemian wrestler Ruzicka in his long chain of successful combats. For the interesting occasion the hall of the Milsen Sokol was filled to capacity by a public highly satisfied with the events of the evening. Every number of the program had its charm and its interest. Muscle exhibitions perfectly executed entertained and educated the audience. The appearance of the Vesely brothers evoked a storm of applause.

In the bout between Frank Rello from Baltimore and the Chicagoan John Yello the former won. Rello offers to match his strength against any Chicago wrestler in the 130-pound class. A telegram from wrestler Klank of Omaha was read, challenging Frank Ruzicka to a return match for five hundred dollars, the money to be deposited with the Chicago American. Ruzicka accepted the challenge.

The last and most interesting number of the program was Ruzicka's bout with the colored strong man Chilas. The contest was of comparatively short dur-

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Denni Elsatel, June 1, 1905.

ation. The negro has powerful muscles, it is true, but he is awkward and was defeated in the first two falls; so the third fall was omitted. The first fall was secured in 7 minutes by forcing Childs on his shoulders; the second after 4 minutes with the same result.

The public gave vent to its satisfaction in bursts of applause. Ruzicka was generally admired by the experts.

APR 4 1911 PROJ. 3027

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1901.

JAN RUT TO MEET MARVIN WHITE.

An agreement was signed, yesterday, at Devil's Lake, Wis., according to which, Jan Rut (Jack Root) is to meet Marvin White of Louisville, Ky. The fight is to take place in the principal city of Kentucky, Aug. 27th.

The fighters will receive sixty per cent of the gross receipts and are guaranteed at least \$2,000. Tim Hurst will be the referee and Will Douglas the promoter. Louis Hausman signed the agreement for Root, who will immediately begin training for the fight.

WPA FILED PROJ 3275

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1901.

TOWN OF LAKE - BALL PLAYERS.

The J. B. Matons club, the members of which are Bohemian youths of the Town of Lake, played a game of baseball last Sunday at Harrison and Loomis Streets, with the Rand McNally club. The Bohemians were victorious. The score was 5 to 0.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1901.

BOHEMIANS IN SPORTS.

Perhaps it is not known to everyone, that we have in every branch of sport a fitting part and representation, and that proportionately we excel over other nationalities. The Bohemian Sokols, wherever they have appeared, surprised everyone with their systematic drills and the performance of all apparatus work. In colleges and universities, Bohemian students were always among the leaders in gymnastics, baseball, football and other sports. We are informed that the leading clubs of the National and American Leagues have engaged several boys of Bohemian origin for the great American game of baseball.

With the American League Chicago Club (the so-called White Sox) we find among the pitchers the most important position in the game, Mr. Kotal and Mr. Skopec. With the Cleveland Club is the celebrated 3rd baseman Lave Cross (Vacl Kriz). In the Wisconsin Club we had Mr. Cech, and Ed Holy of Chicago has been engaged by the Hot Springs, Colorado Club. As can be seen we are not behind in any sport such as boxing, baseball etc., and it is laudable, that our athletes do not hide their nationality.

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Svornost, October 17, 1892.

INVITATION OF SOKOLS BY GENERAL STAFF.

When it was formally announced at the general staff meeting on Saturday, that the Bohemian sokols had decided to participate in the parade arranged for Thursday, General Miles' aide-de-camp stated that he heard that the Bohemian sokols make a "nice body of men," so he had looked up the addresses of their officials, in order to send them a special invitation to take part in the parade, because such organizations are ornamental to every parade. The report that the Bohemian sokols would participate in the parade aroused praiseworthy remarks from all present and the wish was expressed that as many as possible should attend. It can readily be seen that the good reputation of the sokols is wide-spread even in strange circles, and it will be quite proper to further strengthen it by participation in the parade.

Let the number of those participating be as great as possible.

Svornost, October 10, 1892.

GRAND OPENING OF "CECHIE HALL."



A significant celebration was held on the Northwest Side yesterday, upon the occasion of the opening by the Gymnastic Union Sokol Cechie of its own new national hall. The hall is to become the center of national life in that part of the city. For this occasion a parade and concert were arranged for the afternoon and a theatrical performance for the evening. The response on the part of the public was so great that "Cechie" can now look cheerfully toward the future with hopefulness, because with favorable support, it can easily carry the heavy burden created by the building of the hall.

The Bohemian National Club, Osveta, Young Mens Club, Bohemian Workers' Choir, Hlahol, Slovan, and various ladies' branches were present in full strength. Mr. Strnad and Mr. Havel, the builders, were introduced to the public between the acts, and Mr. Strnad took the opportunity to deliver the building to the chairman, Mr. Kristan.

Sports, July 7, 1930.

THE SLOVAK "LIPA."

BOHEMIAN AMERICAN SOKOL AND GYMNASIUM UNION SOKOL UNION.

The union of the Gymnastic Union and Bohemian American Sokol, two of the oldest Sokol bodies in the city became a reality yesterday, and today we have but one strong body, the Sokol "Slovak Lipa," which will hold its meetings and gymnastic drills in the hall on DeKoven St.

The members of both clubs met last night in their respective halls for final meetings, at which were read minutes from the previous meeting. When Bohemian American Sokol had attended to these formalities, it lined up and marched to the Gymnastic Union Sokol Hall where Lawyer Holbert read the terms of the union and of the new charter.

The Bohemian American Sokol numbered 153 members and the Gymnastic Union Sokol numbered 193 members, therefore, the Sokol "Slovak Lipa," numbering 346 members is one of the strongest Sokol Unions in America.

Svornost, June 8, 1892

PILSEN SOKOLS

The Pilsen Sokols called a special meeting yesterday, at which a definite decision was to be made about the building of a gymnastic hall. The Board of Trustees announced that the construction of the building, according to present plans, would cost about \$35,000. If some minor details were left out temporarily, the cost could be brought down to about \$30,000. However, since Pilsen Sokol does not have any intention of engaging in a profit-making venture, but means to dedicate itself to the cultivation of its main purpose - gymnastics - the debt would be excessive and a single club would not be able to support it.

The Trustees presented a plan for the building of the ground floor, on which the Sokols could drill temporarily, because it would be spacious and high enough.

The walls will be so strong that later, when the Sokols have paid for the ground floor building, they will be able to complete the structure. This construction can be accomplished for about \$10,000.

The Trustees are to take steps without delay, so that the building operations can be started as soon as possible.

Svornost, June 8, 1892

The Committee also presented a proclamation which is to be sent to all Sokol clubs, in which was given an outline of the provisions of the clubs for the welcoming of guests, who are coming to us from Bohemia and other places.

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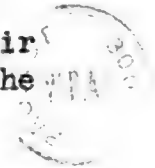
III A Svornost, June 6, 1892.

BOHEMIAN

SOKOL "CECHIE"

The Gymnastic Union Sokol "Cechie" held a celebration yesterday. The event was the laying of the cornerstone of its building which is being erected on Emma Street. A national Bohemian hall, which would not only be the center of the Bohemian element in that part of the city, but also a nationalistic inspiration, had become necessity on the north-west side. Sokol "Cechie", which has always stood at the fore-front of nationalistic endeavors, took the first step and will build this hall.

It now remains for the Bohemians living in that part of the city to give "Cechie" all the support possible, in order to help it carry the heavy burden, which it has imposed upon itself. The hall will not be the exclusive property of "Cechie" but will belong to the entire Bohemian element, and it is expected that all Bohemian Lodges will make it their headquarters, that they will work harmoniously hand in hand so that the hall will truly become the centre of all Bohemian elements.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, February 8, 1892

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AT WORLD'S FAIR

Bohemian-American Sokols (Gymnasts)
Prepare For Dignified Appearance.



A meeting was held last Saturday by the Gymnastic Teachers Club of the Public Schools in which was discussed the feasibility of holding a great international gymnastic celebration in Chicago during the period of the World's Fair. German gymnasts have already taken preliminary steps in this direction and have worked up a partial program, according to which, the celebration is to be of such colossal proportions as have never before been seen here. The main purpose of this gymnastic exposition is to show Americans the results of systematic gymnastics, such as are cultivated by the German Turners, the Bohemian Sokols and gymnastic clubs of other nationalities, and thereby convert Americans to this system.

In answer to the question of a member of the club, J. Cermak, in regard to the participation of other nationalities, that is, whether they are to have the opportunity to appear as independent units at the exhibition, the committee replied that each nationality will have its own day. The German Turners would

Svornost, February 8, 1892

have a day set aside for them, at which timethey could show their physical culture exercises, marches, apparatus work and other specialties. Another day would be set apart for Bohemians to do likewise.

According to the preliminary program the Exposition Directors are to be requested to allow the use of space 200 X 400 feet which would be prepared as a gymnastic field.

It would be quite proper for our Sokol clubs to take an active part with the German Turners in these preliminary arrangements, in order to be assured of consideration for a special day at the exhibition. Our clubs must not pass this opportunity for if they do not attend these meetings now, they may find it impossible later to have a special day set aside for them.

We feel certain that participation of Bohemian Sokols will be quite dignified and that the celebration will be attended not only by all Chicago Sokols, but by Sokols of the entire country.



Svornost, February 8, 1892

It now remains for the Sokols to train actively, to energetically cultivate physical culture, so that they can prove to the public that they are not behind other nationalities, but that they actually lead them.



Svornost, May 20, 1891

BOHEMIAN BICYCLISTS

Bohamian Bicyclists have their own club, and foster their sport with exemplary zealousness, making an excursion to some part of the City every Sunday.

This affords the members an abundance of sport and refreshment. Some of their excursions are to more distant places, such as Aurora, Elgin, Rockford, Joliet, Milwaukee and Benton Harbor.

As can be seen, our bicyclists are very active and surely these Sunday excursions are more beneficial to their bodies and souls, than to spend beautiful days at dull play, such as many of our youths prefer.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, January 29, 1891

EXHIBITION OF THE GYMNASTIC SOKOL CECHE

Last night the Gymnastic Union Sokol Cechie gave an exhibit in Shoenhofer Hall at Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues for the benefit of a new structure to be known as "North West Side Gymnasium."

All visitors were cheerfully welcomed and ushered in by uniformed ladies of the gymnastic Union.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Dec. 16, 1890.

NEW GYMNASTIC CLUB.

To the numerous gymnastic associations in Chicago, there was added another unit, namely the Tel. Jed. Sokol Tabor (Gymnastic Union Sokol Tabor) located in New Tabor, in the Merigold Subdivion. The organization of a Gymnastic Society, in which would center the patriotic efforts of Bohemian men and Bohemian youth, has been the subject of discussion for some time in New Tabor. Last Sunday this idea was fulfilled. A meeting was announced, to take place in Pertl's hall on 12th St. and 41st. Ave., for the purpose of organizing a Gymnastic Society, and this was actually accomplished; taking the name Tel. Jed. Sokol Tabor, (Gymnastic Union Sokol Tabor). Eighteen members joined the new organization at once and from among themselves they chose temporary officers. It was resolved to hold a meeting next Sunday at 2 P. M., at which time regular officers are to be elected.





Svornost, Dec. 16, 1890.

The membership fee, for the time being is to be \$1.00. Bohemians of New Tabor, should show by joinging the newly organized Sokols, that they are not indifferent to the patriotic efforts that our Gymnastic Societies are supposed to cultivate.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Sept. 8, 1890.

"SOKOL" DAY.

How the Bohemian public values the sincere gymnastic efforts and rewards their earnest unselfish work was shown yesterday. The gigantic premises of the second regiment State militia, the largest place of its kind in the city, was filled to overflowing with our public yesterday and the attendance, the enthusiasm which prevailed in the Armory, the enthusiastic shouting, which welcomed the ranks of the "Sokols," should be an incentive for our "Sokols" to further united efforts.

The gymnasts, marching to the music of Mr. Kounovsky's excellent band, and with the sprightly women gymnasts in their midst, proudly strutted through the streets, loudly greeted by strangers; our women gymnasts especially were pleasing to everyone. It was unnecessary for anyone to ask what the parade represented - Bohemian Sokols are well known to the local public and who ever had time joined the parade and accompanied the Sokols to the Armory in order to witness their exercises.

At three o'clock, when the building was filled (it is estimated that there were fully three thousand people present) the signal was given and the gymnasts with their instructor Karl Stulik appeared in a body; the applause which greeted these



Svornost, Sept. 8, 1890.

hearty men, fairly shook the building. When the gymnasts took positions preparatory to the calisthenic exercises, Mr. J. Cermak delivered a short welcoming address, explaining to the gathering that the Sokol Societies are not merely pleasure societies, but that their gymnasiums are teachers of a better, more sturdy generation; that in gymnastic institutions can be gained that which makes man on earth more fortunate, that is health, that it is possible through proper exercise to develop those characteristics which are the aim of every ideal man, these are strength, courage, manliness and morality. After the speech the calisthenic exercises were performed; fairly difficult combination acts were performed correctly with such apparent ease as to cause a continuous outburst of applause; the Americans present were entirely enraptured and today's papers repeat the praises of Bohemian Gymnasts and liken the Bohemian people to the Spartans who laid such great importance upon physical development.

Our women gymnasts awakened justified enthusiasm by their appearance. Their exercises with wands, were performed with such elegance and perfection, that a storm of applause greeted their every movement, and there is no doubt that the ranks of our women gymnasts will grow even more from now on.



Svornost, Sept. 8, 1890.

Yesterday's appearance of our Sokols and the entire performance was excellent, and all those present praised and showed their appreciation in full.



Svornost, June 2, 1890

BOHEMIAN BASEBALL GAME

Yesterday morning the "Pilsen Sokols" team played the "Klatovsky Sokols" a game of baseball in the field at 20th and Fisk St. The score ended 28 to 8 in favor of the "Pilsen" team. The "Pilsen" battery was pitcher Kostal, Catcher Turek; for "Klatovsky", pitcher Benes, catcher Kalus.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Svornost, Apr. 8, 1890.

**[SVORNOST WILL PUBLISH
BASEBALL SCORES]**

The great American sport finds many participants among our countrymen so that we have each year several baseball clubs. Last year, however, Bohemian ball players complained that Svornost did not carry reports of their games in the same manner that the English newspapers did of the play of American Clubs.

In order to overcome this apparent misunderstanding we wish to remind our Bohemian Athletes that we gladly publish any such report about the games as is given us. We are willing to dedicate space in our paper for our ball players the same as the other papers, when the results of games are sent to us in time for publication.



Svornost, March 12, 1890

SOKOL ACTIVITY

A committee composed of delegates from local Sokol units held a meeting yesterday morning in the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) hall, the purpose of which was to decide on preliminary steps for the arrangement of a world-wide international gymnastic exhibition during the existence of the World's Fair. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, it was decided to ask the local American Gymnastic Union to arrange for the election of delegates among the individual units, so that further plans may be worked up in a joint meeting. It is impossible to say definitely whether such a gymnastic exhibition will be given; nevertheless, our gymnasts, especially the older ones, should start training diligently, so that the appearance of Bohemians in this gigantic arena may be dignified.

A meeting of delegates was called for yesterday afternoon in order to agree upon arrangements for a joint public exhibition to be held in one of the larger halls, such as was the one given in Battery "D" which all recall with such pleasure. It would be fitting that the "Sokol" clubs again give such an exhibition and with that we make known the wish, that they should meet on the gymnastic field with all their old time power and vigor, which adds brilliance to gymnastics, and brings many more followers to gymnastic ideals.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Aug. 28, 1884.

THIRD GYMNAS TIC COMPETITION; THE RESULTS ARE PUBLISHED,
THE PRIZES GIVEN; NEW YORK FIRST; SURPRISING
PROGRESS OF THE YOUTH SOCIETIES

After two days of strenuous competitive gymnastics, results and prizes were published yesterday. Today we give the report of the results of the competition, which was conducted in a manner satisfactory to all Sokols.

Yesterday afternoon the judges were busy counting the points, and as it usually happens, there were some disagreements about fencing: whether it should be regarded in the same class as the ordinary exercises on the gymnastic apparatus. Opposition was voiced by those Sokols who do not fence, but, finally, the sokols who do fence forced their motion over and fencing points were counted the same as points received on other competitive exercises on the gymnastic apparatus.

While the judges perspired counting the points made by individual competitors, the Sokols employed their leisure by sightseeing the city and its parks. After the sightseers returned home, they made preparations for



Svornost, Aug. 28, 1884.

a dance in the Bohemian-American Sokol Hall, at which the results would be announced and where the fencing would be held. The dance hall was filled with the participants in the festival. Our pretty young girls dressed in white attracted everybody. After 10 P. M. there started on the stage the fencing contest in which eight Sokols participated..... (Names omitted). After the fencing between the individual Sokols, the first prize was awarded to Kostlan from Milwaukee; second to Kadlec, New York, and third to Novy, Chicago. The curtain was lowered and the Sokols and their guests continued to dance. Late in the evening Sokol J. B. Belohradski, chairman of the National Sokol Union, announced the results.

Three prizes for exercises in formation were granted: first to the contingent from New York Sokols; second to the Bohemian-American Sokols of Chicago; third to the Pilzen Sokols of Chicago. For individual exercises thirty-three prizes were awarded to various Sokols..... (Names omitted).



Svornost, Aug. 28, 1884.

This ended the third competitive gymnastic contest and we hope that the Bohemian Sokols will be satisfied with the results.

On the prizes for exercises in formation we must congratulate the New Yorkers, because there is not a single unit which could measure in competition with them. The Bohemian-American Sokols in Chicago received the second prize and no wonder, because the formation was composed only of good seasoned Sokols. The third prize was awarded to the Pilzen Sokols, which fact must be seen as a splendid victory, because they are the youngest unit of all six participating in the competition. Will they continue to progress in the same way? Will the members stick together? This Sokol unit may be a very dangerous rival in the next competition convention. The dance entertainment continued until early in the morning and we can state positively that the excellent exercises were rewarded with complete success and attracted unexpected attention from other nationalities.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Aug. 16, 1884.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SOKOLS.

As our readers know, arrangements have been made for the third gymnastic contest in our city. To make the celebration more brilliant and splendid, the committee decided to ask all Bohemian societies to be present at these festivities in such numbers that they will attract the attention of other nationalities.

We think the Sokols were right in doing this and not paying attention to the division of Bohemians in Chicago. They invited all Bohemian clubs and societies to participate, which refutes the contention of one of the local English language newspapers announced not long ago that the Bohemians have no organized social life here. The Bohemian Sokols intended to prove by their public appearance that this conception of the English reporters is entirely wrong. The Bohemian Sokols have decided that at such festivities we should appear as united Bohemians, like sons of one mother, no matter



Svornost, Aug. 16, 1884.

what are our viewpoints on other vital problems.

In all important national undertakings, and especially at festivities, the Bohemians should act in harmony. At all such gatherings we must demonstrate patriotism. In this way we will create a good name among other nationalities. On these occasions to classify ourselves as good Catholics or Liberals would be an absurdity. Having these ideas in their minds, the Bohemian Sokols have invited the Bohemians belonging to the Catholic church to their festivity thus emphasizing that the Sokols are not sectarian in matters of religion.

Every good and honest undertaking and this one too, will always find a destructive individual, whose desire is to keep the local Bohemian community divided into two hostile groups and who endeavors to fire again the hatred of one Bohemian for another; to such persons everyone is an enemy that does not follow their direct ideas. In the last copy of the Catholic newspaper Hlas, (The Voice), there is an article, obviously written by a city reporter, who is

Svornost, Aug. 16, 1884.

not a Catholic nor a member of any of our Bohemian clubs. This correspondent is angry about this proposed harmonious representation and states that the mutual common appearance sounds very nice, but the idea itself is wrong. He said: "There is another question that should be answered - who is guilty of this division among the Bohemians in Chicago? Who originated the cause of this disagreement?"

We can positively assert in the name of all Bohemian-American Sokols that where some disagreement arose among the Liberals and Catholics, the Sokols were never the cause of it. The main problem of the Sokol communities is always the idea of the development and strengthening of the body through exercise, and the Sokols are carrying on with their problems as much as circumstances will permit.

We are absolutely sure that almost every Sokol Unity has members who are inclined more or less to the Catholic faith, but none of those members can complain that he was ever offended by a Sokol. Every lawful citizen is welcomed by the Sokols, whether he be a Catholic, Protestant, or an unbeliever; as long as he conducts

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Svornost, Aug. 16, 1884.



himself properly he will be treated with honor and respect. Mr. reporter allowed himself in his ignorance to suggest and express an idea, that the Sokols are acting this way only on account of the approaching election. This kind of suspicion can be attributed only to a man who has no serious argument and must use a lie; we are acquainted with a correspondent of a different newspaper, who uses the same kind of arguments, and we are quite sure that they are one and the same individual, who hides behind a false name. The correspondent of the Hlas states in his article that he is against the quarrels and divisions of his own people, but that he could not be in accord with the idea of the Catholics being willing to unite with Bohemian Sokols during the proposed festivities. Taking into consideration his remark that he is against the division in national life, the editor of the newspaper advises in the next paragraph that Bohemians put an end to these disagreements. We have a right to expect that our Catholic countrymen will not listen to the oppositionists who are trying to obstruct the tendency of unification of all the Bohemians here in America; we are hoping that they will attend our festivities of the Bohemian-American

Svornost, Aug. 16, 1884.



Sokols in impressive numbers.

It is our duty to mention that two Bohemian-American newspapers have accepted and printed in their columns few deriding and abusive articles about the festivities of the Bohemian Sokols; they are - the ultra-liberal and national Dennice Novoveku and the Catholic newspaper Hlas.

Svornost, Nov. 8, 1883.

LADIES GYMNASIIC SOCIETY

Our continuous calls, that the young Bohemian girls should organize a gymnastic society is now an accomplished fact.

Bohemian girls, assembled in our Bohemian "Pilzen" Hall, unanimously decided to found such an organization and judging from the accomplished deed, we are assured that this new society will properly proceed in its work toward prosperity.

Yesterday at 7 p. m. they started the exercises for the first time and the number of "Falcon" girls was considerable. Many new members filled out the membership applications. We hope that, in the future, the "Ladies Falcon Association" will reach the high point of prosperity. The new association will operate and exercise under supervision of the "Pilzen-Falcons" until the ladies shall be able to choose a capable instructress from among the selves.

MPA (LL) PROJ 30275

SVORNOST, November 4th, 1879.

Decoration of Sokol Halls

The halls of local Bohemian Sokols have been newly decorated and general building repairs have been completed. The Bohemian-American Sokol Hall has been repainted both inside and outside. The ceiling is beautifully decorated; the outside is likewise painted. The most important change is that new rest rooms are being installed. This new installation is to be completed this week, because there will be a dance held at this hall on Saturday. Work is proceeding in a like manner at the Tel. Jed. Sokol (Gymnastic Union Sokol) Hall, the Proscenium has already been finished, it is a work of art and is a credit to the Bohemian artist, Mr. E. Hasse. The women's quarters in the building are to be refurnished and redecorated also.

With all the redecorating and refurnishing completed, we can only wish both of these organizations success.

SVORNOST, July 10th, 1879.

Welcome Progress.

It is not so long ago, just a little over a year when we were complaining about the decline in gymnastics in Chicago and the general indifference of the citizens in this matter. At that time there were only two local organizations and they were rapidly heading for extinction.

Knowing the merits of these organizations who could help but groan at their ruin. But, see! before a year passed, conditions changed greatly. Immediately after the organization of the National Gymnastic Union the membership of both the local units increased by considerable numbers. But even that did not end the awakening spirit of gymnastics. There was organized, on the North Side, a third unit known as, "Cechie" (Bohemians) which in its vicinity has gathered to itself many youths. It has a gymnasium of its own and was the tenth unit to join the National Gymnastic Union. So it is with much pleasure that we announce the organization, in Chicago, of a fourth unit in the vicinity of Pilsen. At the organization meeting of this unit there were twenty three youths accepted into membership, and the outlook is, that this will shortly be one of the strongest units in the National Organization. Also there have been inquiries from many places as to methods of procedure for the organization of other units, so, it is possible to imagine, that although the

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SVORNOST, July 10th, 1879.

National Gymnastic Union is not as yet powerful, it will in the hear future, have its branches, for the enlightenment and training of Bohemian youths.

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SVORNOST, April 24th, 1879.

The Bohemian Sokols.

That friends of the Sokol movement in Chicago have not diminished in numbers is but proven by the fact that since the organization of the National Sokol Union, both of our older local units the "Telocvicne Jednota*Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) and the "Cesko-Americke Sokol" (Bohemian-American Sokol) have added many new and active members. Also there has been organized a new unit of Sokols on the Northwest Side known as "Cechie" (Bohemians) which already has quite a large membership.

On all sides the movement is being ardently carried on, but even so it is not as strong as should be expected from close to 25,000 Bohemians. Our youth, who should seek not only entertainment, but as one of their foremost requirements the acquisition of a healthy body and mind through Physical Culture, remain away to the detriment of both the movement and themselves. No youth who cares about a healthy body and decent entertainment should remain away from this organization, but should at the earliest possible opportunity become a member thereof.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SVORNOST, February 10th, 1879.

[NEW GYMNASTIC SOCIETY ON NORTH SIDE]

The Gymnastic Society which was organized on the Northwest side, met last Saturday as "Telocvicna Jednota Cechie" (Bohemian Gymnastic Society) and numbers 30 members, mostly youths who fervently wish to take up gymnastics.

The following named committee was elected: John Tichy, Chairman, J. Kristan, Vice Chairman, James Cervený, Auditor, Frank Tichy, Secretary, J. Bartuska, Treasurer, John Milota, Agent.

It was resolved that the committee seek membership in the national organization for this unit. Also to hold a dance next Saturday the proceeds of which are to be used to purchase equipment for the Gymnasium. From present indications "Bohemia Society" will prosper.





SVORNOST, February 7th, 1879.

[NEW GYMNASTIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED]

Countrymen! Last Sunday following a speech by Mr. J. B. Belohradske there was organized in the Northwestern part of the city a Gymnastic Society of the same order as both present Gymnastic Societies.

The importance of physical culture and of Gymnastic Societies is being recognized more and more daily and they are being organized where ever there are larger numbers of Bohemians. The organizers of this new unit are ardent friends of the existing organizations and would have gladly taken membership therein, but the distance of both halls was a great obstacle. Therefore it was decided to organize a Gymnastic Society here on the Northwest side and we hope to have the support of the two existing societies. The Northwest side Gymnastic Society will in the shortest time possible open a gymnasium and will accept pupils therein. It is expected that Bohemian parents will take advantage of the facilities offered and send the children for physical training. Bohemians of 16 to 45 years of age may become members and besides physical training will also be entitled to a benefit payment of \$250.00 in the event of death, which will be paid to the heirs of said member.

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Svornost, Nov. 25, 1878.

"HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND"



This is a saying of which the truth cannot be denied, and one which receives confirmation in professional circles. It seems that physical culture among Bohemian-Americans, and particularly among Chicago Bohemians, is not an important subject. In fact, it appears to be regarded with the utmost indifference everywhere among us. With more than 200,000 Bohemians in the United States we have only about 15 gymnastic societies, with about 800 members. Until the recent organization of the National Gymnastic Society the local units in most cases, scarcely subsisted.

Merely 800 members of gymnastic societies among a population of 200,000 Bohemians! These figures do not do us much honor. Were it not for the improvement recently shown, we should have to admit that all hopes of establishing a physical culture program among our compatriots in the United States must be dismissed.

We have noticed for some time past that our fellow-Bohemians are turning away



Svornost, Nov. 25, 1878.

from all that is beautiful and useful; that gymnastics, the theater, and many other arts are being neglected. They seem to have nothing else in mind except the organization of benevolent societies. We are not unfriendly to such organizations and wish them to be as successful as any others, for we acknowledge their usefulness. But we deplore the fact that on account of the continual organization of such societies all our other nationalistic efforts suffer.

In Chicago, where we have 25,000 Bohemians, we have two gymnastic societies. How many members have they? Not quite two hundred. This is not proportionately enough. Five or six hundred gymnasts would not be too many for Chicago. So many could and should be counted as members of our two organizations. There are in our city so many Bohemian youths that if one fourth of them were to join either one or the other of our two societies, these organizations would be much larger. Our compatriots, however, continue to remain indifferent toward these organizations and instead of giving them support are actually withdrawing from them.

Only a small part of our people take notice of these organizations, and Chi-

Svornost, Nov. 25, 1878.



cago Bohemians in general think of them only when some charitable purpose is to be undertaken. Then every one remembers that we have two national halls, that we have a Telocvicne Jednota Sokol (Sokol Gymnastic Society) and a Cesko Amerikansky Sokol (Bohemian-American Sokol), and that it is the duty of our racial organizations to support this or that good cause. That either of these gymnastic societies should be noticed at any other time seems to be out of the question.

We believe, however, that no one can excuse himself from joining one of these societies by saying that he cannot afford it. The dues of both are so small as to be a burden to no one.

We have written about this several times, and we repeat: Bohemian youth, concern yourselves about gymnastic organizations, help to uphold our national ideals, and increase your well-being by joining the Sokol National Gymnastic Society.

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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, Chicago, November 25th, 1878.

[GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS]

The Gymnastic exhibition given by the active members of our "Telocvicne Jednota Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) last Saturday was successfully produced and afforded the guests a great deal of pleasure.

The acts of the performers were remarkable because of the fact they were carried out within a limited area; particularly pleasing were the Pyramidal and Buck performances.

The singing of Mr. Len och, Zajicek and Jurka was also greatly appreciated by those present. Later dancing was continuous till early morning.



Svoznost, Chicago, September 6th, 1878.

[SOKOL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS]

"Telocvicna Jednota Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) at its semi-annual meeting last night elected the following as officers for the next six months: V. Nemecek, President; Jos. Vondrejka, Vice President; Gust. B. Reisl, Secretary; M. Svojse, Treasurer. Managing Committee for one year V. Stejskal and M. Traznik, and for six months Fr. Cilik and J. Svojse.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Aug. 12, 1878.

[SOKOLS MEET]

Yesterday was a day of celebration for Chicago Bohemians because of the convention of National Gymnastic Societies. Both Local Societies the "Cesko Americkeho Sokola" (Bohemian American Sokols) and the "Telocvicne Jednoty Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) took part in the ceremonies. Both halls of these societies were filled to capacity. The celebration came to a close in the evening in Gymnastic Union Hall where the historic play "Zebraci" (Beggars) was given with great success. The celebration ended in good order to the satisfaction of all and indicated to us how such occasions can be carried out successfully when all work in harmony.

It is expected that yesterday's celebration will be the means of bringing about more friendly relations between our local gymnastic societies.



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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Vol. III, No. 230 Chicago, July 2, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Since there are many Bohemians who wish to have some kind of military training and who have thus far been prevented from joining the Bohemian Sharpshooters because of the high cost of uniforms, it has been decided to organize a second company.

The uniforms will be plain and much cheaper. The new company will be under the supervision of the regular Sharpshooters. Anyone wishing to become a member of the new organization will please call at Mr. Zahradnik's no. 125-19th Street.

Committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 18, 1878.

THE BOHEMIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Benevolent Society will hold their annual picnic on Sunday, May 26th, in beautiful Silver Leaf Grove, on 12th Street.

Industrious preparations are being made to assure the success of the picnic in all respects. Bohemian sharpshooters cheerfully attend all picnics given by National societies and it is hoped that under these circumstances their favors will be repaid.

II. CONTRIBU-
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ACTIVITIES

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Memorials

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1921.

IN MEMORY OF ZDRUBEK

A ceremony to honor the memory of Fr. B. Zdrubek, during which a memorial plate donated by the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Czech National Cemetery) was unveiled, took place at that cemetery yesterday afternoon. The celebration was arranged by the Ceskoslovenska Svobodna Obec (Congregation of Czechoslovak Freethinkers) and the board of representatives of the Cemetery in co-operation with the Grand Lodge of the Ceskoslovenske Podporující Spolky (Czechoslovak Benevolent Societies) of Illinois and the Sokol unit of which Zdrubek was a member.....

The ceremonies started at two o'clock in the great hall of the Crematorium with an organ interlude played by Mr. Stepan Erst, who also played between the several sections of the program. The chairman of the board of the Narodni Hrbítov, John Pecha welcomed the participants, who arrived in numbers fully adequate to the importance of the ceremony, and introduced the speakers, Dr. Anton Mueller and Jos. Lang.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1921.

IVMr. Lang, a Sokol and an ardent worker in all of our loftiest causes, especially the pursuit of the principles of the founders of our Sokol movement, Fuegner and Tyrs, after an appraisal of Zdrubek's activities, bitterly complained that the delegation from Czechoslovakia which came to attend our Slet (Sokol mass convention) advocated a change in the constitution of our Sokolska Obec (Sokol Community) which has resulted in the throwing overboard of all that our Sokols have been preaching for fifty years, and for which they are still fighting. Mr. Lang's speech met with the approval of the public, who evidently agreed with him. No doubt this matter will be considered in due time and at the proper places.....

Mr. Vaclav J. Petrzelka, speaker of the Svobodna Obec, talked about the credit that is due to Zdrubek for his initiative in the founding of the Narodni Hrbítov, and for his efforts toward the propagation of the ideals of the Free Thought movement.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1921.

ATTENTION: COUNTRYMEN FROM BLATNA AND VICINITY

We hereby announce the result of a collection undertaken from the benefit of the fund for the erection of a monument in honor of soldiers from Blatna and vicinity who lost their lives in action during the World War. The sum of \$159 was donated. [List omitted in translation.]

For the collection committee: Frank Kopta, Gustav Kopta and John Krizek.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1920.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICA AND JAN ALOS KOMENSKY

An Appeal for Contributions for the Erection of a Monument to the Great
Komensky in Naarden, Holland

Three hundred years have passed since the time when the heart of gold in the breast of that great old man, J. A. Komensky, stopped beating in Naarden, Holland, far away from his beloved homeland. Kindly hands laid the body of the Bohemian emigrant to his eternal sleep in the soil of a foreign land, but his careworn head was put to rest on the handful of Bohemian soil which Komensky had brought with him to distant Holland, and which often felt the moisture of his bitter tears.

For three hundred years the prophecy of J. A. Komensky that "the Bohemians shall again take the government into their own hands" was the brightest star in the darkness enveloping the future of the Bohemian nation. Today the prophecy is fulfilled, and it is up to the Bohemian people to honor the memory of him who,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30715

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1920.

even during the worst times, was hopeful and was doing the same kind of work as Thomas G. Masaryk is doing now. J. A. Komensky, unlike T. G. Masaryk, did not live to see our country freed from its shackles.

Foreigners honor the memory of J. A. Komensky at every opportunity. A new school now being erected in Maarden, Holland, will be named in honor of J. A. Komensky, and the Dutch society Comenius petitioned the city council of the capital city of Amsterdam that one of the main streets of Holland's metropolis be named in honor of this great Bohemian.

The Bohemians of Holland, during one of their former visits to the grave of J. A. Komensky, resolved that they would erect a monument to him in that city. In order that this idea may be realized, they are asking the people of Bohemia and of Bohemian-America for monetary aid. We, the Bohemians of America, boast about the teacher of nations, J. A. Komensky, on every occasion. Are we ready to prove our love for him by our deeds as well as our words?

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, June 9, 1920.

Send or bring your contributions to the American State Bank, 1825 Blue Island Avenue, for this institution voluntarily agreed to collect the contributions. All the contributions will be acknowledged in Bohemian newspapers, and will be sent directly to the Society for the Direction of the Jan A. Komensky Monument in Naarden, Holland. This Society is headed by our countrymen, Messrs. Cejka and Hemelik.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1918.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ARTICLE ON HAVLÍČEK

(Summary)

The Chicago Tribune published an article yesterday on the life of Karel Havlíček-Borovský, our immortal hero. It was written by William Lightfoot Visscher, and appears in a column reserved for a series of articles on monuments in our Chicago parks. The article on Havlíček is accompanied by a picture of the Havlíček monument in Douglas Park. Like others in the series, it is a summary of what Lightfoot told school children when he took them along to view various sculptures in the parks.....This educational activity attracted so much attention that adults also used to join in these instructive excursions.....The article begins:

"Here we have the monument of Karel Havlíček, Czech poet, journalist, and martyred patriot. The Czech land, when it was a kingdom, excelled in glorious history and brilliant literature. Now, however, it is an Austrian crown land

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1918.

and one of the main provinces of the Austrian monarchy. When Havlíček began his career, Austrian autocracy and its persecution of the Czechs had reached a climax.

"Havlíček was born in Borov, southeastern Bohemia, in 1821.....[Translator's note: Excerpts from the biography are given.]

.....

"The association for the erection of the monument consists of Czechs who are citizens of this Republic, yet who still love their native land and its historic heritage. After six years of strenuous efforts, a remarkable amount of money was collected. The sculpture was created in Prague by Joseph Strachovský and mounted in Douglas Park on July 30, 1911. This was made an occasion for a great rally of Czechs from all states of the Union, and also for native Americans, enthusiastic admirers of such heroes as Havlíček. The monument bears the inscription: 'You may make promises to me, you may threaten me, yet I shall not turn traitor!'"

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1918.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

The auxiliary committee, which promotes decorative improvements on the building dedicated to the memory of John Huss, is sending out an appeal to all members of the Free Thought community in Chicago to appear at a meeting in the Huss House, February 3, at 3 P. M. The auxiliary committee has made it its duty to bring the appearance of the building up to a high level, so that the edifice will serve as a dignified memorial, a monument to remind the American people of the deeds of the undaunted protagonist of truth.

The Huss House should also serve as a spiritual center for our future generations and a meeting place for all sincere Freethinkers in Czech-America. We urge all of you to extend a helping hand in so noble an enterprise and to show that you know how to honor our great men.

We also entreat all friends of the Huss House, in Chicago and surrounding districts, to become members of the auxiliary committee and to help make the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1918.

memorial a home, the pride of all real adherents of Free Thought. The membership fee is only one dollar per year and will be used for improvements.

Let us all join and demonstrate that no matter how long we Czechs have been away from the land of our ancestors, who suffered and gave their lives for the rights and the purification of the Czech people and the Czech nation, we never forget.

We hope that this appeal will not remain unheeded, and that the Huss House will become the headquarters for all Czech Free Thought organizations and liberal-thinking men in America.

For the auxiliary committee,

Signed: Jan Cizkovsky, President,
M. Vachal, Secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1917.

[PROPOSE MEMORIAL FOR JOHN SIMAN]

(Summary of Editorial)

The late John Siman, one of our most active workers, ardent Sokols, and outstanding public officials, deserves a memorial such as Mr. Anton Pecival, attorney at law, is proposing. Even the English language press openly proclaimed Siman to be one of our best representative individuals.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

TO REMEMBER THE MARTYR
Impressive Memorial Celebration at The Havlicek Monument in
Douglas Park

(Summary)

Six years ago an uncounted multitude witnessed the unveiling of the statue in Douglas Park of our greatest journalist, the undaunted protagonist of the century-old rights of the Czech nation, Karel Havlicek-Borovsky. At the time a solemn vow was taken that the monument would become a Mecca whither Chicago Czechs would journey to do homage, in a dignified manner, to their national hero. These memorial celebrations have been held since that time under the guidance of the Sokol societies who justly see Havlicek as the early defender of their great ideals.

A similar celebration took place yesterday, the sixty-first anniversary of his tragic death. This time the combined Sokol societies took charge of



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

the arrangements, and it is to be regretted that this year's twenty-ninth of July was not remembered by a larger group. The event was nevertheless a highly dignified one, characterized by awe-inspiring piety befitting the name of the greatest Czech hero.

A parade began at the home of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, moved north to 24th Street, then to Kedzie Avenue, where it was joined by members of Sokol Chicago, proceeded to Ogden Avenue, and then northeast, directly to Douglas Park. A squad of mounted police and the bugle corps of the Sokol Jan Amos Komensky headed the procession. A guard of honor was stationed close to the monument, while the main body of the Sokols with banners raised formed a lane.

Dr. Jan Rudis-Jicinsky was the main speaker. He is the editor of the Americky Sokol (American Sokol), and he was introduced by a brother Sokol, Mr. Jarka Kosar, well-known patriotic worker. Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky is a speaker of flaming words. He said in substance:



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

"When I visited Athens, Greece, three years ago....and gazed with admiration upon the masterpieces of sculpture....I understood why our great Tyrs /one of the founders of the Sokol societies/ turned to ancient Hellas for the figures which later became the models of strength and beauty for the Sokol societies.....Tyrs visioned the Sokol as man, husband, father; as a sturdy defender of his people; as a teacher of truth. Among the finest specimens was Havlicek, the defiant publicist, politician, satirist, poet, most prolific writer and observer, who taught in speech and in print, directing his people in the fight against the most rabid foe of the Czech nation....." The speaker continued with a biographical sketch, encompassing the life of Havlicek from October 31, 1831, his birth, to July 29, 1856, the day of his death.....Jicinsky held him up as a shining example of Czech manhood and urged our fellow citizens of Czech descent to emulate him and endure in the struggle for the independence of the old homeland.

"There are no Sokols in our motherland now, but there are strong Sokol arms in the United States ready for the moment when action is needed.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

Let us be good Czechs and just as good citizens of America, of which our Havlicek has written numerous articles praising the American Constitution..... We are proud of our aims.....If we fulfill our duty, we shall have honored the name of Havlicek."

After the enthusiastic applause which followed the address, a small Sokol girl placed a wreath at the monument, and the multitude sang the Czech folk song, "Spi Havlicku".

Jarka Kosar, one of the most enthusiastic workers for Czech national aims, spoke a few words, after which the participants sang the Czech national song "Hej Slovane!" /Ho! All ye Slavs!/. Dr. Anton Mueller delivered the address which closed the celebration.

The board of representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery contributed a tremendous wreath with a ribbon and a dedication. The offering was placed at the monument by Mr. Sedlacek.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 3075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

/MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HAVLICEK/

(Summary of Editorial)

Large contingents from our Sokol societies and an immense gathering of Czech-Americans will appear before the monument in Douglas Park today to pay homage to that great protagonist of Czech liberty, Karel Havlicek-Borovsky. This year's celebration will be more significant than ever before, for our people are nearing the realization of Havlicek's fondest hopes and purest ideals, and they will therefore, be able to grasp more perfectly the meaning of his efforts. Today Chicagoans of Czech descent will undertake the pilgrimage to draw new hope and gather strength for the struggle for the liberation of our people from the claws of the Hapsburgs.

The commemoration, as in previous years, will be held under the auspices of our Sokol societies. Every Czech in Chicago should appear at the memorial services and thus demonstrate his patriotism. The main speaker will be Dr. J. Rudis-Jicinsky, one of the best known, selfless workers of the Sokol community.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1917.

IN MEMORY OF HAVLICEK

Summary of Editorial



Several years ago we erected a monument in Douglas Park, dedicated to one of the greatest sons of our nation--Karel Havlicek-Borovsky. Next Sunday we should again observe the anniversary of the tragic end of the undaunted protagonist of Czech state rights and liberty. We think that a few words are necessary to remind the Czechs of their national and patriotic duties here in America. The words with which we address the Czech-American public are not intended to chide anybody--their purpose is merely to inform, exhort, and admonish.

When we worked for the realization of a monument for Karel Havlicek-Borovsky, we intended to accomplish something more important, more profound, than merely the erection of a statue in a haphazard manner upon a public spot somewhere in Chicago. We certainly did not erect it for a parade--we knew that anything conspicuous or garish was loathsome to Havlicek himself. Had we attempted to honor the memory of Havlicek by a show-piece of some kind, Havlicek

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, July 27, 1917.



would have felt himself dishonored. It would have been better to assign to him a hidden spot where he could be unseen--a place in the hearts of the Czech people.....

More serious and deeper emotions were at the bottom of our desire to perpetuate the memory of Havlicek.

It may not have been the multitude of our people who first conceived the idea, but there certainly rose a small group of men who began enthusiastically and worked persistently toward the goal. They worked for a long time, encountering obstacles not only at the outset of their work, but even when the goal was in sight.

We want to state clearly that there were two main impulses which furnished the motive power for their enterprise: the one impulse came from within, the other from without.

The intrinsic impulse is to be found in the boundless love and admiration which the Czech people in America harbor in their hearts for Karel Havlicek-

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1917.

Borovsky. Our land, America, was especially selected for the proposed manifestation, because it is the land of freedom where every man is at liberty to testify openly to his convictions. These American principles are identical with those for which Havlicek stood and fought; principles for which, like the honest Czech man, he did not shrink from giving his own life.

The high esteem for Havlicek stirred Czech-America into action, prompting it to dedicate the monument to America, a beacon-light of principles steadfastly upheld. The loss of one's own life for a principle is a supreme sacrifice, true enough, but it may be a patriotic duty. Czech-America gave this monument to our people because it felt the urgent need for its own sake.....

The other impulse for the promotion of the idea of a memorial was the necessity of making America and other countries as well, aware of our aims and the purposes of our patriotic struggle. It was extremely important to keep America perpetually informed. This country has been ever willing to give prominent recognition and admiration to men who have helped make it a great country; and the question of nationality never entered into its considerations. The rank given especially to those who sacrificed themselves for the independence

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of the United States is supreme. We know that there is hardly one town in the United States where no statue of our American heroes can be found.

Czech-America was on the right track when it placed the monument of one of its great men in the midst of American lands--a symbol of the fight for freedom of our old homeland. The American public, native or foreign-born, passes the monument of Havlicek, simultaneously gathers information about the man thus honored and about the Czech nation, its history, its distress and struggle to regain its inalienable state rights.....

The monument now stands in Douglas Park. It is not there to be passed thoughtlessly by our people. The principles which it symbolizes must not be forgotten, and the patriotic duties incumbent upon the Czech-Americans must not be neglected or even shoved aside. We should assemble there regularly, at least once a year, just as our people in the old country assemble annually to pay homage at the statue of Rieger [a Czech veteran statesman]. This should be done for the sake of Havlicek's significance for us, and for the purpose of gathering strength and courage for the continuation of our struggle.

An opportunity for a pilgrimage to our national shrine in Douglas Park will



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Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1917.

present itself next Sunday.....All classes of our people should be there--all
orgainzations and every individual. No one should try to excuse himself by
words such as we have overheard rather often: "I have worked fully twenty
years in the pursuit of patriotic aims! Let others take it up now! Let the
younger ones do their bit!"

.....

Friendly conversation before the monument should not relate to Havlicek's life
and activities alone; it should also contain a sound comment on the situation
of our people in the old homeland, on their misery and oppression. This will
fortify us for further action and will give definite, efficacious direction
to our endeavor.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1916.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

[Half-tone, three column-quarter of a page, picture of the
John Huss Memorial Home.]

The building work is progressing rather slowly, and it is not expected that the Memorial Home will be opened to the public before June 1. The cost of the building was estimated at \$20,000.

We have written many times about the Jubilejní Husuv Dům (John Huss Memorial), the foundations of which were laid last year. That was a time of jubilation for not only Czech America but for the whole enlightened world, because we were reminded of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of a martyr, who died for the sake of proclaiming the truth and upholding his convictions, Master John Huss.

Czech America could not find a better way to celebrate an occasion so dear to all rationalists, than by laying the foundation of a home, which will house

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1w, 1916.

men who will honorably fulfill their missions.

The building will have its site on 22nd Street, between 42nd and 43rd Avenues.

The work has been progressing ever since the laying of the foundation, we may say that the building will be completed on the estimated date.

Judging from the finished part, the building will help to beautify the locality.

The building will contain offices, small workrooms, and a hall where meetings may be held. The hall will also be used as a classroom for students.

The cost of the building is estimated \$20,000, but the entire amount is not on hand at present. The committee still requires a few thousand dollars, but expects to have the balance before the opening celebration.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1916.

The John Huss Memorial Home will be in the center of a large garden, because enough space was left for grass plots and flower beds. At the rear of the building, where later a large convention hall will be built, trees will be planted in the early spring. This space will be used in the summer for out-of-door celebrations, and for the holding of peoples councils.

The dedication exercises will take place the first Sunday after May 30, when it will be exactly five hundred years since Jeronym Prazky (Jerome of Praha) followed his great teacher John Huss to the funeral pyre. Both of these men laid down their lives for their convictions.

We will carry out the decision which won for us the interest and assistance not only of the Czech Freethinkers in Chicago, where the memorial will be located, but of Czechs throughout the United States, because practically one half of the funds needed came down from the country districts.

Six thousand dollars are still needed to cover the cost of the building, which

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the Ceska Svobodna Obec v Americe (Czech Free Thought Community of America) expects to collect from enthusiasts in the country districts, and from well-to-do countrymen in Chicago.

The Ceska Svobodna Obec v Americe (The Czech Free Thought Community of America) has been asked to take charge of this great project--the building of this great Czech community center--by the unanimous vote of all interested Czech rationalist societies, and it accepted the responsibility.

The committee for the building of the Jubilejní Husův Dům is composed of members elected by the Svobodna Obec, and representatives of the participating societies. The officers of the committee are: chairman Mr. Josef W. Eggermayer; vice-chairman, Mr. Alex Purer; secretary; Mr. Karel Kavalle; treasurer, Mr. Jan Cizovsky. The following gentlemen have been chosen as members of the building committee: Josef W. Eggermayer, Jan Pecha, Alex Purer, Frantisek Masek, Vaclav Soukenik, and Dr. Iska. This committee meets as often as business requires, in the Cesko-Slovanský Podporující Spolek (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies)

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hall on West 18th Street.

The Ceska Svobodna Obec will issue a memorial booklet, which will show the names of all donors arranged alphabetically. Through the efforts of these donors, a building will be erected which will reflect honor upon us. It will be beneficial to those who will follow us in the footsteps of our great martyr, who is recognized and honored by all educated people the world over as a harbinger of a new, better, stronger, and healthier era.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYR OF CONSTANCE

**Festive Ceremonies Mark the Laying of Cornerstone to
John Huss Memorial**

**Festive Ceremonies Mark the Laying of Cornerstone to
John Huss Memorial**

John Huss Memorial

TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYR OF CONSTANCE

**Festive Ceremonies Mark the Laying of Cornerstone to
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**Festive Ceremonies Mark the Laying of Cornerstone to
John Huss Memorial**

IV cated to his memory, and serving exclusively cultural and humane endeavors in keeping with the teachings of this great preacher of truth. The purpose of this committee found its realization yesterday, when, with a huge attendance of the general public and a small army of our Free Thought societies, the cornerstone of the proposed building was laid. The celebration took place upon the building site on West 22nd Street near Kildare Avenue, on a day which seemed determined to add one more to the long chain of adverse circumstances that have hampered the work of the committee ever since the very beginning. The dedication was performed under skies from which a torrential rain was pouring, and in atmospheric conditions which could not have been less suitable for a public ceremony in the open air. But in spite of all these hinderances, the

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Denni Klasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

ceremony was quite satisfactory in every respect. It was performed in an atmosphere of piety, and of elated enthusiasm for a great thought the realization of which will constitute an important chapter in the history of our public life-- and thus the expectations of the building committee have been fulfilled thus far.

The celebration began with a medley of Bohemian songs played by Mr. Rubringer's band, whereupon, from a platform decorated with festoons and streamers, Mr. Josef W. Egermeyer welcomed those present in a speech in which he touched upon the difficulties the committee had had to overcome before it arrived at this stage of its project. The two principal adverse conditions were the general financial stringency and the fact that our old country, suffering terribly under the war, is in dire need of our help. A not less important adverse factor was the catastrophe on the Chicago River, July 24, which caused much distress and sorrow and need of financial help in many of our families for whom public collections had to be organized. But in spite of all these difficulties, the project has progressed so far that the laying of the cornerstone could take place in the five

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hundredth anniversary of the death of John Huss, and that it can be said with certainty that the building will be completed and dedicated on May 30, 1916, which is the day of another anniversary, that of the martyr death of Jerome of Prague, Huss' contemporary and associate.

Mr. Eggermeyer went on to explain the purpose of the Memorial. It will house cultural workshops which will supply the necessary material for our Bohemian schools and our national life. There will be a Bohemian-American library there which will serve also out-of-Chicago communities. The Huss Memorial will contain also the long-desired Bohemian-American Museum, where documents of the life, efforts, and development of the Bohemian element in America will be kept. There will be a classroom for higher Bohemian education and for the training of future Bohemian teachers, and, finally, a hall where competent speakers will lecture on ethics and morals to our youth. Briefly, the John Huss Memorial will be a headquarters of cultural and humane efforts, and will fill a need in our national life that we have felt for many, many years.

Next on the program was Smetana's "Veno" (Dower), sung by the Cesky Delnický

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Pevecky Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society).....

The principal speaker of the day was Dr. Frantisek Iska, the man to whom is due most of the credit for the Memorial. He spoke in a pouring rain, but, in spite of that, his speech was an inspiring one, full of enthusiasm and emotion. It was listened to with intense attention and evoked many spontaneous manifestations of approval and agreement. The speaker's ringing voice resounded from the platform for over twenty minutes. The following gives the gist of his talk.

"Today's inclement and changeable weather gives a good picture of the difficulties with which the project of the John Huss Memorial had to contend before it reached the point of laying the cornerstone of the building, that is, near to its goal. A dense fog surrounded us this morning, and then the sun tore up the clouds and for a short while, shone in all its glory in a clear, blue sky. Hundreds, or rather thousands, of our friends rejoiced in the hope that the rays of the sun would be kissing the cornerstone at the time when it was to be laid in the foundation upon which we shall build our sanctuary. Unexpectedly, however, heavy clouds began appearing on the horizon and soon covered the whole sky, and now deluge

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our building site and ourselves with torrents of cold water.

"Thus, there was dense fog hanging over the camp of the Bohemian-American Free-thinking element--disunited and selfish, inert and incapable of concentrating efforts on a great deed--when we first broached the idea of commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of John Huss' martyr death by building a headquarters for all Freethinking American Bohemians. As soon, however, as circulars dealing with the idea were sent to our Free Thought organizations in all Bohemian-American communities, enthusiastic replies disclosed their agreement and brought promises of co-operation and support. The fog of indifference was torn to shreds and, like the sun, the hope of an early achievement of our goal spurred on our efforts.

"Of course, a drop or two of bitter malice fell into our cup of pleasure over the readiness of our associations to co-operate, but we are far from a desire to recall this today. A much greater disaster was the breaking out of the war, which has been causing so much suffering and misery to our Bohemian countrymen,

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the alleviating of which has become our urgent duty. Many a donation that would have found its way to the fund for the John Huss Memorial took a long trip across the ocean, and we sent with it the wish that it would, at least for a while, disperse the cares of those dear ones to whom it had been sent.

"Also because the circumstance that the horrors of war have attracted to themselves almost all the attention of our public, and consequently away from our project, the action behind the building of the Memorial found itself in as unfavorable a situation as the weather has become unfavorable today in these hours. But in spite of that we decided to build. We do not regret this step, and we do not fear that our project will become stranded. Just as we brave today's weather and remain here in surprisingly large numbers, so shall we not desist until such a building is standing on this site as will serve the ends sought by the John Huss Memorial. The strength of Freethinking American Bohemians is great enough to suffice for both, the sacrifices imposed upon us through the tragic situation of our countrymen and the sacrifices required for completion of this enterprise, whose necessity for ourselves and importance for

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the prestige of our nation cannot possibly be denied. It will be the first and only structure in Chicago serving exclusively the purposes of freethinking people in America, in spite of the fact that there are many non-Bohemian freethinking organizations in this country. The day will come when their members will accost you with the flattering "The Bohemian freethinkers were first!" The systematic work on our national cause and our Freethinking projects requires unconditionally the availability of such a sanctuary--such a central headquarters as we are building here. It is that much more necessary, because the flow of immigrants to this country has stopped, and all hopes for our national future lie in our own youth, in our second generation, whom we, from the John Huss Memorial, propose to help educate in a spirit both national and freethinking. Circumstances do not permit us to go into detail in discussing the ways and means we propose to use in the John Huss Memorial to that end. There will be many another opportunity to do that. Permit me therefore to close by reading the Memorial document that will be put in the cornerstone on behalf of our committee:

"To all who read this: Greetings from American Bohemians assembled on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the John Huss Memorial, October 17, 1915.

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" This name we have given to the building, by which we commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the greatest Bohemian and the great martyr who, July 6, 1415, by the revengeful Roman Catholic oligarchy, on the shores of the Lake of Constance, was declared a heretic and burned alive at the stake because he was opposed to their sacrilegious barter in sacraments and their exploitation of the people, and because he dared to maintain that man has the right to submit religious matters, also, to an analysis of his common sense, his reasoning power. We firmly believe that, when this building falls apart or is torn down, the world will be so fortunate that man will no longer seek his gods in supernatural spheres but will have arrived at the zenith of his spiritual development, where the sun of pure truth illuminates his intellect, and his heart is warmed by rays of ardent love which unites the whole human race into one great, happy family. We believe that by that time there will remain not the slightest vestige of the papal church, whose history will relate to you, amazed and horrified, the delusions of human fanaticism which sacrificed so many lives of noble men, among whom one of the first places is occupied by the intrepid Bohemian defender of truth and pioneer of untrammelled freethinking, the Master of the University

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of Prague of old renown, our John Huss.

"When the day of the five hundredth anniversary of John Huss' martyr death was approaching, we here in America felt it to be our duty to commemorate it by a deed of permanent value. The Svobodna Obec v Chicagu (Free Thought Community of Chicago) held, in 1905, a John Huss celebration, as it is held annually in the old country overseas, on the Sixth of July. On that occasion, Dr. Frantisek Iska offered the suggestion that the most appropriate way to commemorate the approaching five hundredth anniversary of John Huss' death would be by erecting a building, creating an institution, that would be helpful to any kind of work done for spiritual liberation from any ecclesiastic encumbrance of our people throughout the United States. This idea was approved by the father of the Bohemian-American Freethinking community, Frantisek B. Zdrubek, speaker of the Svobodna Obec v Chicagu, who donated \$1,000 to his Obec for a fund from which to build its own hall, and who recommended that this fund should form the nucleus of the John Huss Memorial. In June, 1911, a respective declaration was sent to all Freethinking organizations of Bohemian America, and when a sufficient

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number of them had pledged their co-operation, a preparatory committee was organized, whose chairman was Vaclav Soukenik. It was he who launched the first collection for the John Huss Memorial. The vice-chairmen of the **committee** were Mrs. Marie Pomazal and Mrs. Ruzena Strougal; the secretary, Leopold Ruzicka, and treasurer, Josef Hejno.

"After a period of successful work the preparatory committee turned over the management to the properly incorporated Druzstvo Jubilejniho Husova Domu (John Huss Memorial Association) whose first president was Jos. M. Sgermeyer; vice-president, Mrs. Kristy Stary; secretary, Frant. Veverka; treasurer, Karel Kavallo; and financial secretary, Josef Hejno. In accordance with a decision of the Sdruzeni, the project of the John Huss Memorial was, with the approval of all its member organizations, given in formal ownership to the Svobodna Obec with the duty to give it the proper administration in co-operation with the **representatives** of member organizations. In November, 1914, the Svobodna Obec elected the Vybor Pro Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Committee), whose members have signed this document and who have been exerting their efforts to assure the

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dedication of the John Huss Memorial on May 30, 1916, the anniversary day of the second Bohemian martyr and colleague of John Huss, Jerome of Prague.

"Again, our greetings, this time to a happier, because freer, mankind of the future.

"Jos W. Egermeyer, president;

"Alex Purer, vice-president;

"Leopold Ruzicka, secretary;

"Karel Kavalle, treasurer."

Having finished the reading of this document, Dr. Iska concluded his speech by expressing the conviction that he spoke from the hearts of all those present, and from the hearts of the thousands of friends of our project not only here in Chicago, but in all Bohemian communities of this great Union. When he called: "Zdar! Zdar! Na Zdar! (Success! Success! to Success!) to the John Huss Memorial!" The whole audience repeated his shout loudly and many times, and rewarded the speaker with long applause.

Yesterday's celebration was attended by a multitude of men and women representatives

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of our freethinking associations, and by many non-Bohemian representatives, also. W. J. Sloan presented a most friendly address of greeting on behalf of the American Rationalists, and was followed by August Behrens who spoke for the German Freethinking Community and represented German freethinking organizations of Chicago and Milwaukee. Among those present were also Emanuel I. Auspitz, representative of the American Secular Union and the Free Thought Federation; I. B. Lenau, editor of the free-thought journal, The People's Press, and no less attention than these was enjoyed by the aged Captain J. W. Harrington, Civil War veteran who appeared in his gala uniform. He represented the Free Thought Society, while W. L. MacIskey was the representative of the Chicago Free Thought Platform.

The noted liberal worker, E. C. Behrens, delivered a remarkable speech in which he declared that there would be no such terrible bloodshed in Europe now if the people had followed the footsteps of John Huss.

Because of bad weather, the customary oral presentation of greetings from various

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organizations by their representatives was abandoned, but a complete list of associations represented and a list of contributions received will be published in the daily press. However, we can say now that already a considerable number of contributions have been received, the total amount of which is in the neighborhood of six hundred dollars. Since Dr. Iska had already received four hundred dollars in contributions, the total amount presented to the John Huss Memorial on its "birthday" will exceed one thousand dollars. A detailed list will be published together with a complete list of organizations which had their documents enclosed in the cornerstone. At the end Dr. Iska announced that there are many countrymen present who came from far away to attend this celebration and that he could not express to them our gratitude for everything the Bohemian people outside Chicago have done for the John Huss Memorial in any better way than by giving them, at least those of them who stand close by, the privilege of tapping the cornerstone with the ceremonial hammer for themselves and for all-of-Chicago Bohemians in America, as a token that the John Huss Memorial will belong to the whole of Bohemian America. The hammer was then handed for that purpose to Mr. Josef Schroeder of Rush Center, Kansas, Mr. W. J. Prochazka of Simson,

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

Kansas, and Bart. Ruml of Letcher, South Dakota.

Although the building committee owns six lots of ground, only three of them will be used for the building, while the other three will be sold. At this time the concrete foundations are being made, the contractor being Mr. Chmelar. Bids for the building proper are now being received. When the selection is made, the work will start so that the building may be dedicated and turned to its use May 30, 1916. This ceremony is expected to be a demonstration such as freethinking Chicago has not yet witnessed.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1915.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

A meeting of the John Huss Memorial committee was held in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on 18th Street yesterday. It was opened by Chairman Joseph W. Egermayer with almost all the committee members present. Secretary Leopold Ruzicka read the minutes of the last meeting of the Ceska Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community) as far as they concern the John Huss Memorial. Both records were approved. The reading of letters, sixty of which had reached the committee since its last meeting, absorbed considerable time. The reports of various subcommittees followed. Dr. Iska reports for the press and propaganda committee that the mailing of invitations to the ceremony of laying the cornerstone have been sent out to all Free Thought benevolent societies, both in Chicago and in outside communities throughout the United States and Canada. The mailing of invitations to Bohemian businessmen and well-to-do individuals as well as to organizations will begin this week. Acceptances have been received so far from twenty-eight Chicago societies and lodges which will attend the

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1915.

ceremonies, and which have, so far, donated sums totaling \$327. The propaganda work of societies and associations is supplemented by the work of 250 **agents** in the country whose activity will be intensified during the fall and winter season, when the building of the Memorial will be in progress. Mr. Iska turned over \$257 that has come into his hands since the last meeting. His report was received and approved. The building committee submitted plans prepared by Architect A. Charvat and presented their detailed explanation. Three lots will be used by the Memorial, each thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. **First** the foundation of the main front building, will be laid. It will have a fifty-foot front and be forty-two feet deep. The front will be fifteen feet from the sidewalk so that there will be ample space for lawns and flower beds around the whole building. Behind the building a free space of sixty-eight by ninety feet will be reserved for an addition containing a meeting hall. It was agreed to proceed so that by October 17, 1915, when the cornerstone will be laid, the whole foundation will be not only fully excavated but also laid and to finish the main building by the end of May, 1916, so that it may be ready for use by May 30, the anniversary of the day of the burning at the stake

The next meeting will take place on October 13.

The next meeting will take place on October 13.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1915.

A MEETING OF THE JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

The committee for the building of the John Huss Memorial in Chicago held one of its regular meetings last night.....

According to the treasurer's report and information given by Dr. Frantisek Iska, over four hundred countrymen in 326 communities throughout the United States have started collecting contributions for the Memorial. Some of them have reported considerable success, and some contributions have been sent in already, so that Dr. Iska was able to place in the hands of the treasurer the amount of \$206.15 yesterday.....

The meeting agreed to pay the taxes on the six lots that had been bought for the Memorial on 32nd Street between 42nd and 43rd Avenues. After a discussion by which the financial status of the committee, the condition of collections, and future prospects were made clear to those present, the committee adopted the proposal of Mr. Jan Pecna to start **with the digging of** foundations and building the basement wall of the central part of the build-

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1915.

ing up to the street level.

The idea of competitive bids for this part of the work was dropped because it was hoped that expert contractors would be found who, after reading the newspaper reports on this meeting, will come forward and request the necessary information on which to base their bids which, considering the purpose of the building, it is hoped will be most favorable.....

The work is expected to start May 12 or shortly thereafter, so that the foundations will be ready for the ceremonial of laying the corner stone July 4, the Sunday before the five hundredth anniversary of the martyr death at the stake of John Huss.....

Thereafter the discussion of a method of systematic collections for the John Huss Memorial among Chicago's Bohemians was discussed. It was decided that the secretary should compile a mailing list which would be worked on by correspondence and later used for guidance by collecting committees

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which will be nominated by the plenary meeting of the Cesta Svobodna obec
(Congregation of Bohemian Free Thinkers).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

[Half-tone, three column-tenth of a page, showing a
building, the John Huss Memorial, on which
three flags are flying]

The idea of building a John Huss Memorial in Chicago has now reached a stage where it may be safely maintained that this important undertaking of Free-thinking Bohemians will soon be realized. The Vybor Pro Postaveni Husova Domu (John Huss Memorial Association) has accepted and approved the plans for this national shrine, the dedication of which is expected to be a part of the ceremonies commemorating the five hundredth anniversary of John Huss' martyr death at the stake. No doubt the building of this shrine will be started soon.

The Vybor reports that the ground has been paid for, and urges all those who promised or pledged their contributions on that condition, to send them in without unnecessary delay.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

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III C According to the accepted plans, the building will consist of three parts:

The two-story central main building, the dimensions of which are 75 by 125 feet, will be flanked on each side by a one-story wing 30 by 70 feet. All rooms will be aired or ventilated, heated or cooled, by a special new system. There will be both gas and electric light all over. The front of the whole building, which is 135 feet in length, will be made of pressed brick and polished stone; the side and rear walls will be of ordinary brick. The roofs, which will be supported by iron trusses, will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and the same material will be used for all ceilings and floors. The whole building will be fireproof. The main hall is planned to be fully acoustic--that is, any sound uttered in one part of it will be heard throughout.

The Main, or Central, Building

The basement: In front, on either side, will be a room 18 by 28 feet for the heating and ventilating plants. Between these there will be a coal room of 19.4 by 35 feet. In the rear, under the speakers' platform and the dressing

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III C rooms, will be a storage room 38 by 22.1 feet. The floor of the basement will be 4.1 feet under the street level, and the basement itself will be 8 feet high. Both the ceilings and floors will be of reinforced concrete. There will be no basement under the main hall, or auditorium, which will rest on solid ground and will have a slope of 0.1 over 1 foot.

The first floor: The main entrance, which is 13.2 feet wide and consists of four doors, leads up five steps to another series of four doors which open into a lobby, 12 by 26 feet. Here will be located the box office and dressing rooms. From the lobby a hallway leads to the office of the Memorial, another hallway to the main hall, and two six-foot stairways to the second floor. From the lobby there is also access to men's washrooms on one side and ladies' rooms on the other side. All these rooms are 12 feet high.

The auditorium proper is 72 by 71 feet. It seats 640 people, and the first row of seats is 10 feet from the platform. It is, on the average, 26 feet high, and has seven wide exits which prevent any possibility of panic.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

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III C In the rear there is the speakers' platform, 38 by 24 feet. It is elevated 4 feet from the floor and is flanked on both sides by dressing rooms, 10 by 9.6 feet.

The second floor: The center houses a lodge hall, 30 by 27.6 feet, with a reception room on each side. The side rooms open into the hallway, with doors to a ladies' room and men's room. These premises are 12 feet high.

Around and above the auditorium is a gallery seating 250 people. It has four exits.

The Wings

One wing will be used for an advanced teachers' training school, for a library, and a small museum.

The other wing will serve as premises for a Bohemian Free Thought school and

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III C for theatrical performances for young people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1914.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

In the meeting of the Svobodna Obec (Free Thought Community) held last Sunday, a letter from the Druzstvo Jubilejniho Husova Domu (John Huss Memorial Association) was read, reporting the action taken in the Druzstvo's meeting and requesting the Svobodna Obec to submit a binding proclamation that it (the Svobodna Obec) is taking over the work of building the John Huss Memorial, and that it will finance it by issuing stock which will assure its holders co-ownership and a voice in the management of the John Huss Memorial. The Svobodna Obec reached a unanimous agreement that it will do so....and worked out the text which the shares should carry.

A committee from the Svobodna Obec attended the meeting of the Druzstvo, which was held yesterday in the hall of the Ceskoslovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies). The committee submitted a binding proclamation to the meeting by which it agrees to take over the enterprise and do its best to see the John Huss Memorial built and completed in the shortest

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1914.

possible time. It also submitted a draft of the text which should be printed on the shares which the Svobodna Obec agrees to issue. The shares will have a face value of twenty-five dollars, and the rights of their owners are to be regulated by an agreement entered into by the Svobodna Obec as the managing body of the enterprise and the shareholders of the John Huss Memorial. The agreement reads as follows: [The provisions are listed]

All nine provisions of the agreement were unanimously accepted by all those present. Thereupon the president announced that by adopting this agreement, the Druzstvo has disbanded, and the whole enterprise goes over to the Svobodna Obec. All officers of the Druzstvo are requested to present the Svobodna Obec with all material, correspondence, and other matters concerning the John Huss Memorial at the earliest opportunity.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1914.

JOHN RUSS MEMORIAL

A most interesting meeting which discussed the future erection of the John Russ Memorial was held yesterday afternoon in the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian-English Free-Thought School) on 18th Street. It was a special meeting of the Druzstvo Jubilejniho Rusova Domu (John Russ Memorial Association) called for the purpose of deciding whether it is advisable that, under the greatly changed conditions and because of the constant collection of funds for war relief in the old country, the Druzstvo Jubilejniho Rusova Domu should disband.....

Many replies to letters asking the opinion of several organizations have been received....and only two lodges were for keeping the Druzstvo as it is now. All other letters expressed the thought that in case it should prove impossible to build the memorial in the planned proportions, the Svobodna Obec (Free-Thought Community) should take over the idea and build a memorial which would be smaller, but at the same time serve the purposes stated in the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1914.

original proclamation and in the constitution and bylaws of the Druzstvo.

The Svobodna Obec of Chicago submitted a written statement to the effect that it neither advocates nor opposes the dissolution of the Druzstvo. If, however, the Druzstvo should disband, the Svobodna Obec agrees, in accordance with a decision made in advance in one of its September meetings, to build a John Huss Memorial in proportions commensurate with its means.... Since the memorial should be a monument erected to John Huss on the five hundredth anniversary of his death, its erection cannot be postponed.....

.....

After a protracted discussion, the meeting adopted the following proposal formulated by Dr. Frantisek Iska:

"The Druzstvo Jubilejniho Husova Domu agrees that it will disband. But this agreement will not be in force, nor will the disbandment take place until the Svobodna Obec will furnish a binding proclamation that it will take upon

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1914.

itself the building of a John Huss Memorial, to which end it will issue shares guaranteeing to all member organizations of the Druzstvo and such other organizations as will purchase such shares, the right of co-ownership and co-management of the Memorial....."

The next meeting of the Druzstvo will be held Monday, November 2.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1914.

THE HUSUV DUM

A regular monthly meeting of the Druzstvo Pro Postavení Husova Jubilejního Domu (John Huss Memorial Association) was held in the hall of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) last night.....

.....Dr. František Iška pointed out that the European war is now occupying all of the public interest and that, naturally, all the charity work of our people is being concentrated on collections for our people in the old country. Consequently, there is no hope that collections for the John Huss Memorial could reach an amount sufficient to build the Memorial in such a manner and proportions as would be necessary to make of it an adequate tribute from all Bohemian America to the memory of John Huss. In addition to this, quite unfavorable comments on the undertaking were heard during the convention of the Česko-Slovenské Podporující Spolky, even though a resolution was adopted recommending support for the Memorial by individual lodges and grand lodges.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1914.

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Dr. Iška is of the opinion that this resolution is not sufficient to obliterate the impression that the Memorial is not a unanimously approved proposition of all Freethinking Bohemians in America.

Under such conditions, he recommends the calling of a special meeting of the Družstvo which would be held in October and would take under consideration the question of whether or not the Družstvo should disband. If the Družstvo, which had been formed to build the John Huss Memorial with the co-operation of all Freethinking Bohemians in America should be disbanded, the Svobodná Obec Česko-Americká (Bohemian-American Freethinking Community) alone would take it upon itself to bring the undertaking to successful conclusion, but of course in not as large proportions as had been planned.

After a lengthy debate, Dr. Iška's proposal was accepted, and the meeting was set for October 11.....

The general opinion was that if it should be impossible to spend at least

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\$50,000 on the Memorial, it would be better if the Česko-Americká Svobodná Obec alone built a Memorial....which could be enlarged and completed with the help of all Bohemian Freethinking organizations in America later on.

There was no disappointment noticeable in the expressions of the representatives when the meeting adjourned. Just the opposite was true. Everyone seemed to be satisfied that even if the Družstvo should disband, the idea will not be abandoned, but adequately followed up by the Česko-Americká Svobodná Obec.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

THE HAVLÍČEK CELEBRATION

[Half-tone, three column-half of a page view of the
Karel Havlíček monument in Douglas Park]

Three years have passed since the days of the beautiful, unforgettable, and inspiring moments when not only the Bohemians of Chicago, but also American Bohemians from near-by and far-away cities of the Union met in Douglas Park to participate in the first truly great and important national festival--the unveiling of the monument of an intrepid fighter for the rights of the Bohemian people, the Brixen sufferer and prisoner, Karel Havlíček-Borovský.....

Among the most faithful of his admirers are our Sokols, for whom the Havlíček celebration has become a national pilgrimage and an occasion for recalling before his monument not only the past in which Havlíček lived, worked, and suffered, but also for planning our present-day and future activities, which should always be in keeping with his principles and convictions.

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

Such pilgrimages are nothing unusual, even in our old country, and nobody would consider them an occasion for pretentious display and parades of splendor on the outside and emptiness on the inside. These pilgrimages have a deep meaning in our old country--a deep moral and educational significance, the evidence of which we should like to see not only in today's pilgrimage, but on any occasion where our red-shirted Sokols lead our youth to Havlíček's monument in Douglas Park. Each such pilgrimage should strengthen us, should put new life into us, and, if it is just watery lemonade that flows through our veins, should change it into healthy, vigorous blood so that we may function to greater advantage, particularly in our national life. That life is by far not as intensive as it should be. Perhaps the circumstances under which we live account for our inertia. We seem to lack opposition that would provoke anger--opposition and perhaps oppression which would stimulate our instinct of self-preservation and thus awaken our best abilities, our best efforts to prove that we have a past, that we have a present, and particularly, that we have a future. Here we are not persecuted as the Bohemian people were persecuted in Havlíček's times; nobody is baiting us as the great Karel Havlíček and his contemporaries

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

were baited; nobody is trying to impede our progress, our peaceful development, as was the case when Havlíček was one of our principal leaders. For these reasons our life here does not show such zeal, such intensive activity as it used to show and still shows in the old country, where the life of our brothers and sisters is actually a struggle, and each step forward is a great victory--a great victory won not by the force of arms, but by spiritual forces, by knowledge, and by national pride which refuses to be trodden upon. Victory is won by stern and spirited opposition to all that is unjust, by a strong reaction against oppression and persecution.

Here we are not being persecuted, and therefore there is no need for struggle. But there is a need for showing that national duties can exist where no struggle is necessary, and that by doing them, a very great deal can be accomplished. A faithful performance of our national duties here will have the most beneficial effect in the old country. When our people there see that we not only live, but also feel and work as Bohemians, and--most important--that we are rearing our children as Bohemians and thus preserving

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

our youth for the nation, then the fulfillment of national duties by Bohemians in America will strengthen the Bohemian nation in the old country and stimulate it to still more efficient, more intensive national work.

We did not build the Havlíček monument for ourselves. We erected it in Douglas Park for Americans, and especially for our children, in order that the former may learn something about our struggles in the old country, and that the latter may learn how to feel like Bohemians, a thing for which there is an imperative need. This need we shall meet by taking our children to this memorial every time there is an occasion for a national pilgrimage; by telling them who that man Havlíček was, how he lived and worked, how he died, and what examples he left us in the memory of his noble, resplendent deeds.....

By 1 P. M. yesterday, the first groups of Havlíček's friends began to assemble around his monument for the festive ceremonies which were inaugurated by the arrival of the members of Sokolská Župa Fuegoer-Tyrš (Sokol Unit Župa Fuegoer-Tyrš) who came, led by Starosta (Commander) [title of the head of every Sokol

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

Unit/ Brother Háek. They came with their banners and formed a cordon around the monument.....

Brother Háek greeted the audience and explained the reason for the presence of Sokols at the celebration, saying that it is not enough to build monuments to the great leaders of the nation. It is necessary every year to refresh our memories with the meaning of these monuments. He introduced the speaker of the day, Brother Jóža Dittert, who in simple words painted a picture of Havlíček's sorrowful life and his work; his activity during the absolutistic régime of Lacher /Austrian Prime Minister/ when only people in small villages did and dared to speak Bohemian, and when the language was being used only by the lowly and simple; why Havlíček became the beloved leader of the whole nation.

"It was not the martyr's crown which the reactionaries pressed upon Havlíček's brow /reference to his imprisonment in the fortress of Brixen/ that made him so popular with the whole Bohemian nation; long before that he was more popular in all strata of the nation than any other journalist before or after him. He was

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

popular because of his unusual talents and abilities, because of his sterling character which neither promises nor threats could move from following the goal he set up for himself. Not fully twenty-seven years of age, Havlíček stood like a mature man; a man of cool deliberation; a man of serious purposes who knows how to reach his aims; the head of the nation in the political arena; a man in whose heart burned the fire of indomitable zeal for the ideal of civic liberty."

The speaker compared Havlíček with John Huss and Johannes Amos Comenius, for he deserves recognition for the survival of the Bohemian nation in the heart of Europe, against the will of Europe, against the will of the whole so-called civilized world, which did all it could to annihilate a nation of "barbarians," whose only crime was to strive for truth and light when the rest of the world was living in the darkness of the Middle Ages.

The speaker talked about our obligations to Havlíček's memory, and coming to our American conditions where Havlíček's tenets are easier to realize because

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

we live in a free country, he concluded his address by quoting Havlíček's slogan:

"Let them threaten, let them sue
Let them flatter, let them boo,
No matter what they do
Will make me betray
My 'loved native land.
White and red's my country's flag
Honesty and strength my saw."

Following Brother Dittert, Brother Jarka Košář spoke and explained why it is that just the Sokols particularly cherish the memory of Havlíček and try to have him remembered by the whole nation. He linked him to the two shining stars--Fuegner and Tyr's--the first of which instilled Havlíček's democratic spirit into Sokoldom.....

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Denní Hlasatel, July 27, 1914.

This year's attendance of both the Sokols and the general public was at least twice as large as last year's.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1913.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

In our report on Monday's meeting of the Družstvo (board of representatives) for the building of the John Huss Memorial, we promised to bring an authentic statement concerning this undertaking as presented to the meeting by the originator of the idea, Dr. František Iška. Dr. Iška was chairman of the press and publicity subcommittee of the preparatory committee for the erection of the John Huss Memorial in Chicago, and his report is of particular interest because it gives a complete list of all organizations working on the idea, together with amounts remitted to the committee or collected and ready to be remitted on short notice. It will be noticed with special satisfaction that a very large number of our organizations from Western states are on the list. Dr. Iška's report reads:

"The idea of erecting a John Huss Memorial originated in 1905. During a John Huss celebration held that year, we called attention to the fact that in ten years, in 1915, we shall be commemorating the five-hundredth anniversary of the death of our martyr. We said that we thought it was a duty of

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1913.

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IV Bohemians in America to impress upon the whole world--as it will be the whole world that will participate in the commemoration of this anniversary--that John Huss was a member of our nation. For this reason something should be done that would attract greater attention than mere speeches and an empty display of pomp. At the same time, whatever was to be done should be of definite and permanent value for us, both in respect to our national and Free Thought objectives.

"For these two groups of objectives we have been working for over fifty years. Although considerable results have been achieved, we cannot help, but feel that our progress is not such as we wish it to be. The reason for this is well known. Our work is lacking the proper co-ordination and concentration. The need of systematic and educational work is generally recognized in our Free-thinking organizations. One proof of this is the fact that the appointment of educational committees has been ordered by all conventions held recently. As examples, I shall mention the conventions of the Západní Česká Bratrská Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Unity) at Omaha, and the Sokol mass

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1913.

IV convention at Baltimore. Also the decision of the convention of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) in Milwaukee to establish 'clubs for adolescent youth' (Dorostové Kluby) is due to the recognition that there is an extreme need for educational work. There is no doubt that many other Jednoty (Unions) will follow this lead, and we shall have many educational clubs and committees, every one of which, and each by itself, will strive to achieve its end; but the aggregate of their results cannot possibly be expected to approximate results that could be achieved if the work they do each as a separate unit were by the full co-operation of all, and directed by one central institution, one headquarters.

"What we need most, then, is a headquarters for our work, both Free Thought and national. The realization of this chief need gave birth to the idea of building in Chicago, the recognized Bohemian-American metropolis, a John Huss Memorial which would be the focal point of work for the benefit of all Bohemian-American communities, all our Free Thought organizations, and which would give the initiative and encouragement to serious national and Free Thought endeavors throughout Bohemian-America.

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IV "This Memorial will be dedicated to this purpose on the occasion of the five-hundredth anniversary of John Huss's death. The 1910 John Huss celebration in Pilsen Park furnished an excellent opportunity to explain this idea to the Bohemian Freethinking public. It was received with great enthusiasm, and, upon the recommendation of Mr. Fr. B. Zdrubek, the plan was approved by the two thousand men and women attending the celebration. Subsequently, it was explained by us in detail in a series of articles which Editor Zdrubek published in Svojan (Free Thought organ). In June, 1911, a call was issued to all Free Thought and other Bohemian-American organizations to express their opinion of the idea, with the result that within one month's time, fifty of them pledged their co-operation and help. By March, 1912, we had the promise of 162 societies and lodges from all parts of the United States, and even from Canada.

"Thus we started with the formation of a preparatory committee for the building of the John Huss Memorial, making it clear in advance that this committee considers itself a temporary organization, the principal purpose of which is

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IV to give proper publicity to the idea, and which will in 1913, surrender its leadership to a Družstvo composed of representatives of societies and organizations which will, by that time, have proved their serious desire to co-operate by establishing a fund for the Memorial. The preparatory committee unanimously designated the amount of twenty-five dollars as sufficient to entitle a society to be represented in the Družstvo, and each additional one hundred dollars to entitle it to one additional vote or representative."

Translator's note: There follows a list of 19 orders of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky, (Čecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) 5 lodges of the Jednota Táboritu (Unity of Taborites), 3 lodges of the Česko-Slovanská Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity) 5 orders of the Česko-Slovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Unity), 2 courts of the Česko-Američtí Lesníci A Lesnice (Bohemian-American Foresters), 29 orders of the Česko-Bratrská Jednota (Bohemian Fraternal Unity), 1 order of the Česko-Americká Jednota (Bohemian American Unity), 3 units of the Sokol (Gymnastic

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1913.

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IV organization), 8 Svobodné Obce (Free Thought Communities), and 5 orders of the Západní Česko-Slovenská Podporující Jednota (Western Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Unity) of the State of Texas. All these have subscribed, have on hand, or are collecting funds for the Memorial, and have sent in their reports.

"A number of women's organizations have bought stamps, voiced their approval, or promised their support of the Memorial, but have not been included in the list because of no binding action on their part. The same applies to a number of men's organizations who are known to be working and collecting, but so far have not sent in any reports on results they may be getting.

"While it is not possible at this time to make a definite statement of the amount which is now available for the Memorial--some reports are old, some incomplete--I dare say that it is over ten thousand dollars.

"This, of course, is not a great deal, if we consider that the erection of the John Huss Memorial will require at least five times as much, if it is to be adequate in every respect for the requirements of the important work we are attempting. However, if we bear in mind the fact that these results

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1913.

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IV have been attained during a comparatively short time of mere preparations, what we have achieved so far is truly surprising and, in view of the conditions prevailing among our Freethinking organizations, unusual.

"These results make us feel sure that the John Huss Memorial funds, wherever established, will now grow rapidly, and new ones will be starting. Over three hundred organizations have voiced their approval, and more than one hundred of them, in addition to those on our list, have promised that they will give their support as soon as the undertaking takes on a more definite form. Also, contributions from individuals are coming in steadily. It may justly be said that the John Huss Memorial has aroused a far greater interest and has been receiving much more generous support throughout America than any undertaking of Freethinkers in the past. Our hopes for complete success are therefore fully justified. We trust that the Družstvo, which is now being organized, will show an accomplishment which will be truly magnificent and memorable--an accomplishment which will serve to increase the prestige of Bohemian-America and will prove beneficial to us and to those who will come after us.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

The meeting of representatives of various bodies which have offered their help in building a John Huss Memorial to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of his martyr death, and which have pledged at least twenty-five dollars for that noble purpose, was held last night. As was explained in our columns before, the John Huss Memorial is to be the headquarters of Freethinking Bohemians in the United States.

The meeting was attended by twenty-eight accredited delegates and was opened by the chairman of the preparatory committee, Mr. Václav Soukeník, former president (sic) of the Grand Lodge of Taborites, who addressed the group as follows:

"As chairman of the preparatory committee for the building of the John Huss Memorial, I welcome you, the accredited representatives or delegates of your

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

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IV respective organizations. You are the men into whose hands will be entrusted the successful conclusion of the magnificent work with which we expect to commemorate the five-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss. We wish to build a memorial for this national hero of ours which will be the focal point of all endeavors of Bohemian Freethinkers in this country and in Canada.

"Membership in our preparatory committee, organized March 4, 1912, upon the initiative of Dr. František Iška, was open to representatives of any organization interested in the undertaking, no matter whether or not the respective organization had or had not made any financial contribution to our project. We have considered ourselves merely as a group of idealists who are enthused with the project, whose purpose it is to make the public acquainted with the project, stir up the widest possible interest in it, encourage solicitation of funds, and enlist the co-operation of organizations who would agree to

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

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IV sponsor the project and who would in due time follow through with the work started by our informal committee.

"We have endeavored to avoid the danger of having malicious people say that the John Huss Memorial was the result of an idea of someone who gathered together a few of his friends; that this clique kept everything to itself and for itself, and that all it wanted from others was money. What we want is to make the John Huss Memorial a collective offering of all Bohemian-American Freethinkers to the memory of John Huss on the occasion of the five-hundredth anniversary of his burning at the stake. We want it to be a true and common cultural home of all Bohemian-American men and women. We consider our societies, lodges, unions, and other social organizations as legitimate representatives of our people, and therefore we transfer to them the leadership in and the administration of the project.

You representatives--you are the delegates of bodies that have already done

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

IV something for the Memorial, have donated or at least collected funds for it, and have otherwise shown sincere and active interest in this noteworthy project. From now on, the project is yours. Our preliminary committee disbands today and is glad to give its place to a legally constituted body or board of representatives, the Družstvo Jubilejního Husová Domu (Board of Trustees /or representatives/ of the John Huss Memorial Building) which is to be set up at today's meeting.

"I hereby dissolve the present preliminary committee and give my thanks to all its members, especially, however, to its officers and its press subcommittee for their splendid work. I welcome you again and would suggest that first of all you elect a chairman and a recording secretary."

After these words of welcome, Mr. Jos. Komorous, delegate of Lodge Říp, No. 41, of the Česko-Slovenské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), as the oldest of those present, was called to take the chair.

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IV Mrs. A. Stary, representing Lodge Johanna Z Poděbrad, No. 23, of the Jednota Táboritu (Unity of Taborites), was elected vice-chairman, and Mr. J. S. Zeman, delegated by the Svobodomyslná Obec (Society of Freethinkers), was appointed recording secretary.

The chairman asked Dr. Iška to explain how the idea of building a John Huss Memorial in Chicago in 1915 started, and to tell about its development. His report, together with a detailed account of the progress made so far, will be found in tomorrow's issue of this paper. Today we do no more than say that the list of organizations submitted to us that are members of the Družstvo and the list of their contributions fully justifies Dr. Iška's claim that so far there has not been a single project in Bohemian-America that would have attracted such widespread interest and support among our Freethinking countrymen as has this. Membership in the Družstvo has been acquired by lodges and units of all Free Thought organizations, (including twenty-two of the Česko-Slovenské Podporující Spolky), five of the Jednota Táboritu, two of the

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Česko-Slovanská Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity), four of the Česko-Slovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Unity) and its Chicago grand lodge, two of the Jednota Česko-Amerických Lesníků A Lesnic (Unity of Bohemian-American Foresters), the largest lodge, Plzeň, No. 1, of the Česko-Americká Jednota (Bohemian-American Unity), and thirty of the Západní Česká Bratrská Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Unity); in addition to these there are several Sokol (gymnastic) units and eight organizations called Svobodná Obec (Freethinking Community). A special committee composed of members of the Svobodná Podporující Jednota Státu Texas (Freethinking Benevolent Unity of the State of Texas), the Texasská Jednota (Texas Unity), and the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky is at work in Texas.

The report states further that 318 organizations have made purchases of John Huss Memorial stamps and are using them on their letters and documents. Among

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IV these there are a number of women's organizations. Most of them have promised regular contributions as soon as the feasibility of the project is demonstrated.

After Dr. Iška's report, the delegates' credentials were examined, and the delegates were again welcomed, this time by Chairman Komorous.

A draft of the constitution was read, and the delegates approved the provision by which an organization subscribing twenty-five dollars is entitled to one delegate, and for each additional one hundred dollars, one additional delegate or vote is allowed. A computation based on this principle showed that at present, the 86 organizations that are members of the Sdružení are entitled to 108 delegates, of which 48 come from Chicago and 60 from elsewhere. Western States are very strongly represented.

The meeting determined the amounts for which the officers of the Sdružení will be bonded.

WPA (LL), TROJ. 32.1.15

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

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IV Shortly after midnight the meeting was adjourned until next Monday,
November 3.

At the coming meeting, officers will be elected and the executive committee, whose first duty will be the selection of a suitable site for the proposed Memorial, will be appointed.

WPA (11-11-13) 418

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARATIONS
FOR THE JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

The committee on preparations for the building of the John Huss Memorial held its last meeting Friday night. In that meeting all preparations were made to pass on the affairs of the undertaking to a legally constituted body of representatives of Bohemian organizations interested in the building of the John Huss Memorial and of other qualified persons according to the following principles:

An organization--society, association, lodge, union, etc.--contributing ten dollars to the building fund at the time of the constitution of the group, and pledging to increase its contribution to twenty-five dollars within the year, appoints one delegate; each additional one hundred dollars entitles them to one additional representative. Individuals may become members by contributing one hundred dollars. Other regular members will be representatives of newspapers giving publicity and other help to the Memorial. According to contributions and pledges received so far, the body will have over one hundred members, one

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Oct. 27, 1913.

half of whom represent Chicago organizations; the other half represent organizations in rural and other districts. Out-of-Chicago members will vote by mail.

The organization meeting of the body, or board of representatives, will be held in the building of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) at 18th and May Streets, tonight at 8 P. M.

As soon as the body is organized and incorporated, it will select a convenient site for the Memorial, issue a call for a competition of plans and bids for the building, etc. Its aim will be to lay the cornerstone next July so that the Memorial may be completed by July, 1915, when the five-hundredth anniversary of John Huss's martyrdom will be commemorated.

The Memorial will be the property of the Bohemians of America and will serve as headquarters for all work done in the national and Free Thought realm.

The idea of the Memorial originated with Dr. Frantisek Iska.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1913.

NEW NAME FOR 40th COURT REMAINS

Some time ago we mentioned the fact that a certain part of the non-Bohemian population in the west part of the city had protested against changing the name of 40th Street to "Komensky Avenue". The Irish, especially, are trying to have the name changed to "Kenneth Avenue". This latter alteration found particularly strong support among the aldermen of the Thirty-fifth Ward who were under pressure from some of their constituents. These aldermen, however, were strenuously opposed by Bohemian members of the Council.

The controversy was straightened out by a compromise reached at yesterday's meeting of the Council. This compromise was agreed to by Aldermen John Toman and Held, and according to it, our aldermen agreed to give the name "Kenneth Avenue" to 44th Court, and their opponents withdrew their objections to the name "Komensky Avenue" for 40th Court, which until now carried the name "Kaskaskia Avenue".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1913.

The Thirty-fourth Ward scored another important point in yesterday's meeting. The wooden posts on 40th (Crawford) Avenue carrying electric wires will be removed, and the telephone and the telegraph companies will install their wires underground, while the streetcar company will build iron posts for its wiring. This order was given to the Commissioner of Public Works upon the initiative of Alderman Toman.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1913.

ACTION AGAINST A BOHEMIAN STREET NAME

It seems that the recently adopted name "Komenský Avenue" does not please some Irishmen living on that street, because they are trying to have it changed to "Kenneth Avenue". For that reason they are making a canvass of the people living on Komenský Avenue, especially those located between 22nd Street and Ogden Avenue, in an attempt to persuade them to sign a petition which would soon be submitted to the city council. Thus, many Bohemian residents have also been approached and asked to sign this petition, and we are told that some of them have done so. It would appear almost unbelievable that any of our countrymen could be persuaded to do anything of the kind, but the canvassers themselves boast that they have secured many signatures, among them those of Bohemian people. The Bohemian population should be proud of the fact that their street carries the name of the great Teacher of Nations, Komenský, and it would certainly be a disgrace for any Bohemian to give his name and consent to the proposed change. The city council has given the name "Komenský" to this street in order to honor the memory of a great Bohemian.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1913.

Our countrymen should therefore do all in their power to make certain that the street will keep this Bohemian name.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1913.

CHANGES IN STREET NAMES

(Summary)

Yesterday at midnight an ordinance went into effect changing the names of 567 streets in Chicago. Several names have been changed in sections where many Bohemians live.....Nutt Street now carries the name of Loeffler Court to honor the memory of William Loeffler, the deceased leader of Bohemian Democrats.....Fourty-first Avenue is now Karlov Avenue; 43rd Court, Kolin Avenue; 44th Avenue, Kostner Avenue; 44th Court, Komensky Avenue; 45th Avenue, Král Avenue.....It is through the influence of Alderman John Toman that these streets have been given Bohemian names.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1912.

YESTERDAY'S HAVLICEK CELEBRATION WAS A DIGNIFIED
DISPLAY OF PIETY BY THE BOHEMIAN PEOPLE

The anniversary of the death of Karel Havlicek-Borovsky, one of the greatest sons of the Bohemian nation, was commemorated in a truly dignified manner yesterday. The ceremony took place before the monument erected in memory of Karel Havlicek, which was unveiled exactly one year ago yesterday.

Yesterday's celebration was in reality a double celebration: In part we remembered this significant day of Havlicek's death in order to manifest in this memory our homage to a man whose heart of genuine gold ceased beating fifty-six years ago; and we also set aside this day to honor his work.....

The Karel Havlicek anniversary celebration pleased us, and we called it dignified only because it was a really democratic affair.

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1912.

Gathered around the Havlicek monument in Douglas Park were just ordinary people, and if there were not as many present as there were a year ago, there were more whose purpose was to pay homage to Havlicek's memory.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1912.

IN MEMORY OF KAREL HAVLÍČEK

The Association for the Erection of the Karel Havlíček-Borovský Monument has taken upon itself the task of continuing to function as the Havlíček Association and of commemorating each year the unveiling of the monument to the Brixen martyr. This year it has recognized the advisability of summoning our future generation--that is, the pupils of the Free Thought schools, the youth and pupils of the Sokol gymnastic schools, and youth clubs of many other societies to a commemoration service at the monument.

All pupils of schools or gymnasiums will gather at their headquarters on Saturday afternoon, July 27, and then will proceed with their instructors to Douglas Park and march to the monument. The speakers present at the monument will explain to them in Bohemian and English who Karel Havlíček was and why a monument to him was erected in Chicago. Here our children will promise to guard it as a national bequest for future generations after we old immigrants have passed on. Following the ceremonies at the park, there will be a parade to the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion where our

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1912.

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youth will hold a celebration. The net proceeds of the affair will be donated to our Free Thought schools.

In order that the interest in this celebration may be as great as possible, there will be a ticket sales competition. Any boy from a school or gymnasium who sells the largest number of tickets will receive a special remembrance of the occasion, and the school or gymnasium which sells the largest number of tickets will be given an American flag with Bohemian streamers, and the pupils will be able to use it at every celebration.

The Sokol Župa Fuegner-Tyrš (Fuegner-Tyrš Gymnastic Society) in its last meeting adopted this idea and is willing to work for the good of the Free Thought schools in every way possible. The Fuegner-Tyrš group has already elected its delegates, and we hope that the same will happen in the Narodní Jednota Sokolská (National Sokol Union) so that all our Freethinking youth may be gathered together.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1912.

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The next meeting of the Monument Association and of all delegates from other organizations will be held at 8 P. M., May 29, in Mr. Anděl's coffee shop across from the Pilsen Auditorium.

F. Martinek, Secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

MEETING OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR
THE ERECTION OF JAN HUSS MEMORIAL

The meeting of the preparatory committee for the erection of a Jan Huss memorial, held on May 5, 1912, in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolek (Czecho-slovak Benevolent Society), was called to order by the vice-president, Mrs. Marie Komzsal. A large number of delegates from Chicago lodges were present. The minutes of the previous meeting of the committee and of the special committee were approved. The chairman, Mrs. Komzsal, then recognized Dr. Frantisek Iska, who explained at length the purpose of erecting the Huss memorial, and at the same time referred to the moral necessity of such a structure. He then pointed out in what manner the means for the erection of the memorial could be secured. On the motion of Mr. Joseph Mejho, it was resolved to include in these minutes a brief excerpt from Dr. Iska's speech. He said:

"The idea of building a Huss memorial in Chicago through the joint efforts

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

of all American Freethinking Bohemians originated in the recognition that the five-hundredth anniversary of the burning at the stake of Jan Huss should be commemorated in a dignified and lasting manner.

"It is certain that in 1915 the interest of the whole civilized world will be concentrated upon Jan Huss. Here in America, also, much will be written about the person, significance, and death of Jan Huss. However, few people in non-Bohemian circles will remember the Bohemian origin of the man who is commemorated by the whole world. Here in this land, inhabited by a mixture of peoples, it is up to our American-Bohemians to turn the attention of non-Bohemians to the Bohemian origin of Jan Huss. If the Bohemians of America build a dignified Huss memorial in Chicago, they will have publicly emphasized and reminded everyone of the Bohemian nationality of this world celebrity, and at the same time we shall have acquired a building in which we will be able to work in the spirit of Jan Huss.

"The Huss Memorial would be an institution from which would come not only

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

encouragement, but also moral support to all our communities where there is the will to work toward national and progressive trends. Periodic teachers' courses could be given here for persons from rural Bohemian-America who are willing to take upon themselves the position of teachers in their schools.

"The Huss memorial could be the center for all of our public and community life. The Huss memorial could be used by singing societies and amateur actors for material suitable for production in their communities. The Huss memorial at the same time would be a social headquarters which rural countrymen arriving in Chicago would use as a home.

"The Huss memorial will have its own source of revenue and its own friends. It will be built! What the expenditure will be is impossible to say, nor is it necessary to set a figure in advance. It will be built in accordance with the means at hand. Upon a simple proclamation in which the purpose of the Huss

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

memorial was only briefly set forth, over 150 lodges and organizations have volunteered to participate. In more than fifty places, they have today a special fund for the erection of a memorial, and many of these funds have passed the fifty-dollar mark. The Svobodna Obec (Free Thought Society) of Chicago has on hand almost twelve hundred dollars, which includes the one thousand dollar gift of Frantisek Edrubeck. I do not wish to guess at the total amount of the funds thus far available for this purpose, but I dare say that it surely is more than two thousand dollars. If this fund increases to five thousand dollars or more before July, 1913, then we will set up a legal building committee, and the entire activity will thereby come to a stage of rapid and enthusiastic development."

In the meantime, the president, Mr. Vaclav Soukenik, arrived and took over the further conduct of the meeting. Several other speakers took part in the discussion.

Communications were read and referred to the secretary for reply. Bonds for

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1912.

the officers were presented, approved, and turned over to the keeping of the president. The meeting was then adjourned.

Leopold Ruzicka, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1912.

REPORT FROM FIRST MEETING FOR THE JAN HUS MEMORIAL

Last Sunday the first consultation of the delegates elected from the Svobodna Obec (Congregation of Bohemian Freethinkers), lodges, and societies of Chicago took place. The meeting was held to discuss the Jan Hus Memorial which is to be erected in Chicago in the year 1915 in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of the Master, Jan Hus, who was burned at the stake on July 6, 1415.

Dr. Frantisek Iska was elected chairman of this meeting and Mr. Leopold Ruzicka was elected secretary. Doctor Iska, who called the meeting, presented a brief report and added that of fifty-one lodges and societies having headquarters in Chicago, only eleven had thus far sent him the names of their delegates. Because elections have been held by some organizations but the names and addresses of the committee members have not as yet been sent in, and because in some societies delegates are yet to be selected, he recommended that this meeting be considered as preliminary, and that the regular advisory propaganda committee be created at the next meeting.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1912.

In the proclamation which he previously sent to the lodges and societies, it was promised that the building committee would not be created until June, 1913, and that the number of votes would be distributed according to the amount contributed by the organization represented. For out-of-town societies, votes will be cast either in writing or by proxies selected by said organizations to represent them in the local consultation meetings in Chicago. Absolute impartiality will thereby be assured, and at the same time, any possibility of delay by those who contributed nothing and have no real interest in the success of the enterprise will be avoided. Applications have been received from almost one hundred out-of-town lodges and societies expressing a willingness to co-operate. Most of these have already set up special funds which are growing satisfactorily. The creation of an advisory committee which we now want to set up will in no way be detrimental to the out-of-town friends of this idea, because the advisory committee will confine itself purely to propaganda and preliminary work. The meeting adhered to the original idea that the legally-appointed building committee will be formed later and will include delegates from the out-of-town lodges. Then there followed a lively debate which showed the enthusiasm for the Jan Hus



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1912.

Memorial. A motion was made and passed that the secretary of today's meeting, together with Doctor Iska, ask all local lodges which indicated their assent but have not as yet elected delegates, to do so and submit their names to Dr. Frantisek Iska, 1510 West 18th Street. It was resolved that on Sunday, March 24, 1912, there be held another meeting which will be considered the organization meeting for the advisory committee and at which officers will be elected. The hope was expressed that at this meeting new and favorable reports will be received from out-of-town groups about the progress of collections being held by various lodges.

Dr. Frantisek Iska, chairman.

Leopold Ruzicka, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

THE FRANTIŠEK B. ZDRUBEK LIBERAL SCHOOL

The name of František B. Zdrubek, journalist and noted freethinker (free religionist), who passed away just recently, was honored in a most dignified manner in a special meeting held by the delegates of the United Czech Societies of Irving Park in the lodge headquarters on the premises of Mr. V. Matas, on North 40th Avenue, last Sunday. Mr. Matas extolled the merits of the deceased in regard to Czech schools in Chicago, and also in regard to the work done by him for the spreading of liberal thought. The speaker moved that the Czech Liberal school in Irving Park be named Czech Liberal School F. B. Zdrubek; the words to be engraved on a stone panel on a wall of the school building. The motion evoked great enthusiasm, and was passed unanimously.

Though the school building is still under construction, the memorial tablet was ordered immediately and set in, so that it can be seen on the partly finished building, proclaiming to all who pass by that the



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

liberal-thinking Czechs know how to honor the memories of their
foremost workers.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1911.

HAVLICEK'S MOTTO

(Editorial)

Toward the end of August we mentioned in these columns the proposal voiced in Sokol Americky (The American Sokol) in regard to the inscription on the Karel Havlicek monument in Douglas Park. Of course, there is an inscription upon the monument, quite a long and profound one at that, but the editor of Sokol Americky meant that it is not characteristic of the fearless journalist and undaunted protagonist of the rights of his people. He proposes that it should be replaced or supplemented with the familiar Havlicek motto: "You may promise me, you may threaten me, still I shall not become a traitor!" In the official organ of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union), there also was a very excellent English translation of this manly motto. Once again, we urge that the proposal of Sokol Americky be carried out as soon as possible.

The Committee for the erection of the Havlicek monument as yet has not



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1911.

finished its work, and before it renders an account of its meritorious work to the public, it should make provision for the placing of this inscription upon the monument pedestal.

The present inscription upon the monument in Douglas Park also has the sad fault of being hardly legible, and for this reason we think that a bronze tablet ought to be provided for the pedestal inscribed with Havlicek's motto, which would tell the passing stranger much more about the character and merits of our immortal journalist than any excerpt from his biography. Any one reading it would understand at once why the sculptor gave Havlicek that speaker's pose. Not only were promises of reform made to Havlicek from Vienna, but the entire Czech people were often promised, and still are promised a change in political affairs. Nothing has been done, and now they have often threatened to force the people to soften their just demands in this regard. That unforgettable motto, that defiant outcry of the unyielding Czech spirit, should not be missing from the pedestal of the Darling of the Czech people.



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Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 26, 1911.

[THE HAVLIČEK MONUMENT]

(Editorial)

Sokol Cermak's proposal published in the latest issue of Sokol Americký (American Gymnast) that the Havliček monument in Douglas Park have inscribed upon it Havliček's fearless motto - with a translation in English - "You may promise me, You may threaten me, Still I will not be a traitor!" comes somewhat post festum or rather, a trifle late. Nevertheless it is very welcome. Those few words clearly show Havliček's purity, honorableness, and his conviction that he must under all circumstances perform the duty that he took upon himself as a Czech journalist and political teacher of his people. Mr. Cermak's translation of this characteristic motto is entirely comprehensible and at the same time faithful, so that it is not necessary for anyone to worry his head with the question of whether or not it could be said in better English. We have seen two such



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1911.

attempts at translation, but neither one comes anywhere near Mr. Cermak's version. It is not any rhyming of the energetic, simple words of Havlicek that is wanted, but the preservation of their original brevity and simplicity. The longer the rhyme someone makes of them, the worse it becomes, whereas in the original text there is not one unnecessary syllable and there are exactly so many words as are needed to portray in a single sentence the steely character and rock-rooted persistency of the greatest Czech publicist. Should the Havlicek monument be provided with this characteristic device of his, then the last line of the present inscription which reads "Everlasting honor to his memory!" should be removed. Such an inscription is only suitable for the monument of some manufacturer of stockings or soap, who remembered some patriotic institution; it is not suitable for the first Czech monument erected in America in honor of one of our most illustrious men, who lived only for the Czech people and worked himself to death for them!



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1911.

Mr. Andel is proof of great tactlessness and thanklessness, which virtues very often spread with strikingly bold ostentation in our so-called national or public life. People ordinarily are forgotten with the turn of a hand as soon as a new face appears upon the scene or if the old worker momentarily leaves this "Field of Glory," even though he had worked many years without gain or perhaps even with personal loss. There really are still among us people who seek glory in our aimless planning and toiling - people, trifling and unbelievably vain, who are of course terribly jealous of everyone about whom they think that by their mere presence at one of these national manifestations, they might deprive of a bit of admiration on the part of the public.

Such "little giants" are not concerned about actual patriotic work for which they have neither the comprehension nor the interest. They think of the glorification of their own dear "I" and their precious insignificant person that is the reason for the constant lagging of our national

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1911.

labors, or for their being misdirected.

Sincere, experienced, and unselfish men from our midst are not given a deciding voice in our affairs; bloated figureheads, who crave publicity and who have a penchant for prestige, play the leading role. It will be well to put these brazen men in their proper places.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1911.

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A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN DAY

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Czech Chicago Paid Dignified Homage to Havlicek;
Fifty Thousand Countrymen Took Part in the Celebration



It has been eighteen years since we held a celebration that we were convinced, would never be surpassed. It was Bohemian Day at the World's Fair held here in Chicago [1893]. Thousands of Czechs, sincere and enthusiastic, traveled the streets of Chicago. These were moments which will never fade from the memories of those who experienced them. At that time we thought that there could never be a repetition of such enthusiasm. However, yesterday we witnessed that Czech Chicago is just as patriotic, just as enthusiastic, as it was at that time. The unveiling of the Havlicek monument was celebrated in such a manner, that all true Bohemians can be proud of it; all those, knowing the significance of Havlicek and seeing to it that his monument was erected here to prove that Chicago Czechs are a living branch of the Czech people and that they will remain such.

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Dennis Kolasatel, July 31, 1911.

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Whoever saw that day the parade starting, those tens of thousands of our countrymen who started around Havlicek's monument, who filled Douglas Park and the streets leading to it, and afterwards filled Wilson Park, that person surely was convinced that our people not only revere the memory of Havlicek, but that they are determined to govern themselves according to his principles: to love truth, fight for it, and suffer for it.

It was no trifling matter, and yesterday's march, to march and remain in the ranks until the end. But those thousands who went to honor the memory of Havlicek did not feel the heat; they defied all tortures in the knowledge that they were paying homage to a man who merited it most and that at the same time they were contributing to a unified representation of all Czech people here in Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1911.

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That we were celebrating a national holiday was plain to be seen

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early in the morning, especially in Ceska California (Bohemian California) [a district of the West Side] and Pilzn (Pilsen)

[also a district of the West Side.] The decoration of the streets was completed Saturday evening and Sunday morning. Early in the morning, large crowds of countrymen streamed toward the Pilsen District, which was the gathering place of the societies that had announced their intentions of taking part in the parade. Great activity was evident on all sides. The various societies assembled at their assigned places. Foremost of these were our Sokols, those of the National Sokol Unity and of the Fugner-Tyrs Group; the C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) Lodges; the C. S. B. P. J. (Czechoslovak Brotherhood and Benevolent Society) Lodges; the C. S. J. (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity); the Cesko-Americkych Lesniku a Lesnic (Bohemian-American Foresters); the Cesko-Amerika Jednota (Czech-American Unity) Lodges; and the Taborite Lodge, which lined up to demonstrate that they revered the



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Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1911.

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memory of Havlicek, that they grasped the principles which made him great and through which the Czech people, if they govern themselves accordingly, can gain recognition in the great family of nations..... Delegates from various lodges, in carriages and in automobiles, followed in the rear of the parade.

Almost every individual society in the parade had its own band.

The main column of the parade started from the Pilsen Sokol Hall at Eighteenth Street and Ashland Avenue. How large this imposing parade was, can be judged from the fact that when the head of the parade was arriving at the park, the end of the parade was at Ashland Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The parade required more than an hour to pass a given point. There were more than two hundred carriages and about fifty automobiles, besides a large number of both which were not officially in the parade.

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JOSEPHIAN

Denni Wlasatol, July 31, 1911.



In brief, the parade was imposing, pompous, and testifying of the love and reverence of the Czechs of Chicago and America toward the most famous son of the Czech people, Karel Kavanicky Borovsky!

Exceptional & well represented in the parade was the National Sokol Unity; the Pilsner-Swiss Sokol Group is also deserving of mention for its women's section and rifle corps. The leaders of the C. I. F. S. were probably most numerous represented, followed in order by the Bohemian-American Foresters, and the Union of Laborites. The Wilson (district) Butchers' Association was represented by its entire membership.....

Governor Deneen, of the State of Illinois, and Mayor Carter W. Harrison, of the City of Chicago, arrived promptly at 2:30 P.M. Both were welcomed by applause and many, who did not believe that our distinguished guests would honor our celebration, were relieved by their arrival.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1911.



Then came the marshal and a cordon of police forming the head of the parade. The first automobile brought the Czech speakers, who were greeted by a burst of applause. Then the various societies, with the Sokols in the lead, began to arrive. The Sokols grouped themselves in a semicircle before the monument.

Mr. Brousek's band played as an overture a medley of Bohemian airs, after which, the first speaker of the occasion Professor J. J. Zmrhal addressed the gathering, speaking in English. The speaker explained that Havlicek was a great man who would have been an honor to any other nation, the same as to ours. He was a fighter for freedom, that great possession of the people, for which all nationalities strive. His ideals were not exclusively Czech any more than they were exclusively American, but they belonged to the whole world. We noticed, especially, that the beginning of his speech made a good impression upon our guests of other nationalities.

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Denni Masatel, July 31, 1911.

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The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Central Bohemian Singing Society) sang Smetana's "Veno" and then the Czech speaker Mr. Jacoblav Kosar was introduced. Mr. Kosar is a fiery speaker and fascinated the listeners in general. The speech was enthusiastic; the phrases were well chosen and sincerely spoken. The speaker mentioned first the meritorious work of the associations for the erection of the Havlicek monument and he then explained what Havlicek means to us. Although this was the longest speech of the celebration, it was listened to with bated breath to the last word. The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Central Bohemian Singing Society) sang a chorus of "Probuzeni."

The time had now arrived for the act which had been awaited by all with impatience.--The chairman of the Monument Association Mr. V. Sedlacek appeared upon the platform, turned at the rope, and down came the veil which covered the statue of the great man. The entire gathering arose

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and during the strains of our national hymn "Kde domov muj," gazed breathlessly at the statue.....

Mr. V. Kolacek, president of the West Parks Commission, accepted the monument from Mr. V. Sedlacek and presented it to the State of Illinois. Mr. Kolacek's speech was brief and suited to the purpose.....

Governor Deneen then appeared upon the platform. His appearance brought a storm of applause. He said that probably with all nations, those men who fought for freedom and against oppression gained the greatest favor. The United States, in that respect, was more fortunate than other nations.--It gained the freedom for which other countries hopelessly struggle--Havlicek did not fight for freedom with the sword, he proved that the pen is mightier than the sword. When we honor Havlicek, we honor the principles for which he and other patriots of all ages and

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nations fought. The Governor ended with a request that we learn real patriotism from such men; we citizens of a land in which such great responsibility rests upon each individual citizen. Not only Czechs, but all Americans can learn from Havlicek's examples.

The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," while the audience stood at attention. Mayor Carter H. Harrison was the next speaker. He expressed himself sincerely saying that he had not had sufficient time to prepare himself to speak, but in spite of that he spoke quite fluently.

The last speaker on the program was the president of the Czech National Council Mr. E. S. Vraz. Last in order, but not last in significance and effectiveness, Mr. Vraz transmitted to the gathering greetings from the old homeland. Mr. Vraz spoke only briefly but with his greeting he

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brought the feelings of the listeners to a high degree of enthusiasm.

The band played the impressive "Spi, Havlicku" and the parade moved on.
The celebration in Douglas Park was thus ended.

A national celebration was then held in Dilsen Park, which ended yesterday's festivities in a dignified manner.....

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Denní Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

A FEW SINCERE WORDS ABOUT THE UNVEILING
OF THE MONUMENT TO KAREL HAVLIČEK

by

B. Bittner



Bareheaded, with throbbing hearts and eyes dimmed with tears, we stand with deep emotion before the monument by which Czech-America will pay tribute to the memory of the immortal teacher of the nation and martyr for its cause, Karel Havliček Borovský. It will be a moment truly sublime which will climax this three-day celebration, when the shroud that veils the bronze statue of our great hero falls. It behooves us, therefore, to approach this significant scene in our American life with clean hearts, and with minds elevated above earthly dust and everyday toil. There will be few among us, indeed, who will be given an opportunity during our lives to witness again an event of similar import--one inspiring keen flights of thought, and at the same time tragic memories.

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Denní Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

Half a century of our national life in America has passed, a half-century in the course of which our people were conscious of the fact that by emigrating they were not released from allegiance to the old motherland, and that it is their duty to adhere to their blood relationship with those who could remain upon their native soil and defend to the last breath their material and cultural possessions against overwhelming numbers of ancient enemies, and against reactionaries among their own people as well. Half a century of our hard, and, as it has often seemed, utterly hopeless strife has passed.....

This monument was built by the combined efforts of all the Czechs of America, especially, however, by the settlers scattered over the vast spaces of the Great West. It is telling proof of the strong root which Czech sentiment has in our people. It demonstrates that it is not a vain undertaking to foster this sentiment. This memorial to the most famous among the Czech journalists is a crowning of our national work of half a century's duration.

Denní Mlasatel, July 30, 1911.

True enough, we have often lost our way and stumbled over one another. But from the moment of the unveiling of this monument we should begin a new life, filled with more idealistic, soaring longings, with sterling intentions and noble endeavor--a life in the spirit of Karel Havliček Borovský!

"The Darling of the Czech Nation" is the endearing term given to Havliček, and truly his people could not honor him more than by these tender words. We have had several really deserving, unforgettable patriots during the time of our national revival. We had Jungman, the patriarch of Czech literature; we had Palacký, "the Father of the Nation"; but no one of these noble men found his way into the hearts of the people as did the modest journalist, Havliček, who made no pretense to dignity and sought no honors. Great reverence and gratitude are contained in the words, "the Father of the Nation", but he who became the "Darling of the Nation" has surely had more heartfelt relations with his people, who saw in him more than a born



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Denní Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.



leader. Only he can become the darling of a nation who not only leads, educates, admonishes, and counsels it, but writes his name into the hearts of men and women by his patriotic actions and noble character--he who knows how to be brotherly toward them, he in whose eyes one can see a thoroughly honest and sincere soul which knows no selfishness, which is determined to go to the limit for its convictions, and which does not draw back when sacrifices are demanded, if only these serve the nation.

.....

We have written above that from the moment of the unveiling of Havliček's monument we ought to begin a new life, a life in the spirit of this immortal national hero and unsurpassable worker. We should, indeed. It is high time. That monument stands here like our conscience, a conscience full of blame. If there is in us the least bit of feeling for that so-called national honor of which we so like to boast, and with which we surround ourselves, it must stab out hearts every time we look upon the upright figure and strictly

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POHLE I. H.

Denní Klasatel, July 30, 1911.

earnest features of the immortal Czech journalist. Do you know what he would say to us if his bronze figure came to life?



"I worked myself to death so that I might imbue the people with the conviction that only complete and sincere education is salvation, and you, here at my feet, only trifle and barter!"

And would it not be the truth, every word?

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

CHICAGO CZECHS HONOR HAVLICEK

The Greatest Celebration In the History of Chicago Czechs
Honors a Man Deserving Above All Others

Karel Havlicek Will Have a Monument Not Only in the Park,
But In Our Hearts

Chicago is called the metropolis of the Czechs in America. We are convinced that this is fully correct. As in our homeland, the eyes of all Czechs turn toward golden, centi-spired Prague, so in the United States the sons and daughters of Bohemian descent turn toward Chicago. This city is their rallying point, a place where not only the largest number of our people live on this hemisphere, but from which place Bohemian culture spreads in all directions. It is where plans originate for the preservation and uplifting of the American branch of our people, and where the most active work is carried on for the realization of all our national ideals.

If Chicago is always the axis around which revolves all Czech-American

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Genni Blasatel, July 10, 1911.

life, it is especially so during these days of the great celebration in honor of Havlicek. None other could have been thought of. Amongst the great men in the more recent history of our people, there is no one whose memory would merit celebration on our part that the one in whose honor we should erect a monument, Jemel Havlicek. When our people groined in spiritual and political affliction, it was he who taught them to value their liberty, to seek it, to struggle, to suffer for it. Liberty, such as that Havlicek's ideal, we have and enjoy here.


Though far from our native land, the scene of Havlicek's activities, we are able to appreciate for what precious treasure this great, far-sighted, and enthusiastic spirit fought. When we in this new homeland govern ourselves according to the words of Havlicek, then we have his glorious example before our eyes, and not only will we be content and happy, but we will win the appreciation and respect of all respectable fellow-citizens of America.



Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

That Havlicek's spirit continues to be with us is proven to us in a manner which allows no doubt to exist. All Czechs of Chicago are on their toes, each one endeavoring to contribute his or her share toward the dignified celebration of Havlicek, and everyone strives upon this occasion to enter as deeply as possible into the spirit of Havlicek. Havlicek's spirit abides with us these days. Let us see to it that his spirit remains with us always.

Today, when the Czechs of Chicago are building a monument to Havlicek, the Czechs of all America are turning their gaze upon them. They do this not merely because they are in the habit of looking upon the Czechs of Chicago as their leaders, but because they recognize that a greater or better man could not have been thought of when it was decided to demonstrate it by a magnificent public monument. The Czechs of Chicago and America in general honor the greatest men of their people, and that at the same time they value those precious possessions, which this land offers to all who come, so that upon its free soil they could freely develop and perform their duties toward themselves and others. Havlicek is the paragon, the darling of all the Czechs in



Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

America. Today, the Czechs of America observe with joy those uncountable legions, which are making their way to Havlicek's monument. They rejoice with the many thousands who rejoice there, and with them swear that they will not be satisfied with the building of a great bronze monument, but that they will build a monument to Havlicek within their hearts and that they will honor his memory as long as the Czech name exists in this land.

If we have in this land a better opportunity to carry out the sublime principles of Havlicek, we have a more binding duty to do so. Here we are not opposed by government officials, here they do not persecute us, we are allowed the greatest expansion of which we are capable. We love truth, we defend it, and fight for it. Let us strive to justify our national and humane rights here and everywhere. Let freedom be our greatest possession, and let us never sell it for material advantages.

If we govern ourselves accordingly, we will prove that we are today unveiling the statue of Karel Havlicek Borovsky, not only because a few enthusiastic thinkers brought out the idea and worked toward its realization, but because we wanted to give expression to our innermost con-



Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

viction, to our desires and endeavors, the greatest exponent and defender of which we consider is Havlicek. If we look upon Havlicek's monument unveiled today from this viewpoint, we will not see in it a mere lifeless figure, but we will see in it a living pledge of joyous, happy home life.

The parade which will be held before the unveiling ceremonies will be really gigantic. Societies will gather in Ceska Plzen (Pilsen District) centering at Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol Hall), from which place it will move toward Douglas Park. According to applications received thus far, it is estimated that there will be between fifteen and twenty thousand persons in the parade. The program at the monument will consist of suitable speeches by our national leaders and official representatives among them being Mayor Harrison, Governor Deneen, and the president of the West Parks Commission, Mr. V. Kolacek. The program will be supplemented by a choral song by the Jednota Pevecka, (Singing Unity) and band selections suitable to the significance of the celebration. Leaving the monument there will be a parade to Pilsen Park, where the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

celebration will be continued with a program suitable to the mood.

The monument, of Havlicek, which we are unveiling today, is made after the model used by the artist sculpture, Joseph Strachovsky, for his Havlicek monument in Kutna Hora, and the monument at Ziskove near Prague, which was unveiled this spring.....



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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1911.

THE HAVLICEK CELEBRATION

The Entire Bohemian Group in Chicago Will Participate

Never perhaps in the history of Bohemian Chicago was such interest shown about anything. Never was such expectation prevalent as we are now witnessing and experiencing in view of the Havlicek festivities which will take place next Saturday and Sunday. The name of Havlicek is on everyone's lips these days. There is no one among us who does not know the significance and merits of Havlicek, who does not admit that such a man is deserving of having his memory preserved forever in the hearts of a grateful posterity, and who would not endeavor to contribute as much as possible to honoring his memory.

The Havlicek Monument in Douglas Park will be unveiled next Sunday. We do not want to write at length about the history of the Monument..... Here we wish only to introduce the kind of program that has been arranged by the



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arrangements committee for the days of the celebration. A mass meeting of Havlicek worshippers will be held Saturday in Pilsen Park on Twenty-sixth Street at Albany Avenue. Care will be taken to provide plenty of refined entertainment and arouse a real festive mood. Mr. A. Konopasek's band will play, and a gymnastic exhibition will be held. Both Sokol Camps will work here harmoniously side by side, so as to show that the spirit of Havlicek has best been grasped by the Sokols, that in their ranks he has the largest number of most enthusiastic followers, that his principles and ideas constitute the Sokols' most precious possession. Girls from the National Sokol Unity will perform exercises with tennis rackets; girls representing all Chicago units will take part in the first exercises, while the second set of exercises will be performed by girls of Sokol Tabor. We can assure the public that these exercises will provide a beautiful as well as enjoyable treat for the spectators, so that no one who can possibly manage to do so should fail to come. It was this set of exercises which aroused the greatest enthusiasm at the last Group Congress in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



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The Fuegner-Tyrs Group will appear before the public on this occasion in a most dignified manner. This group will send its pupils, women and men sokols, to demonstrate how remarkably they drill and how they endeavor so that their activities may be an honor not only to their own societies, their own groups, but an embellishment to the Havlicek celebration.

The evening program will consist of musical numbers interspersed by speeches of countrymen prominent in public life. Speakers thus far announced are: Mr. Jar. R. Psenka, Dr. J. E. Salaba Vojan, Mr. Jos. Jurka, Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer. It is certain that Bohemian-American country life will be represented by its best sons, who will also speak in honor of Havlicek. Mr. St. E. Vraz, our famous traveler, will transport the spectators to our native homeland. He will show interesting lantern slides picturing memorable places, primarily those which have a bearing on Havlicek.

On Sunday, the societies taking part in the parade will take their places at



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the pre-arranged time and place in order that the parade may start at the time set. The parade will leave from Pilsen Sokol hall, and after several turns through different streets will end in the Pilsen Park on Twenty-sixth Street.

The celebration at the monument will start at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The program, as is customary upon such occasions, will consist of music and speeches. Mr. Brousek's band will provide the music. The speaker of the occasion, in English, will be Professor Jar. Zmrhal, in Bohemian, Jaroslav Kosar; the unveiling of the monument will be performed by the chairman of the Monument Committee Mr. Vojt. Sedlacek; the chairman of the Park Board, Mr. W. Kolacek will present the monument to the Governor of the State of Illinois; Governor Deneen will accept the monument in a suitable speech, after which Mayor Harrison of Chicago will address those present. The Ustredni Jednota Peveck (Central United Singing Societies) will sing Smetana's "Veno", which will surely be one of the finest numbers



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Denni Masatel, July 28, 1911.

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of the program. All our countrymen will be greatly affected by greetings from Bohemia delivered by a representative of the Bohemian National Council, Mr. St. E. Vraz.

A concert will be given in the evening in Tilsen Park. The celebration will be ended thereby, but its beneficent effects upon our entire national life will begin to appear. These we anticipate as eagerly as the celebration itself, yes, even more.



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Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1911.

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KAREL HAVLICEK MONUMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting was held last night in Mr. Welky's hall by the Committee for the erection of the Karel Havlicek Borovsky monument. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. A letter from the Havlicek Benevolent and Educational Club of Horny Ruzodole in Bohemia was read, the contents of which were as follows:

"Esteemed Brothers, Bohemian People: With great pleasure we look upon you in that far off country of yours, with what cheerfulness and indefatigability in both the national and economic fields you are able to demonstrate your strength and power of national enlightenment before the eyes of other nationalities. It was your task to see to it that a monument of our great Bohemian journalist and educator of the people, Karel Havlicek, be placed in Douglas Park in Chicago. We also look forward to July 29, at which time the monument is to be unveiled in a

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Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1911.

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festive ceremony. We wish you all much success. Alois Chodera.

A letter from Mr. Malik was read in which he protests against the publication of a letter by Mr. Martinek in some newspapers by which his business is injured. He believes Mr. Martinek was not authorized to publish such a letter. Mr. Zednik explains that Mr. Malik originally offered twenty-five per cent of the profits, which was approved and a committee appointed to deal with Mr. Malik. However, Mr. Malik absolutely refused to have anything to do with the committee, and for that reason, it was decided in the meeting to make an explanation to the public. Mr. Glaser, however, called attention to the fact that Mr. Malik was willing to do all that he could for the committee, but did not say anything definite.

It is also announced that Mr. Malik's medals are being sold everywhere under a false pretense, that they are being sold for the benefit of the Monument Fund, which is not true, because these medals are a private

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Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1911.

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enterprise. The clear profit from the sale of the medals is to be donated to either the Old People's Home or the Orphanage.

The editor of Svornost, Mr. Psenka, was asked why Mr. Martinek's letter was not published in Svornost. He replied that this happened entirely from the standpoint of carelessness, because in the letter there was proclaimed a sort of boycott against the business of Mr. Malik, who could then possibly bring suit against either the committee or the newspaper which published the letter. A motion was then made that the secretary write to Mr. Malik, telling him that the committee had authorized the secretary to publish the letter.

It was resolved that a new statuette of Havlicek be bought for Mr. Dobias, the statuette which Mr. Dobias loaned to the committee is now in the pavilion of Svatopluk Cech Park. Doctor Jar. Vojan announced that the memorial book is now in the press, and that he had no little difficulty

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Denni Hlasatel, July. 19, 1911.

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because he was forced to omit some pictures so that the book would have a beautiful appearance. The chairman of the arrangements committee announced that four hundred sixty tickets have been distributed to various societies and corporations, so that the committee has only one thousand and forty left.


Mr. Benes announced that there is room for only two thousand persons in the stands before the monument, and there is no room to build a larger stand. Mr. Kolacek announced that arrangements have been made for police in the park. For the parade, there will be twenty-four policemen, eight of them, motorcycle police. Eight policemen will be assigned for duty at Pilsen Park on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Kolacek will also arrange for medical care and ambulance service for the occasion. The construction of the platform and stands in the park will be started this week. Receipts at this meeting: Collection by Mrs. Penes \$9.00; Disbursements: for postage stamps \$5.94.

Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE FOR THE
CELEBRATION AT THE UNVEILING OF THE KAREL
HAVLICEK BOROVSKY MONUMENT

It is greatly desirable that every secretary who thus far has not sent in the notification of attendance of the Borovsky Monument celebration do so within one week, for we will start with the final arrangement of the parade.

However, today we can say that according to the application received, we will prove that we are a power which should always be reckoned with for such celebrations. The past has convinced us that we know how to appreciate the significance of such an occasion, and so will also the present, especially upon this occasion when we are to demonstrate that we know how to appreciate a man who sacrificed everything in order to contribute to the happiness and liberty of our people.



Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

From among various letters received, even from out of town, we publish here one from Edwardsville, Illinois, dated June 8, 1911.

"Dear countrymen, the time has arrived when everyone of us Bohemian-Americans can be proud that a monument of such a great man as was our Karel Havlicek Borovsky will glory in its beauty. We feel as you do, and will say also that July 30 will be the greatest holiday of the American-Bohemians. We regret that we are so far away and cannot come to this celebration. However, that day will be a beautiful remembrance about which we will tell our children and our grandchildren. We will celebrate the 30th of July, though quietly, nevertheless, with dignity. We send our best wishes and wish success for your work, success for freedom, and frustration for reaction. With Taborite Greetings from Lodge Vlasta No. 35, Rosalie Vavra, president, Marie Pfeifer, Secretary."

In addition to those already published, the following societies have

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Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

agreed to take part in the parade:

For the arrangements committee, Karel J. Kopecky, chairman.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1911.

THE HAVLICEK CELEBRATION WILL BE THE BIGGEST
THAT WE HAVE EVER WITNESSED

The committee for the Havlicek celebration held a meeting in Mr. Welky's Hall last night. The meeting was sparsely attended and was presided over by the chairman, Mr. Sedlacek. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The secretary, Mr. Martinek, announced that the publicity committee held a meeting and that Dr. J. Vojan withdrew his resignation as chairman of that committee, and at the same time agreed to edit the souvenir book.

Mr. Kopecky, a member of the arrangements committee, read the program which was proposed for the Havlicek monument unveiling ceremonies. The plan of the program was approved in its entirety. Mr. Kopecky announced that the parade will be phenomenal, because almost all the societies have



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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1911.

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responded and so far as is known there will be fourteen bands taking part in the parade.

The Socialist section has complained that thus far it has not received an invitation to the celebration, although it is considered as belonging to the liberal-minded party. The secretary, Mr. Martinek, excused this because the Socialist section and the gymnastic societies do not have their addresses in the papers and that several letters were returned to him.

Mr. Zednik, a member of the financial committee, announced that the committee's work is progressing and that henceforth meetings will take place weekly so that all preparations will be completed. It was also announced that advertising posters are ready and will be posted next week at street corners and in public places by Mr. Hladky.



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The Federation of Musicians has decided that the band will cost \$280 for the Sunday at the monument. No one will play for less. Mr. Brousek's band will be hired for that day.

All persons who subscribed for any contribution toward the erection of the monument were requested to please live up to their agreements and remit the sums due from them to the Monument Association. This also concerns all societies and corporations no matter what sums they agreed to contribute. There are many who subscribed to contribute various amounts toward the monument, and also some corporations who subscribed contributions, but the financial secretary's call has thus far remained unanswered and the money to pay for the monument must be on hand.

Mr. Benes took upon himself the duty of asking Mr. W. Kolocek, chairman of the West Parks Commission, for the loan of a platform for the use of the speakers and a screen for the showing of stereoptican pictures.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1911.

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Receipts none. Disbursements \$8.00, for postage. Meetings will be held weekly hereafter.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1911.

KAREL HAVLICEK BOROVSKY

(Editorial)

For the Karel Havlicek Borovsky monument unveiling ceremonies, it will be necessary to thoroughly and minutely inform the public about who Havlicek was. At least, we notice interest about the monument among strangers. People, unfamiliar with the Bohemian language, who stop in Douglas Park to examine the monument, and eagerly inquire about it. When the time of unveiling the monument has arrived, it will be necessary to give the English newspaper a complete biography of Havlicek, and chiefly an evaluation of his activities and influence. The Bohemian-American Press Bureau could start working toward that end now.



Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1911.

MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON TO SPEAK AT THE
UNVEILING CEREMONIES AT THE KAREL HAVLICEK
BOROVSKY MONUMENT

Mr. Karel Vopicka announced yesterday that Mayor Carter H. Harrison has agreed to represent the city of Chicago at the Karel Havlicek Borovsky monument unveiling ceremonies in Douglas Park.


The mayor was requested to speak by Mr. Vopicka, and he took the task upon himself with the greatest alacrity. He has supplied himself with the necessary material to properly acquaint him with the outstanding facts concerning the celebrity, so as to be able to study the subject of his speech during his vacation.

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1911.

OLYMPIC TRIO RETURNS TO CHICAGO

The Olympic Trio composed of the well-known Sokols, Messrs. A. Heida, G. W. Vesely, and J. Kristufek, who, four months ago, set out upon a theatrical tour of the west, has recently returned to Chicago. They are performing in the Linden theatre at 63rd and Halsted Streets for the final appearance of their four months engagement. The members of the trio appeared in various theatres as athletes, and gained new laurels wherever they appeared. Several town in western Canada were visited, also many west coast towns of the United States, among them were: Portland, Ore., Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; returning by way of St. Joseph, Mo., to Chicago.

Because of the success with which they met by reason of their gymnastic ability, it is very likely that they will again be engaged



Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1911

next season. Upon their return, the gymnasts were given an enthusiastic welcome by their friends, who prepared several surprises in their honor. Messrs. Heida and Kristufek are members of Sokol Chicago; they are former members of Sokol Pilsen. Mr. G. W. Vesely, a member of Pilsen Sokol, is the son of the prominent lawyer, Karel Vesely.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911.

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS FOR THE FESTIVE UNVEILING
OF THE KAREL HAVLICEK BOROUSKY MONUMENT

Ten weeks still remain until the unveiling of the Karel Havlicek Borousky monument in Douglas Park. However, that is, in no way, too long a time in which to make all preparations for such a grand and great celebration as this will be. There is no doubt that this will probably be the greatest Bohemian national celebration that was ever held in America.

Taking part will be, not only the Bohemians of Chicago, but surely all other Czech towns and communities throughout the United States. Therefore, it is necessary for the committee to contact all Bohemian communities, which will send delegations and representatives of

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911.

lodges and private excursions here, because preparations must be made to house the crowds of guests expected. It will be necessary to arrange with railroads for reduced fares from all parts of the country. It also will be necessary to create excursion committees throughout the country, and this cannot be accomplished in a week or two. For that purpose alone, the entire period of time which remains will be needed. In order that the success of the celebration be assured of being accomplished, it is necessary that the work of arrangements be started at once.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1911.

MEETING OF THE HAVLICEK MONUMENT COMMITTEE

A meeting was held Wednesday evening at Mr. E. Welky's on Blue Island Avenue at 18th street, in which matters were discussed pertaining to the unveiling of the Karel Havlicek monument, which now stands in Douglas Park. The attendance at the meeting was large. It was plainly seen that interest in the celebration is spreading in the broadest circles. Even those who were first concerned with the idea of erecting a monument to the memory of Havlicek in Chicago were present.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Vojta Sedlacek. Several motions were made during the meeting, which were accepted by those present. The first was that at the unveiling ceremonies casts of Havlicek's bust be sold, so that the memory of Havlicek would be better impressed in the minds of Bohemians. A motion

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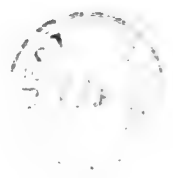
BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1911

was also made by Mr. Kolacek that Governor Deneen and other leading men of Chicago be requested to address the English speaking people at the ceremony. The gift of \$1500, from the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, was turned over to the committees during this meeting, whereupon the heartfelt thanks of all those present were extended to the representatives of the Cemetery Association.

To the enlargement of the festive occasion, a parade is to be sponsored by the Taborite Society in which several beautiful and allegorical floats will appear. The next meeting will be held on May 24, at 9 P. M.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, May 3, 1911.

ERECT MONUMENT TO KAREL HAVLICEK BOROVSKY
Last Act Yesterday When Statue Was Set Upon Foundation;
Preparations in Progress For Unveiling Ceremony

The old yearnings of the Bohemians of Chicago, and of America in general, to immortalize our national martyr, Karel Havlíček Borovský, were fulfilled at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time, the main construction work had been completed, and the statue of the Brixen martyr, which had been brought here from the homeland, was placed firmly upon the foundation stone.

The bronze figure of our hero rises on a beautiful spot in Douglas Park today, in a pose which is suggestive of his motto:

"You may continue promising me,
You may persist in threatening me,
Still a traitor I shall not be."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1911.

The monument is located on Ogden Avenue at Albany Avenue, near the boulevard, where, for several days, the work of building the foundation had been going on. All preparatory work was finally finished yesterday, and at ten-thirty o'clock, the box containing the statue was opened. The task of placing the statue upon its pedestal was begun immediately. This was done in the presence of a crowd of on-lookers, who encircled the site, and under the supervision of the park commissioners, with chairman Kolacek, and secretary Hungler in charge. Others present were: the committee, representing the Associated Societies: Messrs. T. G. Pilivky, F. J. Beneš. V. Sedlaček; Mr. Heller, of Heller and Gregor, which firm did the mason work; superintendent Schroeder of Douglas Park and others.

The foundation stone, which weighs two and one half tons, rests upon a marble plane, to which leads one step. At the rear is located a large tablet, of polished gray stone, fastened between two white marble columns. This tablet bears the following inscription:



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Plasatel, May 3, 1911.

"The martyred statesman of Bohemia, beloved by his countrymen.
Born October 31, 1821.
Died July 29, 1856"

In him Bohemia lost
One of her best sons,
a fearless defender
of her rights and liberties,
a man of sterling character ever true to his convictions
for which he sacrificed his life!
Undying honor to his memory!

Dedicated by the American-Bohemians to the State of Illinois. Erected A.D. 1911.

The festive unveiling ceremonies are to occur on Saturday and Sunday, July 29
and 30. It is to be a grand celebration, which will be participated in by more

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1911.

Bohemians than have ever taken part in any previous affair. The committee has already begun making preparations so that this Bohemian monument may be unveiled in an imposing manner.

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I C (Polish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1911.

FINAL PREPARATIONS HAVE BEGUN FOR A BIG CELEBRATION AT THE UNVEILING
OF THE KAREL HAVLICEK-BOROVSKY MONUMENT

The committee for the erection of a monument to Karel Havlicek, held a meeting in Mr. Bolka's hall on Blue Island Ave. yesterday, in which the date and program for the festive unveiling of the monument was definitely decided on. On Saturday July 29, a celebration is to be held in honor of out-of-town visitors, at the Pilsen Brewery Garden. A banquet is to be held the same evening. During the afternoon celebration there will be a parade to the monument and a speaker will address the gathering in Bohemian and in English. In the evening the play "Karel Havlicek-Borovsky," will be presented in the Czech settlement.

Dr. Miller's motion, that the Nar Rada Cechu Americkych (Bohemian-American National Council), which has just come into existence, be invited to



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BOHEMIAN

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I C (Polish)

Derni Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1911.

participate in the celebration, was accepted.

It was also moved that the invited Americans, chiefly public, county and state officials who attend, be taken to the Bohemian Club after the unveiling and entertained there if the club is agreeable. Mr. Vopicka, the club's delegate, promised to support the motion.

The appointment of committees was left to the chairman, who immediately named Messrs. Glaser and Kopecky as a committee to locate a hall in which to hold meetings; the present hall is not large enough and both of Mr. Bolka's halls are occupied already.

It was decided to hold meetings semi-monthly. Since it is not known where the next meeting will be held, it will be made known by special announcement.



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BOHEMIAN

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I C (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1911.

With that, this significant meeting was brought to a close. It would be desirable that all the work should not be left to a few enthusiastic individuals, but that all of the more significant Czech societies should send their delegates to the meetings and that special invitations be sent to prominent countrymen urging them also to attend.

The work itself is completed; it now remains only for the Czechs to make a dignified appearance before the American public and in this our Polish brothers gave us a good example at the unveiling of the Pilaski and Kosciuzsko monuments.



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NOTELI IN

Denni Alasatel, Jan. 11, 1911.

JONASH MONUMENT DILEMMA AT AN END

Bohemian Americans will read with great pleasure that the last obstacle in the way of the erection of the monument for Karel Jonash, the indecision as to its location, has finally been eliminated. The committees in charge, in a meeting at Racine, Wis., came to the conclusion that the choice of the site should be left to the judgment of a commission consisting of three artists: A. J. Korbel, the sculptor intrusted with the creation of the monument proper; the eminent architect Jens Jensen, and the painter, and professor at the Chicago Art Institute, our fellow countryman, A. Sterba. The decision of the commission will be final. After that, Sculptor Korbel can devote his entire time and energy to his work, which will be not only a decorative asset for Racine, but also a manifestation of the high artistic flint of the Czech spirit in America.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

A MONUMENT FOR HAVLICEK

Fellow country-men, compatriots! In the month of October will occur a significant celebration, full of patriotic meaning for all Bohemian-Americans, namely, the unveiling of the monument of Karel Havlicek Borovsky. The statue has been completed in Prague and is ready to be shipped to Chicago. The committee is about to contract for the accessories required and for the work involved according to the plans formulated by the architects of the park board; but alas, a great amount of the money necessary is still lacking, and so we address the Bohemian public, hoping that this will be the last time that we shall be compelled to do so.

We are asking urgently for help so that we may finish a work highly important for us Bohemians! "The world is impelled by active forces, " says one

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910

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III B 2 of our proverbs. Well, let us exert our strength, and the future
III H will bring the results of honest work. Even a small nation, trans-
planted to foreign soil, can produce worthy fruit; if it possesses
self-esteem and love for its sacred traditions and its rights, it can stand
proudly side by side with other nations. We can prove that we are not merely
scattered immigrants,--that Bohemians are not fallen leaves but healthy, fresh
off-shoots of the old stock,--that we are a nation, not only in Europe but in
America as well.

In looking over the list of collections for the monument of our martyred states-
man, we get the impression that the greatest enthusiasm for this patriotic enter-
prise is registered in the American rural districts. Bohemian Chicago, that
Bohemian metropolis where a third of all the Bohemian societies in this country
are located, remains cool toward Havlicek! We find, true enough, several en-
thusiastic manifestations of enthusiasm, such as Sokol Slavsky with a hundred-
dollar donation and some contributions of fifty dollars; but these few seem

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910

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III B 2 to have no emulators.

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However, it is not yet too late. Bohemian Chicago will do its duty.

In Bohemia they are completing a collection of three millions for the Central School Fund (Matice Skolska), but we in Chicago are having difficulty in collecting the \$3,000 still required for the accomplishment of an aim of paramount national importance! Shall we give up like cowards? We may well complain that our system of Bohemian schools is in a pitiful condition; but if we show no interest in the monument, we demonstrate that our indifference to school problem as well; we show that we are merely a cultural fertilizer, absorbed in the mass of foreign elements!

We therefore appeal to the intelligent strata of the Bohemian populace, which are always the public spokesmen of our Bohemian sentiments; we appeal to the Bohemian corporations and enterprises for donations, be they ever so small,-- to Bohemian businessmen, professional men, and tradesmen, (though we know that they are not lying on any bed of roses); we appeal to Bohemian journalism for

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1910.

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for its loyal support, and last but not least, to Boherian labor,

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whose beacon-light Havlicek has ever been.

It is only by combining our forces that we can realize a long-cherished dream by unveiling the monument of Havlicek on the anniversary of his birth, October 31. By doing this the Bohemian nation will demonstrate the high level of its culture, its strength, and its undaunted spirit.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908

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PUBLIC CELEBRATION

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Approximately Eight Thousand Persons Attended Yesterday's Public Celebration Arranged By The Management For The Dedication of Karel Havlicek's Monument.

Never in the past has such a crowd of people appeared in Pilsen Brewing Park, as the one that attended yesterday's celebration under the auspices of national organizations, such as Sokol Fueguer-Trys, Grand Lodge of C.S.P.S. (Czech-Slovak-Benovelent Association), the Supreme Lodge of C.S.J. (Czech-Slovak-Unity). That gigantic participation and that cosmopolitan enthusiasm convinced us of the hearty response and the appreciative attitude of our Bohemian people in respect to the memory of so great a leader of our countrymen as Karel Havlicek, whose name is written in gold letters among other great men in history.

At yesterday's celebration no mention was made of Karel Havlicek's date of birth nor death; however, this was of no importance on the occasion of such

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908

a public celebration, since mention was made of the great deeds performed by him for his native country. The diligence on the part of the organizers brought in good financial results. The true feeling in every Bohemian's heart is to have a monument erected in honor of Karel Havlicek. That feeling was expressed at yesterday's celebration.

A sum of nearly a thousand dollars was collected. There were a number of prominent speakers who made such an impression on the listeners that it was decided, then and there, that Douglas Park would be the proper site for the erection of the monument with permission of the Park Board of the West Park Commissioner. This permit was granted under one condition, to satisfy the board, that the monument will benefit the public.

This was assured, owing to the artistically designed sketch drawn by Mr. Taft, and written explanation by Professor Jaroslav Zmrhal. The Bohemians in the Pilsen and California (Lawndale) sections, donned their festive garb on Saturday and decorated their windows with flags of Bohemian colors. There was not a home of which the windows were not adorned with some kind of a decoration.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908.

The streets were also decorated, especially those streets along which the paraders were expected to march.

These streets were decorated with American flags, on poles mounted at the curb edge of the sidewalks. Early in the afternoon the paraders assembled at the Bohemian-American Hall, on West 18th Street; at the Pilsen Sokol Hall on South Ashland Avenue; near 18th Street, and also at the Bohemian-American Liberal School, on 18th Street, near May Street. At these three mentioned places the sidewalks were crowded with spectators.

The parade then proceeded from the Pilsen Sokol Hall, to the Bohemian-American Hall, where this train of marchers joined the group from the Pilsen Sokol; from here they marched to the Bohemian Liberal School on West 18th street, near May street, and this group followed the group of the Bohemian-American Hall. The parade started from this point via May street, south to Nineteenth Street, west along Nineteenth Street to Blue Island Avenue, down Blue Island Avenue, back to Eighteenth Street, this time west along Eighteenth Street to Paulina Street, south along Paulina Street to Nineteenth Street, and again west along Nineteenth Street to Leavitt Street, then south along Leavitt Street to Twenty-Second

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908

Street, west along Twenty-Second Street to Kedzie Avenue, south along Kedzie Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, east along Twenty-fourth Street to Albany Avenue and south down Albany Avenue straight to the Pilsen Brewing Park. Here the marchers disbanded in a very orderly manner, to make room for the marchers coming from the West Side.

The mounted section of Fueguer-Tyrs was led by police, followed by the students of Mr. Porbe's School; these were followed by the students of Svatplub Cech, dressed in national costumes. The students of the Fuegner-Tyrs were mounted on a very beautifully decorated allegorical float, on this float was also mounted the bust of Karel Havlicek. The decorators were the firm of Svaty and Simak; they did not charge for their work, but contributed their services in honor of Karel Havlicek.

There were many more beautifully decorated floats, but none to compare with this one. The gymnasts of Sokol Slovensky followed the floats. They marched on foot,

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908

dressed in their full regalia, with color-guards carrying the American flag and their banners. The C.S.P.S. (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Association) gymnasts followed in a like manner. The Sokol Chicago gymnasts followed with their drum and bugle corps.

The Sokol Fuegner-Tyrs were dressed in their national costumes. Then a long line of six abreast of members of various lodges marched in civilian clothes, also headed by color-guards. As this section entered the Pilsen Brewing Park, they too disbanded in an orderly manner. On the program was a folk song entitled "Spy Havlicku." After the celebration was over, the spectators enjoyed themselves dancing and singing. We can truthfully say, this was a grand celebration and we hope to have many celebrations of this kind in the future.

We also wish to say that the people enjoyed not only the celebration, but also the parade and did not look tired at all. It was all in honor of the great leader that was Karel Havlicek, who is very deserving of such a celebration as was held yesterday.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1907.

MONUMENT SPONSORS IN A QUANDARY.

p.2--When the Czech Guard began the movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of Karel Havlicek Borovsky, and when at the same time contributions for this purpose were pouring in, no one could tell where the monument was to be located.

The Guard assumed that some park would be selected; later however, this proposition proved to meet with difficulties. There arose the idea of placing the monument in the Bohemian National Cemetery, but even some of the most ardent of its advocates came to the conclusion that while the cemetery was a most beautiful resting place for the dead, a name of Havlicek's import could not be properly associated with a cemetery. The Sokol gymnastic associations thereupon took up the question with the Czech Guard, and from manifold conferences there issued the plan of buying a ten acre lot, in the center of which, upon an eminence, the monument should be posted in a commanding position.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1907.

An afterthought reduced the size of the site to five acres. The location of the monument relative to our city, however, was not yet determined by a long margin. The other part of the question as to who was going to buy the site has not been given serious consideration; the time for the erection is still remote.

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Svornost, May 29, 1898.

BOHEMIAN

[BOHEMIAN WRITER HONORED]

Chicago Clubs of the Bohemian Ladies Union held today a meeting in the Pilsen Falcon Hall to commemorate the Bohemian writer, Mrs. Sophie Podlipske.

Long ago the Bohemian women had an idea to honor the activity of this female author. It was decided to erect a monument, and to visit her grave tomorrow, Memorial Day.



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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, May 14, 1898.

[EVENING SCHOOL NAMED AFTER DR. JIRKA]

One of the evening schools will be named after the deceased, Dr. Jirka. The officers of the school council for new schools and their future location, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Between other debated questions it was resolved to call the new school on 17th and Laflin Street, the Frank J. Jirka School, commemorating the deceased Dr. Jirka, who was a member of the school council to the last moment of his life.

He died July 9th, 1895. It was decided to open the yards in seven schools as playgrounds for the children and start new classes to give the children additional training.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1892.

BOHEMIAN

INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST BOHEMIAN SOLDIER MONUMENT.



At the Bohemian National Cemetery at Irving Park an important festival took place yesterday. The Bohemians of Chicago erected a monument to the memory of the Bohemian American soldiers, who had sacrificed their lives in the Civil War. This monument was unveiled yesterday. The Grand Army of the Republic displayed its splendor and magnificence. The festival attracted approximately five thousand Bohemian citizens. The monument is of large proportions. It is made of bronze, and represents a common soldier with full equipment.

All those participating in the inaugural ceremony assembled at 10 A.M. at Dearborn and Adams Street and marched to the Northwestern Station. The procession consisted of the following sections:

Police squad, under Sergeant Johnson, C. R. Lewis, Field-Marshal and his staff; Slavonian music band; Camp No. 1 of the Sons of Veterans; Veterans of the Whitier Post, Grant Post, S. H. Thomas Post, Lincoln Post, and S. A. Custer Post;

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1892.

BOHEMIAN



Eminent Citizens in carriages;
Bohemian Veteran Soldiers and Sailors;
Bohemian K. of P. No. 2;
Bohemian Athletic Clubs;
Knights of Charles IV;
Bohemian Citizens Club;
John Huss Lodge J. O. F.
Bohemian Grand Lodge;
Bohemian-Slavonian Society;
Bohemian National Association,
Radetz-Ky Veterans,
Otto-Kar Division K. of Pl,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1892.

BOHEMIAN



Bohemian-American Glee Club. J. Sindelar officiated as marshall of the Bohemian Clubs, and A. J. Miksch as marshal of the veterans.

At the cemetery these various civil and military organizations assembled, group-wise, in a circle around the monument. The Bohemian Glee Club rendered a song as a prelude to the ceremony. Then Miss A. L. Steiska presented a large American flag to the officials of the cemetery in the name of the Bohemian Glee Club. President Malouseck held a preliminary speech welcoming the visitors in general, and, Ex-Mayor Harrison in particular.

The Vice Commander of the Illinois section of the Grand Army of the Republic, H. S. Dietrich made the inaugural speech. He pointed out how the Bohemian-American Citizens had been ready to follow the call of their adopted fatherland when the war broke out. This monument, he declared, is not only a monument to honor the dead heroes, but to teach all men, that this country has room only for one government and one flag.

BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 30, 1892.



When the veil was removed from the monument, shouts of applause came from thousands of voices. Three salutes with cannon were made thrice the flags were dipped, and the first Bohemian military monument was dedicated...

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, May 7, 1892.

J. A. KOMENSKY

As we announced in yesterday's issue of this paper, the J. A. Komensky Memorial Celebration Committee decided, with permission of the National Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Illinois C. S. B. S. (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society), that the portrait of J. A. Komensky, which was painted by our artist, Mr. Klire, be presented to the school, on whose front the name of Komensky is engraved. The presentation took place yesterday.

To be sure it was not a large celebration, but the more significant, because the respect for this great teacher was expressed in ardent words from the tender hearts of the children and if the Principal of the above named school keeps her word, Komemsky School will be the fountain from which will spread love and respect toward this Bohemian genius among American people.

When the Committee arrived at the school at the appointed time, all

Svornost, May 7, 1892.

pupils and teachers gathered in the upper hall and Mr. Matonsek, speaking in English, made the presentation. Mrs. Mahoney, Principal, accepted with a short talk. Dr. Jirka, as a member of the Committee, as well as the school board, explained to the gathering, the beneficent influence of Komensky and tried to awaken respect in the hearts of all for the greatest teacher of his time, who today is read by the entire civilized world.

On all the black-boards of the school were written various extracts from Komensky's writings. The teachers and the principal of Komensky School gave proof that they are well acquainted with the writings of the great Bohemian teacher and that they respect his influence highly.

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Tribune, March 9, 1891.

BOHEMIAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Bohemian Monument and Memorial Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 400 West Eighteenth Street. Thirty societies were represented and met to make arrangements in connection with the Bohemian Soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery near Irving Park. When completed it will be one of the finest monuments erected in commemoration of the soldiers of the late war.

Capt. E. R. Lewis has been selected Chairman of the committee in charge of ceremonies. The following committee was appointed: William Kaspar, John Waska, Frank Schultz, James Kubicek, and Joseph Stok. Prof. Kler, a young Bohemian artist, is the designer.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 10, 1890

A HUSS MOVEMENT

In conformity to the example of their compatriots of the former "Homeland", the Bohemians intend to erect a monument in Chicago in honor of Johann Huss, precursor of the Reformation. In Prague, Bohemia's capital, a life size statue will beautify a place opposite the National Museum, and a similar monument to Johann Huss shall find a niche in Douglas Park, say the local Bohemians. The Bohemian newspaper editor, J. V. Matejka has been the main cog in this propaganda and he succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of all the Bohemian National clubs. Within the near future a meeting of the delegates is to be arranged to consider the practical aspects of the plan. A model of the Prague monument is expected....within a few weeks. The cost is estimated at \$15,000; to be paid by contributions.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Jan. 6, 1890

JAN HUS MEMORIAL

On the premises of the Bohemian-English Liberal School on 14th Street, there was held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which time a report was made by the temporary committee on preliminary arrangements for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial for our national martyr, Jan Hus.

The objective which some of our citizens have decided upon is surely noble and it is regretted that many of our prominent citizens who could effectively work for the accomplishment of this purpose have thus far remained aloof. We hope that the present movement will not die out before the purpose is definitely accomplished.

The meeting was brought to order by the temporary chairman, Mr. J. Vilimovsky and the committee-chairman, Mr. J.V. Matejka reported on previous efforts of the committee. He also mentioned the sending of telegrams to Bohemia and recommended the appointment of a permanent committee and a committee for the collection of contributions and the issuance of a suitable proclamation to be published in the English papers.



Svernost, Jan. 6, 1890

The report was accepted, following which there developed a debate as to the best method to establish a permanent committee. Citizen Pondelicek moved that our various lodges be requested to send delegates, as only in that manner would the objective be successfully carried out, when the committee is set up as is the committee for the construction of the memorial to the Bohemian Veterans. The motion was resisted by citizen Matějka, who asked that the committee be appointed immediately. The majority being in favor of this, there was named a committee of twenty-five. Some of the speakers advanced the opinion that if the fulfillment of the entire purpose were left up to our Liberal Thought Societies, the entire Bohemian population of Chicago would not be able to take part. We must differ with them.

Our nationalistic efforts are centered in our Lodges--they are at the focus of our national life. Whatever good our Lodges have thus far accomplished, they have done for the benefit of all Chicago Bohemians--of this we have an example in the National Cemetery, and they would do likewise in this purpose.



Svornost, Jan. 6, 1890

The Lodges will have to be called on for aid in the matter eventually and it is our opinion that it would be very tactful, if we expect to receive any help from this source in the successful accomplishment of our objective, to invite them to work with us from the very beginning.

Mr. F. Novak--contributed fifty dollars toward the memorial. Mr. Vanek, the secretary, gave some of those present credentials for the collection of contributions and the gathering disbursed.

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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 24, 1888.

BOHEMIAN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION



The "Bohemian Monument Association" is an organization which has proposed to erect a monument for those Bohemian soldiers, who took part in the Revolutionary War and sacrificed their lives for their new fatherland.

The following officials were elected last Saturday: William Kaspar, President; James Cermak, Secretary; J. Wemeck, Treasurer. Nearly all local Bohemian clubs were represented. A committee was appointed to draw up the by-laws. The next meeting will take place the following Sunday at the "Bohemian Athletic Club", when preparations will be made for the collection of funds.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, July 27, 1885.

THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT OF PROFESSOR LADIMIR KLACEL.

It was really an impressive festival for our Bohemian metropolis. Thousands of people gathered at the unveiling of the monument of our great teacher, Ladimir Klacel. The festival committee was right in its decision not to have a procession led by bands; this removed the possibility of the disparagement of the Bohemian name in the opinion of other nationalities.

As the Americans are mourning the loss of their best son, Ulysses S. Grant, the whole town is wrapped in deep sorrow. If we had marched in procession with a band, the local newspapers would again scold us, that we have no sentiment and no regard for the sentiments of our American co-citizens.

The festival committee took the highest care not to give the smallest cause for complaints. Yesterday's procession was a real funeral procession. The participating societies marched quietly timed only by a drum, and all the banners were veiled. We have proved that we can respect the prominent men of this country, and



Svornost, July 27, 1885.

we were praised for this in the press.

The trains brought huge masses of Bohemians to the cemetery, they formed a large circle around the monument, the orchestra played the national hymn, and the mixed choir of the singing society, Lumir, sang a dirge in lowered voices. After this many wreaths were placed on the base of the monument.

A long memorial speech formally delivered the monument to the Administration of the National Cemetery with the words: "Here is the result of two years of effort, the monument of our glorified, honorable Professor Ladimir Klacel. I am turning it over to your hands to include it in the estate of the National Cemetery, to protect it and to keep it as a proud symbol of the Bohemian people and as an inspiration for the national spirit for many future generations."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

It is located in the middle of the newly opened second division of the cemetery,



Svornost, July 27, 1885.

partly hidden among the trees, although it can be seen from all parts of the cemetery. It is thirteen feet high; the bust is carved in white marble, larger than life-size, two feet six inches high. The similarity of the features is exceptionally good and portrays the celebrity at the time that he lived in Chicago before his illness. The base of the monument is four by four feet square and one foot four inches high. The column is three feet ten inches high and supports the base of the bust. Except for the bust, the monument is of a greyish-blue granite, imported from the Hurricane Islands.

The inscription on the front part of the pedestal is as follows:

"Ladimir Klacel

Born April the 7th, 1808 in Ceske Trebove,
passed away March the 17th, 1882 in Belle Plain, Iowa.

Encourage yourselves-to be philosophers.

Erected by the Bohemians of Chicago, July
26th, 1885 to their wise and great man."

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Oct. 27, 1884.

THE MEMORABLE DAY OF THE REVERENCE TO BOHEMIAN
ART IN AMERICA.

The unveiling of the portrait of Jungmann, painted by Chicago's Bohemian Artist, Mrs. Maria Koupalova - Luskova.

Last Sunday at 2 P.M., in the Bohemian National Hall, on 18th Street, a large audience of prominent Bohemians, called in by the Chairman of the Lodge, was present at the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. Jungmann, ordered by the Lodge and painted by the noted Bohemian Artist, Mrs. Maria Koupalova- Luskova.

The artist and her husband, the lawyer, C.D.Luser, were invited to the ceremony.

The celebration was opened with a speech by the Chairman, J. Rezny.

The portrait was placed on a table on the side of the hall in a space very well lighted. At the last words of the speaker, the veil dropped and before us appeared Jungmann, life size, seated in a chair with a manuscript in his hand. The picture is 6 feet high and 4 feet wide in a richly gilded frame. It is a

Svornost, Oct. 27, 1884.

veritable image of our patriot, Jungman, artistically finished by our young painter who is acknowledged in the highest art circles of America.

This picture will be an adornment of our National Hall for many years and an artistic remembrance and pride for the Jungmann Lodge. Every educated Bohemian, visiting Chicago, should not miss seeing this beautiful and precious portrait. The artist, Mrs. Luskova was paid \$75. However, it is worth \$300. The frame cost \$40.

Mr. Lusek, in the name of his wife, expressed his thanks for the acknowledgment of her work and congratulated the Jungmann lodge on its progress and cultural work. A guest from St. Louis Father Fr. Masek praised the progress of the Bohemians in Chicago and the choice of the artist. The Committee and a few guests then passed downstairs, where refreshments were served.

The celebration was finished with many toasts to the artist, to the lodges and to Jungmann's honor. We must confess truthfully that this celebration left a very deep impression and in our imagination we visioned the future of the Bohemian people in America. We can see at this time more and more glimmering lights, far



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away from us, that are marking a long life for our nation. To-day's celebration marked the erection of one more monument, permanent and effective for the honor and memory of the Bohemians in America. We always can point to it with pride.

The Chicago Tribune, February 9, 1880.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS

In commemoration of John Huss, the great Bohemian, who had been burnt at the stake in the market place of the city of Constance for raising his voice against the corruption of the Popes and their clergy, there is a movement of many thousands of Bohemians. But the movement is not confined to Bohemia.

As the Hussites of old left the confines of Bohemia and roamed all through the German Empire, so the modern Hussites have wandered far from home and found that freedom for which their brethren are struggling for in Bohemia, by becoming denizens and citizens of the United States. Here in Chicago 50,000 of them have found homes, and are fast acquiring American manners and language and good American dollars and neat homes. They are an industrious, thrifty people, clinging somewhat tenaciously to the customs and traditions of old Bohemia, but nevertheless entering heart and soul into American citizenship.

And here on the banks of Lake Michigan they now propose to commemorate in bronze the scene enacted on the banks of the Badensee four centuries ago. They will erect a monument to John Huss if they can get the permission of the West Park Board to place it in Douglas Park. They argue that monuments have been placed in other parks and

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 9, 1880.

that so far from disfiguring they have improved the appearance of the parks. If the Germans could erect a statue to Schiller, why should not the Bonemians be given place to build a monument to Huss? Douglas Park is near the Bohemian settlement in the city and is used by them more than any other park.

Although there are not many wealthy men among them they mean to raise the money required for a fine monument by subscription. It is to be no less than \$15,000. If possible the monument in Chicago will be a copy of the principal statue, at least of the Prague monument, of which a model is expected to arrive in this city within a few weeks.

The project for the monument in Chicago was conceived by J. V. Matejka, a Bohemian editor of this city. He spoke to a number of prominent men of his nationality, who constituted themselves a temporary committee and issued invitations to all the Bohemian national societies in Chicago to take part in the movement. The plan was received with much favor. There was considerable excitement among the Bohemians owing to the agitation in the "old country" and their patriotism was aroused by the contemptuous remarks of the men in place and power in Bohemia.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 9, 1880.

Their sturdy Protestant spirit, fostered and developed by the atmosphere of the United States, had grown into a strong democratic feeling that rebelled against the presumption of the princes in the fatherland. Hence the various societies responded to the call with alacrity. Delegates were elected who will meet in the near future to discuss the particulars of the project.

The Bohemian societies in the city are quite numerous and they have all given assurance of support. There are six Bohemian turning or gymnastic societies with a membership of about eight hundred.

**II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

1. Benevolent Societies

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2

THE SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION

III A

/Fifth and Sixth (Final) Sessions/

The third day of the convention of the Cesko-Slavanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union) began at the usual time with roll call of the delegates. The reading of the minutes of the previous session followed. The minutes were approved after some minor corrections. At the request of the president, the second secretary of the convention, Mr. Antonin Turek, read a letter sent by the central committee for collecting funds for the aid of invalid Czechoslovak legionnaires and their families. In this letter the committee greeted the convention, asking its delegates not to forget the needy invalid legionnaires. The letter was referred to the committee on charities.

The reports of committees followed. The resolutions committee presented the following resolution to the convention:

"The committee on resolutions has considered the following:

II D 1

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2

III A

"It is necessary that all those men who represent our element [Translator's note: The committee probably intended to say 'interest' instead of 'element'] in the various Bohemian free-thinking societies, fraternal unions, and lodges, drop their personal animosities and such other extraneous matters not concerning the life of these organizations, and concentrate on the idea of forming one solidly organized Bohemian Free Thought fraternal and benevolent union. When we consider the good which would come from such a union we wonder why this has not yet been attempted in this country. In our own and in the interest of all freethinking organizations, we desire that all these ideas of personal gain be banished in all lodges and orders. It is these ideas that stand in the way of unity and solidarity, that prevent a consolidation of these various smaller organizations into one mighty freethinking body, a unified body which we all so sorely need."

This resolution received unanimous approval, whereupon the proceedings of the convention continued. The matter of raising the dues of the membership again come up for discussion. These dues concerned the reserve fund of the organization. The dues for this purpose which hitherto were paid by members were

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
II B 2 f
II D 10
III B 4
II D 2
III A

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

found to be rather inadequate, and the committee recognized the need for its increase. The dues as paid hitherto were as follows:

<u>Amount of Benefit</u>	<u>Amount of Dues</u>
\$1,000.00	\$0.10
750.0008
500.0005
250.0003

The proposed revision was as follows:

	<u>Amount of Benefit</u>	<u>Amount of Dues</u>
For each	\$1,000.00	\$0.20
	750.0015
	500.0010
	250.0005

II D 1

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II B 2 f

II D 10

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III B 4

II D 2

III A

It is quite obvious that this recommendation was discussed at great length, and that it received the attention it deserved. It was recognized, and publicly declared by Mr. Hribal, that this increase would not be the last one. It is to be expected that further increases of these dues will be made at future conventions of the Jednota. Finally, after a protracted debate, this matter was put to a vote; the balloting was done by roll call. There were 48 ayes and 12 nays, the motion received, therefore, more than its required two-thirds majority and was passed.

Chapter XIX, Article 2 of the constitution, dealing with the calling of conventions was likewise thoroughly discussed and analyzed in great detail. It was felt that the calling of a convention should occur only when there was an absolute need for it, since the expenses connected with it were great, and by wise legislation this could be avoided. It was ruled, consequently, that all future conventions take place during a specified season or whenever the need demands their being called. Article 4 of the same chapter was changed in the sense that all lodges appoint and announce their delegates six months prior

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 to any convention instead of sixty days as was the practice hitherto.
III A Sixty days was too short a period during which the necessary preparations were to be made for the convention. This motion was unanimously approved and passed. The same approval was given all other changes recommended by the committee and relating to such preparatory work as is usual before a convention is held.

Rules relating to the meetings of the Grand Lodge did not escape the scrutiny of the committee, and were changed to be more purposeful as regards certain details. A lively debate ensued following a recommendation by the committee which desired that greater leniency be shown to those members who were excluded from the Jednota because of nonpayment of dues. It was recommended that they be reinstated after having paid their arrears. This recommendation was not favorably received and finally rejected altogether.

Rules and regulations dealing with the children's insurance department were likewise subjected to an analysis, and were clarified and corrected in certain

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II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 of their points, Since the noon hour approached, the session ended.

III A

The final session started promptly at 1:30 P.M. There was the usual roll call followed by the reading of the minutes of the previous session which were unanimously approved. The press and publicity committee then submitted its report recommending (1) that the proceedings of this convention be published in printed form, and then sent to all the newspapers as well as to the secretaries of all the lodges of the Jednota, these minutes were to be reprinted, of course, in the organ of the Jednota; (2) that all printing jobs be executed only by our own Czechoslovak printing establishments, and, as far as possible and practicable, by the printers who are members of the Jednota; and (3) that the constitution and bylaws be printed in both Czech and in English, and, since many members of the Jednota are Croats, satisfactory provisions are also to be made that they receive copies of the constitution and bylaws in their own language. All of these recommendations were approved after some minor changes were effected in the wording of them. The recommendation which asked that only one copy of the official organ of the Jednota be mailed to families

WVA (111) PROJ. 307

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 where several members belong to the Jednota was rejected because it was
III A considered impracticable. The law requires that every member of the
Jednota must be informed about the financial state of his organization;
it is, consequently, necessary that a copy of the official organ be sent to every
member.

The committee on finance then made its report, recommending that \$5 be paid to every delegate for every day he or she attended the convention the total being \$915; the committee also recommended that \$192.58 for traveling expenses be paid to out-of-town delegates. The first secretary Mr. F. Lukes, shall receive \$25 for his extra work connected with the convention, and the second secretary shall receive \$15 for similar work. The rental of the convention hall for the three days was \$60; the decorations cost \$6.35. The bills for the printing of the new constitution and bylaws, as well as all other printed matter, shall be included in the general expenses of the convention, and the Grand Lodge is to meet them accordingly. The report of the finance committee was unanimously approved.

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 The committee on charities reported that its members decided not to
III A recommend the making of any contributions to any institutions or
 causes except the Ceska Svobodna Skola (Bohemian Free Thought [com-
munity] School), at Cleveland, Ohio. It, however, leaves the matter of making
all other contributions to the discretion of the whole convention. This re-
port aroused much comment giving rise to a lengthy debate. Finally, when the
delegate of Kralovice Lodge No. 40, Mr. Josef F. Belica, announced that he was
going to contribute the sum of \$100 (which amount of money he received for
traveling and other expenses connected with this convention), for the benefit
of the Bohemian Free Thought schools and other causes, the convention itself
decided to match that amount with \$150 to be used for charitable and educational
institutions and causes, and asked the Grand Lodge delegates to make provisions
for these gifts. The well-known fact that the Jednota always contributed to
nationalistic, educational, charitable, and other and similar causes was duly
considered, and it was believed that the amount mentioned was a sufficient con-
tribution.

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II B 2 f

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III B 4

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

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III A

After listening to the report of the organization committee and re-jecting it as being out of place, the convention heard the additional report of the finance committee. The latter announced that it had divided the amount of \$150 (which had just been approved by the convention), among various institutions. But, before a more detailed report of this committee could be received and approved, the delegate, Mr. Belica, announced that he would add the amount which he previously mentioned so that the allotment could thereby be increased. Despite both of these acts it was believed that the contributions were not large enough, and the whole matter had to be discussed again. The matter was put to a vote and referred back to the finance committee with a recommendation made by the delegate, Mrs. Blazek, that the contribution be increased to \$200. and then reapportioned among the institutions and causes which were to benefit therefrom.

In the meantime, a congratulatory letter arrived from the National Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) which was gratefully noted.

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II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 The committee on constitution and bylaws made its further report dealing with children's insurance. That report, too, was unanimously approved. Another recommendation, made by that same committee and dealing with initiatory rites to be published in the English language, was approved because of the obvious needs of certain lodges, and it was decided that these rites and ceremonies be used by all of the lodges of the Jednota. The same committee further announced that it is still faced with the task of amending and correcting the bylaws of subordinate lodges, but that this matter requires a tremendous amount of work, and that it, consequently, cannot be completed while this convention is in session. The committee was, therefore, willing to continue to function after the convention and make the results of its work known to the Grand Lodge as soon as it is finished. This report, showing such great willingness on the part of the members of the committee, was, of course, gratefully noted, and the said committee will continue to be active after the convention closes. The financial committee thereupon reported back to the convention giving all details as to how the contributed money was to be apportioned. The report follows:

444 ALL. PROJ 3027

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 To the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicago (Federation of
III A Bohemian Free Thought Schools in Chicago), \$40; the Svobodomyslna Skola
in Milwaukee, \$25; the Svobodomyslna Skola in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$25;
that of Cleveland, Ohio, \$25; that of Baltimore, Maryland, \$25; the Utulna a
Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) of Chicago, \$35; the
Neighborhood House in Gary, Indiana, \$15; the Ceska Besidka a Opatrovna v
Chicago (Bohemian Kindergarten and Creche in Chicago), \$10.

Delegate Hribal....proposed that besides the four existing types of insurance a fifth type should be instituted. This type of insurance would make it possible for certain members to pay their premiums for twenty years only, and the policy would remain in force for the balance of their natural lives no matter how long they lived. This proposition could be studied by the board of directors, and if found suitable, could be made effective later. This proposition was favorably received and will be considered.

This brought to a close the business of the convention.....The president

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

III B 4

II D 2 delivered his closing address in which he thanked all the delegates
III A for their good will and for the work accomplished. He alluded also
to the hard work of the members of the various committees who ex-
pedited it with such efficiency and thanked them for all their efforts; then
turning to the representative of our daily Bohemian newspaper, the Denni
Hlasatel he thanked us for the willingness with which our journal followed the
deliberations of the Jednota.....

Thereupon the seventh convention of the Jednota was declared closed.

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

THE SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE
CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION

III G

[Third and Fourth Sessions]

III A

The second day of the convention distinguishes itself with transactions as serious as were those of the first day. All delegates were presentBefore the session opens let us look around and note the setting in which the convention meets. The convention hall gives an impression of fellowship because of its pleasant decorations consisting of both the Czechoslovak and American flags and bunting. In the middle of the stage thus embellished one may see the picture of the first president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the beloved Professor T.G. Masaryk, which is a proof that the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union), in convention here, did not forget its old homeland and its aged first executive.....

The morning [third] session began shortly after 9 A.M., having been

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 a (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3 called to order by Mrs. Ruzena Fivék, the first vice-president,
III G due to the absence of the president. The roll call followed.....
III A The president arrived while the roll was being called and took
 his place on the rostrum. The minutes of the previous session
were approved. The reading of correspondence followed.....The letters were
mainly congratulatory messages from the following organizations: The
Vojta Naprstek Lodge No. 26 of the Jednota; the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-
Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies); the
Pravoslav Trojan Lodge No. 15 of the Jednota; the lodge No. 11, Radbuza
Lodge No. 11 of the Jednota; the board of directors of the Utulna A
Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) which also invited
all the delegates to visit the two institutions. All of these letters
were acknowledged and the president asked the press representatives to
make this fact known.

Thereupon the reading of resolutions, which were worked out by the resolutions committee, followed. The first one of them was directed against

II D 1

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3 the proposed new constitution of the state of Illinois. It
III G was approved unanimously. Its text follows:

III A

"Whereas, In the state of Illinois there will be a special election held on December 12, 1922, which is to decide whether the proposed new constitution, as recommended by the state constitutional convention, is to be approved by the people, thus becoming the basic law of the state of Illinois; and

"Whereas, That same new proposed constitution, if accepted, would threaten our democracy and strengthen the sectarian element; and

"Whereas, The introduction of the Bible into the public schools would cause dissension among our citizens since religion is a private and personal matter; and

"Whereas, The Cesko-Slovanska Jednota is one of those organizations which love peace and liberty; be it therefore

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

"Resolved, That we appeal to all the members of our Jednota, and to all the Bohemian people to work against the enactment of the new constitution of the state of Illinois, and to vote against it--irrespective of what religious opinions

they may hold--on Tuesday, December 12, 1922."

Another resolution, which was recommended by the same committee and approved by the convention, was the following:

"Whereas, On the one hand constant appeals are being made to the immigrant population to become Americanized and to apply for American citizenship, and on the other hand constant attempts are being made to prevent and make impossible the obtaining of American citizenship by these immigrants, to introduce police control of immigrants, to introduce registration of these immigrants, and to tax them because they are immigrants; and

"Whereas, These procedures, as well as the introduction of unduly

MPA (44) PROJ. 30275

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Khasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3 stringent immigration laws and their enforcement, are not digni-
III G fied and are unworthy of the best traditions of this country,
III A which at one time was a haven for political refugees such as was
 Vojta Naprstek, or men desiring freedom of conscience such as
was Ladimir Klacel; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota, meeting in its seventh convention, endorses the easing of the stringency with which candidates for citizenship are faced; it also discredits all such class legislation which is directed against immigrants; in short, it stands for a more liberal interpretation of the immigration laws."

Still another resolution, presented by the committee, but rejected by the convention was the following:

"Whereas, Since the World War ended more than four years ago, and all countries of the world having freed those individuals whose only guilt

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

was that they held opinions about the question of the War

III G

which differed from the opinion held by the majority; and

III A

"Whereas, The prisons of this country still hold prisoners who were not otherwise guilty but by a difference of opinion on the same question; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Jednota, in its seventh convention assembled, recommend the freeing of all such political prisoners from the prisons of America. Be it further

"Resolved, That an appeal be sent to the President of the United States, regarding the freeing of these political prisoners. It would certainly be in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln to free those men who are still imprisoned because of differences of political opinions."

The committee on constitution and bylaws recommended the following changes

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

which were also approved by the convention:

III G

III A

Chapter VII: The third paragraph of this chapter was struck out and in its stead the ruling was made which gives the Grand Lodge the right to appoint, from among its own members, an editor who would be in charge of the organ of the Jednota. Paragraph 7 of the same chapter (page 9) was changed to, "a resigning officer shall give a thirty-day notice to the proper officers who would thus have an opportunity to appoint his successor". On page 12, in the section dealing with the duties of the treasurer, the following words were struck out: "moneys to each fund separately," and "no more than one fund may be deposited in one bank". A recommendation which would do away with the office of chief medical officer was responsible for a prolonged debate, but it ultimately won its point and that office shall be abolished.

In chapter IX, dealing with the board of directors, the following change was made: The editor shall be dropped as a member of that board, and

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3 instead of 17 there shall be 16 members. In regard to the pay-
III G ment on policies, it was ruled that if the beneficiaries or
III A relatives of a deceased member do not apply for the payment of
 such policy within one year after the death of said member,
they will forfeit any further rights to the policy and its value shall
become the property of the Jednota. Mention was also made of the in-
surance policies of suicides, and it was ruled that the policy shall be
paid provided the member committing suicide was a member of the Jednota
for at least ten years. Otherwise his beneficiaries shall be entitled to
only a certain percentage of the face value of the policy.

In Section 5 of chapter X, dealing with the setting up of new lodges, the
initial deposit was changed from \$25 to \$10. Section 7 was simplified
and Section 8 struck out. Article 5 (on page 21), dealing with the age,
etc. of candidates for membership, was so changed as to be more advanta-
geous to new candidates. After a brief debate it was decided that only
one kind of death tax shall be paid by members and that tax may be

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II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

increased if necessary. Article 19 (page 23), dealing with the death fund, was changed in the sense that should the fund increase from \$15,000 to \$25,000 the surplus shall be transferred to the reserve fund.

III G

III A

After a long and lively debate, it was decided that the provision about the payment of policies be fully approved. Hitherto the full face value of a policy was payable to beneficiaries, etc., only when the deceased was a member for five years, which fact made difficult any propaganda directed at securing new members. The new provision changed all that. But since such an important matter required very careful voting, the balloting was done by roll call. There were 16 against and 42 for the new provision; it was, consequently, passed. The session then adjourned.

The afternoon session was called to order by the vice-president, Mrs. Ruzena Fivék; there was roll call followed by the reading of the minutes of the morning session by Mr. Frank Lukes, the secretary. After a minor

W4A (ILL) PROJ 307/5

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

change, the minutes were approved.....In the meantime Dr. K.

III G

Neumann, the president, arrived and took over the chair.....A

III A

letter from the office of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych
Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was read

and its message of congratulation noted.

The delegate Vaclav Vokac moved that the question of the organ of the Jednota be considered and thoroughly discussed. He was of the opinion that the publishing of the organ would be a useless waste of money, and that all matters concerning the Jednota could as well be published in one of the Free Thought periodicals already appearing, and such co-operation would be found very advantageous by the Jednota. The publishing of an organ has its shortcomings, such as lack of educational reading matter, and by selecting a regular periodical, part of which could be devoted to the business of the Jednota, that problem could be solved. Of the delegates who were present several took part in the debate which followed Mr. Vokac's recommendations, the most interesting views having been

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

advanced by Mr. August Kopta, the second vice-president. He

III G

stated that he knew "where the wind was blowing from," and

III A

that the recommendation made by the previous speaker was

intended to aid either the newspaper Spravedlnost (Justice),

or the periodical Vek Rozumu, (Age of Reason), probably the latter. Mr.

Kopta stated that he was not for the abolition of the organ of the Jednota and was supported in that position by numerous other delegates.

An organ may be good in every respect; what is necessary to make it so, is the securing of a good editor. Besides that, the publishing of an organ is a necessity. Should some other newspaper or periodical be used, and later becoming bankrupt cease to appear, as frequently happened in other cases, the Jednota would be left high and dry and without opportunity to make reports to its members by such means. The proposal was finally defeated. A letter which just arrived from the Velkoloze Jednoty Taboritu (Grand Lodge of the Taborites) congratulating the convention was read, its contents noted, and the president again expressed

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II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 a (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3 the thanks of the whole convention for this message.

III G

III A Further reports of the committee on constitution and bylaws came up for discussion. One report recommended that the chapter dealing with the committee on orphans (page 27) also make provision for caring for the aged and unfortunate members of the Jednota. This addendum was worded as follows:

"Each member shall pay a one-cent tax monthly for the benefit of such members as are destitute or suffering from misfortune. This fund shall be controlled by the Grand Lodge. All lodges making collections for this fund shall send the money thus collected to the Grand Lodge. This fund shall be a separate one; that is, all its receipts and disbursements are to have a separate entry.

"Any member who has belonged to the Jednota for five years and has been bedridden for a considerable length of time, or who has been crippled,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1000

II D 1

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III B 4

I F 3

or who, because of advanced age, is unable to work, and to whom

III G

his own lodge has discharged all its duties as stipulated by

III A

the constitution and bylaws, shall be entitled to ask for this

aid. The request for such aid shall be made on blanks furnished

by the Grand Lodge, and the application shall be presented to the appli-

cant's own lodge which, after investigation of the case by a committee

consisting of three members, shall forward the application, with the re-

port of that committee, to the Grand Lodge for approval and disposal.

The application must be accompanied by a sworn statement showing that

the applicant is unable to work, that he is destitute and dependent upon

this financial support; it must further be accompanied by a sworn state-

ment made by the applicant's beneficiaries proving that they are unable,

because of their own circumstances, to care for the applicant were he

refused this aid. The application must further be accompanied by a doc-

tor's certificate proving that the applicant is unable to work. The aid

may not exceed the sum of \$25 in any one year, and may not be granted

more than three (3) times to the same member."

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II B 2 a (2)

III B 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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This new provision which is truly humane and therefore necessary evoked a very interesting debate in which a great many delegates took part. It finally was put to vote and passed by an overwhelming majority.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

THE SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION
[First and Second Sessions]

This year was certainly a convention year. During the summer several of our foremost fraternal unions held their conventions; now, another one joins the ranks of the important organization events--the seventh convention of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union). The convention opened yesterday morning in Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) Hall, Ashland Avenue near 18th Street.

The delegates started their deliberations with the firm hope that the convention would bring much good to their prosperous Union which, though its field is limited mostly to Chicago and vicinity, is growing and enjoying a prosperity which strengthens its foundations. The Union may therefore look to the future with satisfaction. The Union is composed of 66 lodges with a total membership of 5,886.....It also has a children's insurance department of 900 members..... Financially, too, it is in good condition, having capital of \$148,870.31 according

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III B 4

II D 2

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A to its last financial statement.

The convention opened at 9 A.M. with the presidential address delivered by Dr. Karel Neumann, president....who, after having greeted the delegates, read his report.....The report will come up for discussion during the course of the convention. The reports of the chief officers of the Jednota and all others were approved. Various committees were formed and members elected to them as follows: Committee on credentials: Mr. Anton Zrust and Mrs. Frances Mrazek; Committee on parliamentary procedure: Messrs. Julius Urban and Vaclav Vokac, and Mrs. Frances Mrazek.

After these committees were duly installed the convention recessed for a brief period to give the committee on credentials an opportunity to examine the papers of the delegates. The committee returned to the convention hall, stating that the credentials of all the delegates were in order. All lodges, with the exception of three....were represented, but since one of the absent delegates--Mr. Frank Legros, representing the Martha Washington Lodge No. 36--came later,

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A only two lodges were found to lack representation. This matter having been settled satisfactorily, the next item on the program was the report of the committee on parliamentary procedure. That committee reported as follows:

The morning sessions of the convention shall begin at 9 A.M. and end at noon; the afternoon sessions shall begin at 1:30 P.M. and end at 4:30 P.M. The convention shall proceed in the following order: (1) Opening of session; (2) Roll call; (3) Reading of the minutes of the preceding session; (4) Reading of correspondence; (5) Reports of committees and discussion; (6) Discussion on amendments to the constitution and bylaws; (7) Suggestions and recommendations.

Each delegate shall be allowed to speak only twice on the same subject, each speech lasting not more than five minutes. If necessary the convention shall be asked to extend the time....Voting on all questions relating to any change in the constitution and bylaws shall be by acclamation or, if delegates so desire, by roll call.

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III B 4

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A The committee further recommended the election of a president of the convention, two vice-presidents, and two secretaries. Election was held immediately, and Dr. Karel Neumann was elected president; Mrs. Ruzena Fivék as first, and Mr. August Kopta as second vice-president; Mr. F. Lukes was elected first secretary, and Mr. Antonín Turek, second. It was further recommended that various committees be set up, which was done as follows: Constitution and bylaws: Messrs. Josef Zelenka, Václav Hrabánek, Karel Souhrada, K. Studnicka, Emil Cajthaml, and K. Rabas, and Mrs. Frances Mrazek; Complaints: Messrs. V. Vales, B. Jahoda, and J. Volek. Finance: Messrs. Josef Wittek, Václav Sticha, and Jan Hribal; Press and publicity: Messrs. Josef Tureček, Josef Spínar and Josef Belica. Organization: Messrs. Ferdinand Kouba and Anton Nesládek, and Mrs. Antonie Rezac. Charities: Mrs. Rosie Lapka, and Messrs. J. Kara and Josef Vitek. Resolutions: Messrs. V. Kosiak, M. Blázek, František Gregor, and Julius Urban, and Mrs. Sylvie Studnicka.

Immediately after the appointment of the above committees, the question concerning the proposed amendments to the constitution and bylaws came up for discussion.

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III B 4

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A These amendments were presented to the convention in printed form, and some of the delegates opined that they should have been examined prior to being printed. The president stated that this would not have been practicable, and that since a committee on constitution and bylaws had been appointed, it devolved upon that body to accept or reject any of the amendments. The amendments were made in such a manner as to be perfectly clear to the delegates.

This matter having been adjusted, the question concerning the delegates of the Jiri Podebradsky Lodge No. 29, which also represented Augustyn Herman Lodge, came up for discussion. It was evident that by representing two lodges, each of the said delegates was entitled to two votes. This matter aroused lively interest among those present, but Mr. Hrabanek was given the right to represent both lodges and to vote for them. The convention recessed until the afternoon.

Shortly after 1 P.M. the hall began to fill up with delegates.....One could see small groups of old friends discussing the early beginnings of the Jednota. And these were bitter! But from a relatively small group of charter members a

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III B 4

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A mighty union grew, later becoming an important factor in all of our national activities as well as our Free Thought movement. The Cesko-Slovanska Jednota is today one of our most popular organizations; it is, indeed, one of the pillars of our national culture. And it gained its many friends and its renown because of the generosity it displayed whenever any national cause presented itself. The Jednota became quite popular during the time of our national revolution in Czechoslovakia; indeed, by its zeal, the Jednota could serve as an example to other rather lackadaisical organizations. The Czech Free Thought school system also finds the Jednota to be its staunch supporter, and this fact endeared it to many of our progressive countrymen.

Among the delegates one may find a large percentage of women who, like their brothers, interest themselves actively in all matters pertaining to the convention.

The afternoon session began at 1:30 P.M., as was indicated by the committee

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BOHEMIAN

III B 4

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A on parliamentary procedure.....The minutes of the morning session were approved after some minor changes were made. The reading of correspondence followed. The letters and telegrams were all congratulatory in content. They were sent by the following organizations and institutions: The Grand Lodge of the Jednota Taboritu (Taborites), the Patronat Besidky A Detske Opatrovny (management of the Bohemian kindergarten and Creche), the board of directors of the periodical Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), the Statni Svaz Svobomyslnych v Illinois (State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Illinois), Ceska Typograficka Unie c.330 (Bohemian Typographical Union No. 330),Narodni Hlavni Rad Cesko-Americke Jednoty (National Grand Lodge of the Bohemian-American Union), Odbocka Svazu Svobodomyslnych (Local Branch of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) of the Town of Lake, and the board of directors of the Ustredni Jednota Cesko-Americkych Zen (First Central Union of Bohemian-American Women).

All of these expressions of good will were received with gratitude, and the president, turning to the press gallery, asked the representatives of the press

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

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III A to express the thanks of the convention to all these well-wishers.

Thereupon the well-known resolution made by the Ceskoslovenske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) which condemned the proposed amendment to the Illinois constitution, was read. The fate of the proposed amendment to the constitution will be decided this coming Tuesday. After a debate this matter was turned over to the resolutions committee.

An announcement was made that a delegation from the central board of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) had arrived at the convention and desired to be heard. This request was granted, and the delegation was admitted to the convention. After being greeted by the president, the delegation from the Svaz was told that due to an unusual amount of work awaiting the convention, the purpose of their mission should be stated as briefly as possible. The spokesman of the delegation was Mr. Vasku. In a brief but hearty address he greeted the convention and asked for continued support for the Svaz from the Jednota. Similar remarks were made by the other members of

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BOHEMIAN

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II D 2

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

I F 3

III A the delegation, Messrs. Musil and Strunc. This matter settled, and the delegation from the Svaz having left the hall, the convention proceeded with its own business.

The committee on constitution and bylaws made its report; its many recommendations were discussed and the following changes made:

Chapter I, page 5: Paragraphs 1 and 2 were struck out and the following substituted:

1. "This organization, founded May, 1892, in Chicago, Illinois, shall hereafter be known as the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota ve Spojenych Statech Americkych, (Czecho-Slavonic Union of the United States of America), incorporated on May 9, 1895."
2. "The insignia of this Jednota shall be the lion of Bohemia and the letters C.S.J. The Jednota consists of the Grand Lodge and of subordinate lodges."

Paragraph 7 of the same chapter was partially changed and now reads as follows:

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

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III A "This Grand Lodge represents all subordinate lodges by its own authority, and is the supreme, executive, and responsible body of the Jednota."

Chapter II, paragraph 1: The age requirement of candidates for membership in the Jednota was changed. Hereafter persons 16 and not 15 years of age may become members of the Jednota.

The whole of chapter VII (page 8) was referred to the committee on constitution and bylaws for reconsideration. On page 10, paragraph 2, dealing with the duties of the vice-president, the words, "he has no right, however, to sign bank checks," were struck out. The ruling dealing with the secretary worded, "he shall inform insured members by registered letter that they have been excluded from the organization," was also struck out. (Secretary, page 11.)

This ended the session for the day, and the convention adjourned.

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III B 4

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

THE SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION

The Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union) will hold its seventh convention on December 8, 1922. As we have had several opportunities to announce before, this convention will be of great importance to the members of the growing Union. Also, as previously pointed out, this Union consists of 66 lodges having 5,866 members, and its children's department has 900 children insured. The Union has resources valued at \$146,443.68, and has branches in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Virginia.

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The convention, which will open next Friday at 9 A. M., will be attended by the following delegates:

[Name of Lodge]

[Delegate]

Svojanov Mrs. Frances Mrazek

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Slavie (Slavdom)	Mrs. Rosie Lapka
Ottokar	Anton Kubec
Zizkov	Josef Doudera
Svornost (Concord)	Frank Cerny
Plzen	Vaclav Vales
Klatovy	Vaclav Vokac
Kristof Kolumbus (Christopher Columbus)	Anton Zrust
Jan Amos Komensky (J. A. Comenius)	J. Spinar
Radbuza	Mrs. Ruzena Fivcek

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Vlast (Fatherland)	Vaclav Sticha
Lincoln	Vojtech Fischler
Cesky Lev (Lion of Bohemia)	August Kopta
Pravoslav Trojan	Mrs. M. Vlach
Rovnost (Equality)	Benedikt Spal
Vltava	Frank Lukes
Karel Havlicek	John Hribal
Jungman	Josef Wittek
Lilie Zapadu (Lilly of the West)	Boh. Chittusi

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Karluv Tyn	Petr Kellner
Cerveny Kriz (Red Cross)	P. Badovinac
Rip	Karel Rabas
Mistr Jan Hus	Josef Cerny
Cech (Czech)	Vojtech Hora
Vojta Naprstek	Mrs. Katerina Kosar
Nova Vlast (New Homeland)	Karel Studnicka
Libuse	Mrs. Antonie Nesladek
Jiri Podebradsky	Not Reported

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Eliska Krasnohorska	Karel Souhrada
Loze Vybranych Pratel (Lodge of Select Friends)	A. Kohout
Rakovnik	Ferd. Kouba
Volnost (Freedom)	Josef Vitek
Pokrok Chicaga (Chicago's Progress)	Joh. Kara
Jan Hus	Emil Cajthaml
Martha Washington	F. Legros
Osveta (Enlightenment)	Boh. Jahoda
Vratislav	Josef Leder

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Cechie (Bohemia)	Mrs. Marie Dusicka
Kralovice	Josef F. Belica
Ceska Vlast (Bohemian Homeland)	Karel Nudera
Vernost (Loyalty)	Josef Tampier
Hrad Krivoklat	Anton. Turek
Jaroslav z Dube	J. W. Turecek
Mlada Amerika (Young America)	Filip Vahala
Augustyn Herman.. . . .	Not Reported
Melrose	Stephen H. Belica

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Praha	Julius Urban
Bila Ruze (White Rose).	Mrs. Marie A. Blazek
Caslav	Dr. Karel Neumann
Dvacate Stoleti (Twentieth Century)	Frank Halacka
Vesele Bratrstvi (Gay Brotherhood)	Josef Zpevak
Spravedlnost (Justice)	Ant. Doubek
Tabor	Not Reported
Vlastimil	Not Reported
Milwaukee Rovnost (Milwaukee Equality).	J. Zelenka

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

Fleur-De-Lis Sosef Janda

American Rose Mrs. Sylvia Studnicka

[Translator's note: Names of lodges which were left untranslated refer to place names such as rivers, towns, and mountains, or to historical personages and places.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1922.

THE DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC
BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

To all friends of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies)! It was only recently that a dramatic department was organized by the [combined] societies. The department will be of inestimable service to us in our propaganda work as well as in our cultural efforts. The young organization will make its first public appearance tomorrow, November 19, 1922. It will present a comedy called "Pojd na Me Srdce" (Come to My Heart). The comedy will be staged in the Spolky Hall, and judging from the rehearsals made by the members of the young organization it will be a success and will amuse the audience no end. The curtain goes up at 2 P. M. All seats are fifty-five cents. It is advisable to come early, for "first come, first served". Friends and members of the Spolky, prove your love of the theater by attending this performance. We hope that every Cespesak will come. [Translator's note:

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II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1922.

This is the current name given to every member of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies and is a coinage resulting from the combining of the four initial letters--C. S. P. S.--of the organization7.

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III F 4
II D 2
III A

Dennis Locatell, Nov. 11, 1922.

THE CHURCH-COMMUNITY UNION OF CHICAGO
Pre-convention registrations

As we have previously announced, there will be a convention of the Czech-Slovakian Jednota (Czech-Slovak Union) in Chicago during the month of December. We may not suggest this year by stating that according to the decision of the Grand Lodge of the Jednota, the convention is to open on December 8, 1922, and will, no doubt, last three days. According to the program already arranged the convention is to end on December 10 in the Hilsensky House (Hilsen Hotel) Hall, at Madison Avenue and East 12th Street.

There will be many important problems facing the convention, and the hard working members of the Jednota hope that their organization will be revitalized by the convention and stimulated to continued activity for its further development and peaceful prosperity.

We assume that the delegates will be armed with many recommendations and propositions for the good of the Nation. It will also be decided whether

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BOHEMIAN

III B 4

II D 2

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1922.

III A

only one officer is to be elected instead of the recording secretary and financial secretary; in this way the work done by two people would be done by one man, an arrangement, the members firmly believe, that would be more profitable for the Jednota, judging by similar decisions made by other organizations for the same reason.....

This will be the seventh convention of this Union, and 68 lodges will be represented, all of which, with a few exceptions, are located in or near Chicago. According to latest reports the Jednota has 5,810 members, and the active brothers and sisters are striving to increase that number substantially.

Moreover, the children's insurance department of the Jednota has a large number of children as insured members, and the central office of the Jednota has hopes that their number will increase to one thousand.

December 16, was set aside by the Grand Lodge as a sort of surprise for all the

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ROMANIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1922.

III A

insured members of the children's department. That lodge made preparations for a Saint Nicholas party in the Hilsen Park Pavilion, and to it all the children belonging to the Scanata will be invited. For every child there will be a gift waiting. We are convinced that in this way the interest in the children's department will greatly increase.....

SECRET, PROCEED

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEMBERS IN THE BOHEMIAN LADIES' UNION

We had an opportunity recently to report to our readers that the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) has increased astonishingly in its membership, since it has reached the commanding total of 25,000, and has thus attained first place among our fraternal and sororal organizations.

This surprising success of the Jednota must certainly fill the hearts of its members with great joy; it certainly must please everyone who appreciates the importance of our great organizations and the position they occupy in our national and social life.....The credit for this unexpected increase goes, in the first place, to the untiring efforts and antlike activity of the officers and other members of the Jednota; it was these ladies who worked day and night to effect a frowth in the organization in spite of the apparent reverses which all of our organized bodies had to meet during the war.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

It was their effort that was responsible for the steady growth of the organization; it was their effort that led to the creation of new lodges and clubs of the Jednota and the concurrent increase in the number of its members. But it is no less the honest and correct management of the affairs of the Jednota that created a much greater confidence in the Jednota wherever its branches were organized in our Bohemian-American settlements. Thus the Jednota and its many lodges became the meeting centers for our intelligent women and girls.

As is well known, the Jednota was founded more than half a century ago. During that space of time the Jednota has done much to deserve credit for its work in behalf of its members and for the good of our nation. Its unreserved support of all charitable and patriotic causes will forever remain a shining example of its activity.

When it was recently announced by the central executive committee that the total membership of the Jednota is approaching its twenty-fifth thousand, the news

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

called forth a sincere expression of joy from its members, and it was thought proper to celebrate the occasion in a dignified way. This was recommended accordingly in the meeting of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Jednota, and it was that lodge which commenced immediate preparations for celebrating the event. Mrs. A. Brychta is the president, and Mrs. Alzbeta Lisy the secretary, of the Grand Lodge. November 15, 1922, was chosen as the day of the celebration which will be held in the Sokol Chicago. No doubt a great number of members from all of the Chicago Lodges will attend, but there will also be out-of-town members present. Mrs. Karolina Rychlik of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the sol surviving charter member of the Jednota, will thus witness this joyous occasion of celebration. A fine program, which will fit the dignity of the great event, was prepared by the committee. The ceremonies will begin at 8 P.M. Admission is free.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1922.

THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION
GIVES A BALL

The Melrose Lodge No. 48 of the Cesko Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union) consists of young Bohemian-Americans, and it is therefore easily imaginable that their entertainments are first-class in every respect. The ball that is being planned by this group will possess characteristics which will be both Old Czech and American. [Translator's note: The word "Old" in Old Czech must be capitalized in the same sense as we capitalize the term "Old English".] It is certain that everyone attending the ball will be highly satisfied. The entertainment committee prepared a program consisting of excellent music and other very interesting items, and our public should therefore show its appreciation and friendship to this young lodge which just started on its life course by arranging this fine ball for our people.

The affair is to be held in Mr. Svoboda's hall on Blue Island Avenue and West 19th Street. Doors open at 8 P.M. sharp.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

At a surprise party organized in honor of Dr. O. F. Jelinek and his wife Blanche, who have moved from their residence at 1855 South Millard Avenue to Wilmette, Illinois, our charitable organizations were remembered, and a branch of the Mysticky Spolek (Mystic Society) was organized. The nucleus of the Spolek was formed in Peoria, Illinois, at the time of the convention of the federation of aid societies held in that city. Fifteen new members were received at the aforementioned party, each of whom paid [the initiation fee of] one dollar. Of the amount [thus received] \$7.50 was given to the Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) and an equal sum to the Sirotcinec Svateho Josefa (Saint Joseph's Orphanage [at Lisle, Illinois]). The gift which is to go to the Utulna was deposited with us by Mr. W. K. Pflaum.

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III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN MOTHERS' AND SISTERS' SOCIETY ISSUES
A CALL TO MEETING

The Podporujici Spolek Vitezstvi Americké Vlajky (Victory of the American Flag Benevolent Society), consisting of mothers, wives, and sisters of men who served in the World War, requests all of its members to report at the regular meeting of the Spolek tomorrow October 9, 1922. It is necessary also that the correct addresses of all members be reported.

Sisters! Come one, come all! With a sisterly greeting and best wishes,

Mrs. Anezka Svarc, secretary;

Mrs. Anna Hovorka, president.

/Translator's note: The above call was published again in the October 9, 1922 issue of the Denni Hlasatel./

II D 1
III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

THE "BLACKBIRDS" ARRANGE A SOCIAL AFFAIR

The Zabavni a Podporujici Klub Kosu (Blackbirds Social and Benevolent Club) has made extensive preparations for a Saint Wenceslaus dance festival to be held tomorrow night at 8 P.M. in Mr. Kafka's restaurant, West 26th Street and Avers Avenue.

The mere mention of the name of this popular Club is a sufficient guarantee that the place will be crowded with people who expect to be amused in a thoroughly unrestrained fashion. Whenever the "Blackbirds" arrange an evening of entertainment, one may be sure that it will be a success, cordial and full of good fun. This fact is known to all friends of good fun, and we may say, therefore, that the "Blackbird" affair will be well attended.

Mr. Josef Havlicek's orchestra will provide the musical part of the program. Admission is 35 cents per person.

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC FRATERNAL
AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
PREPARES FOR A PICNIC

The Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanska Bratrska Podporujici Jednota (Czecho-Slavenic Fraternal and Benevolent Association) is rather busy these days preparing for a splendid picnic which is to be held on Sunday and attended by all of the local lodges of the Association. One may be sure that all the members and their friends will attend and spend a few very pleasant hours enjoying this entertainment.

The picnic will take place in the Wilson Park pavilion, West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. The members will thus have an opportunity to meet again, to get acquainted, and to gather fresh energies for the future work of the Association. That this entertainment will be of the highest order is assured beforehand by the committee, and one may expect, too, that the

Denni Alasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

attendance will be large. Mr. Broz's orchestra is to furnish the music for the program. The picnic begins sharply at 2 P. M. The admission is fifty cents per person.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922.

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE COURT
OF SAINT WENCESLAUS

The Dvur Svateho Vaclava cis. 399 Katolickych Lesniku (Saint Wenceslaus Court No. 399 of the Order of Catholic Foresters) is preparing for the annual ball to take place tomorrow night in the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall), 1436 West 18th Street. Anybody who knows this popular organization will wish to attend the ball, for the entertainments arranged by the Court are known to be excellent. The committee on arrangements has taken great pains to make the event as attractive as possible. The ball will begin at 7:30 P. M., and the admission is fifty cents per person including government tax.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1922

THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE COURT
OF SAINT WENCESLAUS

The Dvur Svateho Vaclava cis. 399 Katolickych Lesniku (Saint Wenceslaus Court No. 399 of the Order of Catholic Foresters) is preparing for the annual ball to take place tomorrow night in the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall), 1436 West 18th Street. Anybody who knows this popular organization will wish to attend the ball, for the entertainments arranged by the Court are known to be excellent. The committee on arrangements has taken great pains to make the event as attractive as possible. The ball will begin at 7:30 P.M., and the admission is fifty cents per person including government tax.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

GROWING ORGANIZATION

The Jednota Ceskych Dam--Largest and Most
Extensive Bohemian-American Organization

[Abstract]

September 25, 1922, will mark the fifty-second anniversary of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union). This most extensive Bohemian sisterhood, well known by all of our Chicago countrymen, in celebrating its fifty-second anniversary will also have another cheerful piece of news to give its many friends and well-wishers--its membership has now reached the staggering figure of 25,000....The news will be received joyously not only by the members of the Union proper, but by everyone who is interested in the growth and development of our societies. While our men's organizations suffered due to the destructive influences of the war and the almost total discontinuance of immigration, the women's organizations, on the other hand, never ceased to function; and, particularly, during recent times has their

WPA

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III B 2

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

membership increased. New lodges are forever being started which belong to one or another of our Czech sisterhoods, and this fact is mainly due to the increased activity of the ladies who are untiring in their efforts to secure new members.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS GRAND LODGE OF THE FEDERATION
OF BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the Statni Vybor Svazu Svobodomyslnych v Illinois (Illinois Grand Lodge of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) which was held on September 11, 1922, in the Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building) in Chicago: [Names of the attending delegates and the organizations represented by each are omitted in translation.]

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. These minutes included also the meeting of the combined organization committee. It was authorized to have copies of minutes of the meetings of the state committee forwarded to the three [Bohemian] dailies and to the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason). Several letters were read [by the secretary].

A letter was received from the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

(Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers), containing certain favorable replies to various inquiries made by us. It was insisted, however, that one rule remains in force, namely, that the secretary of the executive committee of the Svaz must attend the meetings of the joint organization committee. The matter will be presented by our delegate at the next meeting of the executive committee of the Svaz.

The following bills were submitted for approval: A fee of \$5 payable to Brother V. Petrzelka for a lecture delivered by him on May 5, 1922, before the Moravan Lodge of the Cesko-Americka Jednota, was approved; a rental bill of \$4.50 for three meetings of the organization, and fares and postage amounting to \$25.75 connected with our [official] visit of the Free Thought organization of Milwaukee, was approved; bills for notices in the three Bohemian dailies--Denni Hlasatel, \$4.00; Spravedlnost, \$5.00; Svornost, \$7.50--were approved with the exception that the treasurer was instructed to ask the Svornost for a reduction in the rates charged by them.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

The secretary reported that all assignments and tasks to be performed by him were duly carried out. He read a copy of a letter sent by him to an important organization. In regard to the last convention, he reported that only 28 delegates attended, a deplorable fact revealing the lack of interest among our freethinkers. The convention, nevertheless, accomplished its mission. He pointed out the necessity of establishing contacts with our out-of-town brothers, and the result and growth which our movement will acquire by such methods.

The secretary of the Illinois Federation [of Bohemian Freethinkers] also addressed the meeting. The course of the meeting was smooth, and those who attended it left with a good impression and enthusiasm for continued activity. The Milwaukee members are clamoring for a weekly publication from which they expect much good to result for their local movement. A brief debate followed the secretary's report, and it was finally decided that he should receive \$15 to cover the expenses associated with his trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The secretary expressed his gratitude for the appreciation shown for his work, but

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

returned \$7 of that amount for the benefit [of the work] of the Illinois Federation, accepting only \$8 for actual expenses. The secretary was empowered to have the necessary documents printed. [Translator's note: This report does not specify what kind of documents.]

The auditing committee submitted the following report: Receipts to June 30, 1922, totaled \$357.50; disbursements for the same period [January 1, 1922 to June 30, 1922] amounted to \$118.50; the balance on hand on July 1, 1922 was \$239.

The reports of the local Federation of the Svaz from the Town of Lake, Chicago, were encouraging. The festival held by that organization gained the sympathies of certain people who, though not exactly inimical to the work which the organization is doing, were hitherto rather indifferent to it. The net receipts were \$700, of which \$80 shall be used for the publication fund of the Vek Rozumu. There is not a single local club, society, or other organization which would not have a delegate in the local Federation of the Svaz.

WPA (ILL) FC01.30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

Reports of the local Chicago Federation showed that the mass meeting was successful, netting us about \$300. There will be another mass meeting next year. It was decided that all freethinkers, instead of using an oath during pre-election work, should pledge their word of honor; in this way they (the freethinkers) will truly practice Free Thought. A managing committee was delegated to join in with the work of the committee in charge of the Posviceni (Czech country festival). The local Chicago Federation took an active part in the work of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools).....

Following the reports of the local organizations of the Svaz, a lengthy debate ensued which revealed that the state Federation was not limited to two lecturers, but that other men are invited to give lectures for the organization; this practice shall continue. The important thing is that they be true freethinkers, and as such, useful to our organization and movement. There were no reports from the local organization of Cicero, Illinois, its delegate being absent.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 17, 1922.

There followed a debate concerning the work at Cicero, and it was agreed that something must be done to inject new life into it. Further steps in this direction were to be made by the organization committee which was also entrusted with the task of starting local organizations in Berwyn and Willow Springs, Illinois.

The report of the executive committee was hailed with satisfaction. It was announced that our life philosophy was beginning to be appreciated at last; that work had been started leading to formal renunciation of church membership; that official spokesmen [of our Free Thought movement] are to be sent on a mission to Bohemia; that such recommendations as were made at the last conference are now in print; and that action was started by the joint organization committee leading to the preliminary work of starting a weekly publication of the Vek Rosumu.

Several recommendations were made for the good of our movement. The constitution

WPA (ILL) FC01.30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

THE LOCAL CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES
PREPARE FOR A JOINT PICNIC

Preparations are being made for the last picnic of the season, which is to be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion next Saturday under the auspices of the patronat (board of managers) of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) Hall, 18th and May Streets. No friends of this historic national building should miss this picnic. They will no doubt meet many of their age-old friends and co-workers who have always endeavored to develop that great national shrine, and spent many joyful hours under its hospitable roof. It will surely be pleasant to spend some time in their company, and we may take it for granted that the picnic entertainment will be agreeable and hearty in every respect.

The patronat fully deserves the support of our members, and it is desirable, therefore, that the Pilsen Park pavilion be crowded with our gay countrymen next Saturday. The picnic begins at 4 P. M. Admission will be fifty cents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1922.

THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES
CONVENTION AND ITS CHICAGO DELEGATES

[Half-tone, one column-seventh of a page, three-quarter profile of Mr. O. T. Pergler, President of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies.]

The Chicago delegates who returned from the seventeenth convention of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) a week ago, are submitting their reports to their lodges today. Although the main office [which is to be located in Chicago] will not begin functioning until January 1 of next year, it will not be long before the newly elected officers of the National Supreme Lodge will begin looking for a suitable location for their new office and making preparations for the beginning of their activities. The work of the last convention is fully appreciated by the Chicago members of the Spolky, and the impression is that it was one of

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1922.

the most successful thus far. The Chicago members are, of course, pleased with the idea that the central office of the Spolky will be located in our city; they are aware, on the other hand, that a serious task is awaiting them, and that much hard work will be their lot in insuring the future development of this mighty fraternal organization.

All of the executive officers of the National Supreme Lodge are well known in our circles and the Spolky. They are, according to reports received from the convention, the following men: Messrs. O. T. Pergler, president; A. J. Smejkal and Bohumil Kral, vice-presidents; A. J. Cejka, secretary, (Mr. Cejka is also a past president of National Supreme Lodge); A. J. Jambor, second secretary; Jan Klaus, treasurer....The chief merit of Mr. Pergler, the president, was his indefatigable work as president of the Illinois Grand Lodge, an office which he held for three years. He organized a propaganda committee and was always its most zealous member. The said committee visited the meetings of the local lodges of the Spolky with the result that it always gained more new members,

WPA (ILL) PHOTODUPLICATIONS

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1922.

young people in particular. These new members were the sons and daughters of the members of the Spolky of our local lodges such as the Jungman, Garfield, Lincoln, and Vysehrad. In a short space of time two hundred new members were thus gained in Chicago, and eight hundred more in the state of Illinois during the last year.

We have no doubt that Mr. Pergler, as president of the main office of the Spolky, will develop its work to a high degree of efficiency by his ability and experience, and that during the term of his office he will gain the largest possible number of young people for membership, mainly those young people who were born in this country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1922.

CONVENTION NEWS AFFECTING THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES
OF THE CHICAGO CZECHS

(Abstract)

At a convention held by the Zapadni Cesko-Bratrská Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association) at Omaha, Nebraska, a recommendation was made that the Jednota merge with the Cesko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies). The recommendation was received with great enthusiasm. There were similar attempts made in Chicago several years ago, but those attempts failed because of a certain lack of co-operative spirit. New steps, therefore, are being taken to unite at least two of the largest fraternal and benevolent associations, the names of which appear above.

The real impetus was given this move at Cleveland, Ohio, recently by the delegates to the seventeenth convention of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies. A three-member committee, consisting of Otto T. Fergler, president of the

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1922.

Illinois grand lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, Josef Ptak of Omaha, Nebraska, and the Cleveland lawyer, Josef L. Beck, was appointed to go to Omaha where the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association was in convention, to present to it the recommendations made at Cleveland. The delegation returned to Chicago yesterday and, accompanied by Professor Michail Rral, made a visit to the editorial offices of the Denni Hlasatel to be the first ones to give us a dependable report on the results of their mission.....

The delegation was assured that the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association will elect a committee to work on the details of the proposed unification, and to co-operate to that end with the central offices of both associations....The main office of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies will be located in Chicago beginning January 1, 1923. Its president will be Mr. Otto T. Fergler.

The merging of the two great Bohemian organizations would thus become one of the most significant and successful expressions of our national and public life. The Zapadni Cesko-Bratraska Selekce has 21,000 members, and the Cesko-

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1922.

Slovanske Podporujici Spolky 23,000; thus an organization with 43,000 members would result from the union of the two; this would compare favorably with the membership of some of the large American organizations. It is also worth mentioning as a historical fact that the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association had its origin among the charter members of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, which it later abandoned to start an organization of its own.

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING
PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH A NEW LODGE

Reports which have just reached our office through Mr. Jiri Kristufek, of 2747 South Clifton Park Avenue, indicate that the Zapadni Cesko-Bratraska Podporujici Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association) has sanctioned the creation of an independent lodge of the Association in Chicago.

Heretofore lodges belonging to this organization were limited to certain western states. The new ruling, just passed by the Association in convention at Omaha, Nebraska, makes it possible for the large number of our Chicago countrymen to establish such a lodge; this is of the greatest significance in our societal and national life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1922.

BOHEMIAN FORESTERS PREPARE AN ENTERTAINMENT

The Court Jan Komensky No. 14 of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian-American Order of Foresters) has arranged a splendid entertainment and picnic which is to take place tomorrow in Pilsen Park, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue, at 4 P. M. The name of this Court is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment is one of the best. Mr. Cermak's orchestra will furnish music.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
THE CREMATION OF THE DEAD
RESUMES ITS ACTIVITY

The Cesko-Americky Spolek Pro Spalovani Mrtvych (Bohemian-American Society for the Cremation of the Dead), after two months of vacation, resumes its activity. Its next regular meeting will be held on September 3, 1922, at 2 P.M. in the Jubilejní Husův Dům (John Hus Memorial) at 4236 West 22nd Street. In this meeting the secretary will read correspondence from the Prague "Krematorium" (crematory) society. It is desirable that all members attend this meeting. Whoever wishes to become a member may do so by attending this meeting.

Josef Egermayer, president,
Vaclav Rehak, secretary,
Hubert Stary, financial secretary,
2120 South St. Louis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD
Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions

The thirteenth session of the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) [hereinafter referred to as the Jednota] was opened yesterday morning in the usual fashion by the president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek. The pass word ceremony was waived, and the calling of the roll followed. It was ascertained that all the delegates were present with the exception of a few tardy members who arrived later. The minutes of the [two] previous sessions were read and fully approved. The reading of congratulatory messages continued. [List of congratulatory messages sent by various lodges, societies, and individuals is omitted in translation.]

Various recommendations and suggestions were then in order, that is, such suggestions as would improve the functioning of the Jednota generally. There was a debate concerning the propaganda fund by means of which a better knowledge of the work of the Jednota could be disseminated. One of the Cleveland delegates

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

I A 2 a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

III B 4

III A declared that there would be no objection on her part if the Chicago
III H members were inclined to organize such a fund. The convention secretary explained that the preservation of the Czech nationality may not be expected in large cities [of the United States], but in small country towns such propaganda [as previously alluded to] should be made so that the Jednota might establish lodges in places not having them. This, she asserted, would lead to the preservation of the Czech nationality in those places. Another Cleveland delegate, speaking for her own lodge, announced that she would not object to the creation of a propaganda fund, but, as far as her own lodge is concerned, she would not wish the tax for this to be more than five cents per member during the first year. After the propaganda fund is exhausted, the central committee could levy a new tax similar to the one which preceded it, but not until the disposition of the previous fund has been accounted for. Other delegates argued that nobody should expect a presiding officer of a lodge to spend her own money to finance trips to some distant towns for the purpose of starting new lodges or clubs there. New lodges and clubs should be organized with the aid of the propaganda fund, and this fund should also

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1932.

I A 2 a

III A be used to pay awards to the founders of new lodges or clubs. The

III H delegates who recommended the creation of this fund did not ask for more than five cents annually from every member [of the Jednota].

This would affect all lodge and club members equally. The matter was put to a vote; there were 592 in agreement and 78 opposing. The propaganda fund will, consequently, be created. The per capita tax shall be five cents per annum. From this fund rewards shall be paid to the founders of new lodges. Any member who secures twenty members in a city or twelve members in the country, and thus creating a new lodge, shall receive \$15 from the said fund. The same will hold true for the founders of clubs. In case there should be two or three founders, the reward shall be equally divided among them. The reward shall be paid by the central committee.

It was decided that in cases where any member of any lodge brings legal action against her lodge, such members shall not be excluded from the Jednota, but shall be deprived of all privileges [they heretofore were entitled to], provided that nothing in this ruling is in contravention of the laws [of the land].

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

I A 2 a

III A Officers of a lodge against whom the legal proceedings were instituted
III H shall be deposed. A lodge, which sues the Jednota, shall not hold any
 meetings during the course of the litigation.

Lodge No. 64 recommended that the password be abolished by the entire Jednota. It was pointed out that the password could be abolished only in small towns or villages where all members of lodges are known to one another, but not so in large cities. An overwhelming majority voted against abolishing of the password.

The Cleveland central committee moved that the central committee be denied the right to reintroduce, for the purpose of voting by individual lodges, any provision made by the Jednota in convention assembled. This motion was approved. It was further decided that the central committee shall be in charge of the propaganda fund.

Since no [other] suggestions or recommendations were made for the good of the

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BOHEMIAN

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III B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

I A 2 a

III A Jednota, the convention was ready to consider applications for aid

III H made by various organizations. A plea was made that the Bohemian

Free Thought schools be remembered as much as possible. The following institutions sent applications for aid: the Cechu Domov (Home of the Czechs) of Cleveland, Ohio; the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) of Chicago; the patronat (managing board) of the Ceska Svobomyslna Skola Jan Komensky (John Comenius Bohemian Free Thought School) of Cleveland, Ohio, and a number of other organizations and institutions. It was pointed out that the central committee has \$2,100 on hand. After paying the expenses of the presiding committee of the convention (\$340), there will be other expenses connected with this convention which will have to be paid. It was therefore recommended that all charitable and other causes be remembered proportionately. A very lively debate ensued following the suggestion that some extra compensation be paid to the officers of the central committee who attended the convention. One of these officers pointed out that, due to the fact that the central committee had no office space of its own, she was obliged to use her own residence, telephone, etc., for the business transactions of the Jednota. This was objected

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

I A 2 a

III A to on the grounds that all officers [of the central committee] already
III H receive salaries as stipulated by the convention, and that they should
be satisfied with the salaries allowed them. This point was further
debated, but since the time was limited, the session [was adjourned] and the
delegates repaired to the dining hall for a joint luncheon. All unfinished
business was to be taken up in the fourteenth and final session of the convention.

The final (fourteenth) session was opened by the convention president at 1 P.M. The giving of the password was waived, and there was no roll call since all of the delegates and officers of the Jednota were in their places. The convention decided that the retiring officers of the central committee shall not receive any extra compensation for their services. The festivities committee was granted the sum of \$200 to cover all necessary expenses. Should this sum prove insufficient, the Illinois Grand Lodge is to pay the balance. The Cechu Domov at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Utulna of Chicago, Illinois, were granted \$50 each. For the Bohemian Free Thought schools of Cleveland, of which there are five, \$100 was set aside as a contribution. The Bohemian Free Thought schools of

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III B 4
I A 2 a

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

III A St. Louis, Missouri, were given \$25, and the same amounts were approved
III H to be paid to the schools of South Omaha, Nebraska, Baltimore, Maryland,
and St. Paul, Minnesota. The schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Racine,
Wisconsin, East Saint Louis, Illinois, the T. G. Masaryk School of Cicero,
Illinois, and the F. B. Zdrubek School of Irving Park, Chicago, are to receive
\$20 each. The Latice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council for Higher Education) at Cedar
Rapids, Iowa, the Brnenska Utulna (Bohemian Old People's Home at Brno Czech-
oslovakia), were allowed \$10 each. The Federation of Bohemian Free Thought
Schools of Chicago was given \$50, and the Free Thought schools of Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania were granted \$25. The sum of \$25 was approved as a contribution
toward the building fund of a Bohemian hall to be erected on the Northwest Side
of Chicago. The music fund of the Utulna was allowed the sum of \$10. To
commemorate the deaths of sisters A. Vodak and B. Velan, the sum of \$10 was
further contributed to the Utulna. Sister Anna Vagner of the Vesna Lodge No. 11
of the Jednota was not allowed any contribution for her support. Such support
shall be paid to her out of a special fund provided for that purpose by the
Jednota. The sum of \$30 was approved as a gift for three very aged founders of

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

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III A lodges, each of these three sisters is to receive \$10, thus honoring the
III H work which they have accomplished.

The convention urged to all individual lodges to support the Free Thought movement as much as possible. The president of the convention requested the delegates to have their lodges work in the interest of the suffering Russians. The sum of \$15 was set aside as a contribution to be sent to the special committee in Czechoslovakia which is active in providing funds for the suffering Russians. All in all, the sum of \$810 was approved by the convention for charitable purposes and for gifts; \$340 was paid to the officers of the convention, and the central committee was allowed \$100 for incidental expenses connected with the return trip. After paying the [above-mentioned] items and all other expenses, the balance of \$693.66 was handed over to the newly elected central committee by the [treasurer] of the retiring committee.

The convention decided, for the good of the Jednota, that any member who resides in a distant locality (on a farm) and writes to the central committee for the

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II D 10

III B 4

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

I A 2 a

III A issuance of a password, may receive such by mail but only from her own
III H lodge president and not from the officers of the central committee. The
president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek, recommended the adoption
of certain....songs, such as are in use at Cleveland. [Translator's note: These
songs deal with the work of the Jednota, of course.] The Cleveland delegates
sang three of these songs as examples of their lodge work, and were applauded
for their efforts. The assembled delegates were again admonished to adopt this
usage.

Finally, the installation of the newly elected officers of the central committee
took place. These officers are: Marie Liska, president; Anna Brychta, vice-
president; Anna Stolf, secretary; Antonie Lazac, treasurer; Alzbeta Lisy, finan-
cial secretary; Antonie Denemark, sergeant at arms; Anna Velik, custodian; Marie
Pits and Antonie Hofreiter, members of the economics committee; Katerina Gruenwald,
Emilie Uxa, and Anna Tomasek, members of the auditing committee. The installation
was performed by the president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek, who inducted
the above-named sisters into their offices accompanying each such induction with a

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1922.

III A few sincere and well-chosen remarks. Sister Marie Liska, speaking on
III H behalf of the installed officers, delivered a fitting address in which
 she thanked the retiring central committee, particularly Sister Marie
Hajek, and asked for continued co-operation. The retiring president promised
that, together with the rest, she would work for the Jednota with all of her
energies. The new president then received several beautiful bouquets from her
[own] lodge and from some of the delegates. Other such gifts were presented to
the new secretary, treasurer, and sergeant at arms. Sister Pits, too, was remem-
bered by a gift of flowers. The newly elected president then delivered a gift
of honor to the retiring president, Sister Marie Hajek, and Sister Marie Simak.
The latter she kissed as her own dear mother. The members of the festivities com-
mittee and two of its aides were likewise remembered by gifts. That committee
was addressed by the new president of the central committee, Sister Marie Liska,
who also delivered the gifts. Sister Marie Smrcek, who spoke on behalf of the
festivities committee, gave an address of thanks, whereupon after a brief epi-
logue by the retiring president, the sixth convention of the Jednota was de-
clared ended.

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II D 4
II D 5
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1922.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE DELEGATES
OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD

Our ladies have set an example worth following. The Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), which held a week's convention in our city, worked tirelessly and zealously for the good of the Jednota, for the furtherance of Free Thought, and the unity of our people. This was appreciated not only by the members of the Jednota, but also by our other great (really the greatest) women's organization--the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union.) The latter organization shows great wisdom in not considering the Jednota a competitor but an ally, and in rejoicing when its good work proves successful.

To express its feeling of friendship for the Jednota, the Bohemian Ladies' Union arranged a banquet in honor of the Jednota delegates. The event took place yesterday in the Sokol Chicago hall, and its purpose was not only the honoring of the Jednota delegates but all its own diligent workers as well as

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Ilasatel, Aug. 28, 1922.

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III C those of the Bohemian Ladies Union. As with everything else undertaken by our ladies, so this banquet, too, was a complete success. Every single detail of it was thoroughly thought out and faultlessly executed. The results of the whole affair were such as to bring great joy to the participants, which, in turn, surely produced enthusiasm of benefit to both organizations. It was a banquet such as one rarely sees. More than six hundred persons sat down at tables which were literally groaning under the weight of the many delicacies which only Bohemian cooks know how to prepare. Not less efficient were the handsome and sprightly maidens who attended to the service; their every move was beautifully purposeful, contributing to the pleasure of the guests.

As an aesthetic complement to the banquet its musical and other features are worthy of mention. The musical program began with an overture played by the orchestra of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) under the baton of Mr. Rubringer. The youthful musicians bore themselves well, and deserve the applause which greeted their efforts. The

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1922.

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III C president of the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies' union, Mrs. Brichta, greeted the delegates and all other guests with a hearty address. Other items on the program were a song by....Mrs. Splavec, poems recited by two inmates of the Bohemian Orphanage, a song by Miss Weiner, who was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Macek, and a dramatic reading by Mr. Bezdek. Mrs. Bohumila Ludvik, as chairman of the entertainment committee, thanked all those whose efforts made this affair a success, and the program ended with a musical number played by the orchestra of the Bohemian Orphanage.

The last-named institution will also profit by this banquet, a collection having been made, among the guests for its benefit. The amount of the collection was \$84.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD
Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions

The eleventh session of the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) was opened at 9 A.M. yesterday by the president of the convention, Mrs. Marie Hajek. The president announced to the delegates that the proceedings of the convention were drawing toward a close, and it devolves upon them, therefore, to pay very strict attention to its final deliberations, and to be as co-operative as possible for the ultimate good of the Jednota. After waiving the [usual] pass word ceremony, the roll was called and revealed that all the delegates except one were present. The one tardy representative having arrived later, the attendance was one hundred per cent. Since the minutes of the previous session were not on hand [Translator's note: Not delivered by the printer], the reading of incoming correspondence was taken up. These were chiefly congratulatory messages sent by various organizations. [List of congratulatory messages sent by lodges, societies, and individuals is omitted in translation.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1922.

The work of amending the constitution and bylaws was resumed, and it was decided to place the article dealing with funeral expenses under the heading of house rules and to abide by it accordingly. It was argued that hitherto the sum of \$100 was allowed for funeral expenses, whereas now most things having increased in cost, the above sum was not considered adequate. Since the orphans' fund may not be used except for its avowed purposes, it was recommended that things be so managed as to be in agreement with the state laws in every respect. It was further decided that any lodge may use its own judgment in regard to attending church funerals on which the relatives of a deceased lodge sister might insist; that is to say, the lodge may or may not attend a church funeral, and no other lodge has the right to censure the procedure of the members who would or would not attend it depending upon their own judgment in the matter. This question, by the way, was very rationally discussed by Sisters Stolf, Liska, Brychta, and Bubak. It is obligatory to place flowers upon the coffin of a deceased lodge sister, but should her relatives refuse any floral offerings, the sum of not more than \$5 should be left to the mourning relatives. In cases where the lodge members do not attend a funeral, the money which would otherwise

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be spent for the hiring of vehicles shall be left in the treasury of the lodge. All final dispositions as regards the funeral [of a lodge sister] are to be governed by the house rules.

In the meantime, copies of the minutes of the previous session were delivered by the printer. The minutes were then read.... and approved after some minor corrections. The work of amending the constitution continued as follows: Any lodge may continue to function provided it have at least eight members. Should there be less than eight, the funds of such a lodge may not be equally divided among them, but the members must seek admission to another lodge [of the Jednota]. The funds [of a dissolved] lodge shall be turned over to the central committee. Lodge sisters who voted for the dissolution of a lodge may not be [readmitted] to membership in the Jednota. In the case of a lodge being dissolved, its members who have passed the age limit [stipulated by the constitution and bylaws] may be accepted by another lodge under the same condition as any other member of such a lodge. There shall be no reserve fund; all such money shall be diverted into the charity fund, and every member of the Jednota shall pay five cents

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1922.

quarterly to that fund. The charity fund shall be used for the support of aged and destitute members.

A debate followed concerning the time to be set for the next convention. Shall the [seventh] convention be held six, eight, or ten years hence? Since the majority of the delegates desired it to be held in six years, it was so ordered The next convention shall be held in the city in which the central committee is to be located.

A lively debate ensued when the official organ of the Jednota came up for discussion. Up to now that organ was the Zenske Listy (Woman's Magazine). The delegates were divided in their opinions as to an independent publication, and the following periodicals and newspapers were suggested: the Zajmy Lidu (People's Interest), the Svet (World), the Zenske Listy, the Svornost (Concord), and the Duch Casu (Spirit of the Times). Bids were received from the Svet Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio and from the Zenske Listy. Sister Stolf requested that the contract be awarded to any one of these, but for a period not exceeding

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four years. She also desired that a publications committee be appointed to take part in [all future] conventions of the Jednota and co-operate with the Sesterska Jednota Ceskyh Dam (Sisterhood of Bohemian Ladies), the Jednota Ceskyh Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union), and the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood). [Translator's note: The full names of the three large women's organizations were intentionally given here and translated to avoid confusion and to point out certain similarities of nomenclature.] It was suggested [by Sister Stolf] that the three organizations have a common official organ. She herself was for retaining that publication as the official organ of the Jednota, the managing of which led to the death of its publisher. [Translator's note: The publisher was a woman who devoted all her energies to her work, the great strain of which probably led to her death. No name is given.] Sister Stolf declared that she was well acquainted with all the phases of publishing a woman's paper; at one time she was interested in publishing such a paper for the Bohemian Ladies' Union, and having made inquiries from the Narodni Tiskarna (National Printing House), she ascertained that the publishing of an organ similar to the Zenske Listy and having the same format as the Zenske

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Listy would cost about \$24,000 annually. Since the cost of publication was too high, the idea of publishing an independent organ was abandoned for the time being. It was chiefly the Cleveland delegates who objected to having the Zenske Listy as the organ of the Jednota. It was finally decided to put this question to a vote. A motion was made accordingly. Five delegates voted for an independent publication, and 476 voted to have the Zenske Listy [Continued]; the Svet received 190 votes. The Zenske Listy will, therefore, remain the official organ of the Jednota.

All decisions reached at [this] convention shall be in force ninety days after the adjournment thereof, and the copies of the amended constitution and bylaws shall be printed within that period. A discussion followed concerning the future location of the central committee. The Cleveland delegates announced their resignation from that office according to the constitution and bylaws. The Nebraska delegates were not desirous of holding that office. The other candidates were the St. Louis delegation. Chicago was suggested.... The matter was put to a vote. 628 delegates voted for Chicago and 42 for St. Louis.... The office of the central

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committee shall, therefore, be in Chicago.

The morning session ended. A beautiful floral piece was sent to Sister Katerina Vokurka by Mr. Eduard Baumruck and family. That sister, who is a member of the Zofie Podlipska Lodge, has been very ill for some time. Mr. Baumruck sent his best wishes to the convention, congratulating it upon the work achieved. The delegates' picture was then taken by Mr. Pavlik whose studio is located at 2618 South Lawndale Avenue. The delegates then assembled for their twelfth (afternoon) session..... After.... the usual roll call, suggestions for the good of the Jednota were in order. Also during the afternoon session the new officers of the central committee were elected. They are as follows: Marie Liska, president; Anna Brichta, vice-president; Anna Stolf, secretary; Alzbeta Lisy, financial secretary; Antonie Mazac, treasurer; Antonie Denemark, sergeant at arms; Antonie Velik, custodian; Marie Pitsa and Antonie Hofreiter, members of the economics committee; Katerina Gruenwald, Emilie Uxa, and Anna Tomasek, members of the auditing committee.

The last session of the convention will be held tomorrow, at which time also the

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new officers of the central committee will be duly installed. Some suggestions and recommendations will be received, and the convention will then adjourn.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD
Ninth and Tenth Sessions

In its ninth session, the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood [herein after referred to as the Jednota]) continued its work of yesterday. The session was opened by the president, Mrs. Marie Hajek, who, after ascertaining that the password was given by every delegate and visiting member, ordered a reading of the roll call by the convention secretary. The roll call revealed that all the delegates and officers of the convention were present. The reading of the minutes of the previous session followed, and except for a few minor corrections the minutes were approved as read. This was followed by the reading of congratulatory messages, telegrams, and letters. [List of congratulatory telegrams and letters from various lodges, societies, and individuals is omitted in translation.] The delegates expressed their appreciation for these telegrams, letters and messages by rising.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

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A considerable amount of work was again achieved in amending and

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correcting the various articles of the constitution and bylaws.

The work began with the reading of Chapter XIII which deals with the discharge of duties of lodge officers. Proposed changes were received from delegates, some of which were but corrections, while others were amplifications of the text. Some articles pertaining to this section were referred to the committee on constitution and bylaws for further elaboration. The results of the committee's work are to be submitted to the convention later. It was decided under this heading, however, that only those members who are fully capable of discharging their duties should be nominated for the presidency of a lodge. A lengthy and lively debate ensued concerning this point. It was recommended that a former secretary, financial secretary, or treasurer be nominated for the office of president, in other words, a member who is fully acquainted with the bookkeeping and management of a lodge. While these corrections and amendments were discussed, the morning session drew to a close. The delegates repaired to the dining hall where a lunch prepared by the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

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festivities committee was served.

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The work of the convention was resumed after luncheon, and the tenth session opened at 1 P. M. Sister Marie Hajek, president of the convention, announced before opening the session that Mr. Pavlik, the photographer, would come to the pavilion on Saturday (today) for the purpose of taking the pictures of those delegates who wish to have a photograph of the convention. She requested all delegates and members to be prepared to have a picture taken. Immediately after this announcement, the session started. The giving of the password was waived, and the roll call followed. All of the delegates were present.

The work of amending the constitution and bylaws continued. The debate concerning the fitness of a candidate for the presidency of a lodge was resumed. It was again recommended that only such person be considered who was fully conversant with the routine, in other words, a retired officer of a lodge. After

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

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a discussion which lasted for some time, Article 25 was finally amended. Relating in essence to the said article, it was decided that minor offices and those of out-of-town representatives

[delegates] may be filled by members who find it difficult to attend meetings.

The convention sanctioned the organization of lodges having but twenty members of whom one could be fifty years of age provided she gain several young candidates for membership in such a lodge. A minimum of twelve members or candidates for membership is sufficient to start a country lodge, but with the same proviso as indicated in the previous item. The initiation fee shall continue to be \$10, of which amount \$5 shall go to the Grand Lodge and \$5 to the central committee, for the said two bodies may not be deprived of their income. For the support of each of them, every member of the Jednota pays but sixteen cents per annum. A motion recommending rewards to founders of new clubs was deferred....

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

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It was decided that a lodge president should have the authority to call to order any member who uses indecent or defamatory verbiage, to deny the floor to such a member, to punish her, and to order her to leave the premises should she prove to be recalcitrant. In case the president of a lodge herself behaved in a similar unseemly manner, it devolves upon the membership of the lodge in question to have her censured by the Grand Lodge, and where such does not exist, by the central committee. Certain questions which have already been deliberated upon and sanctioned by individual lodges then came up for discussion. It was decided that a motion made, seconded, and carried, even if it becomes a part of the official protocol [minutes], may be deliberated upon anew provided there be another motion made which would prove of a greater benefit to the lodge and to the entire Jednota. Members who were not present at the meeting in which a motion was made, seconded, and carried, have no right to void a decision already entered into the record book.

Officers of any lodge, when visiting any city in which a grand lodge or the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

central committee is located, have the privilege of attending the meetings of these two bodies and of taking part in the discussions.

A great number of other important articles were subjected to the revision of the committee on constitution and bylaws. The convention secretary will work on some of them herself.

The president of the convention then warned the delegates as to the work which awaits not only the secretary of the convention, but its various committees. Declaring that it would be far better for them to work in seclusion, she ended the afternoon session deferring all unfinished business until the following morning. By the invitation of the chairman of the festivities committee, the delegates....repaired to the dining hall where a joint tea was served.

A soiree was arranged for that same night in the Pilsen Park pavilion in honor of the out-of-town delegates. The program of this soiree was very much worth while; the local lodges of the Jednota were responsible for the evening entertainment. [Names of local lodges are omitted in translation.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

II D 5 The soiree was a dignified link in the chain of convention events.

III A It was characterized by a large attendance, and its program of entertainment afforded all the guests with splendid and noble amusement. First the Delegates were welcomed, and the officers greeting them delivered some very fitting and exalted addresses. Next, the delegates from the various states expressed their views as to how one should work for the Jednota. The entertainment then followed. Mrs. Adamek-Trnka's singing of a lively number, "Vesele Zpevy" (Gay Songs) was conducive to a spirit of good humor among the guests; Mrs. Ethel Smith then recited a poem with great feeling. Our well-known and appreciated artist, Mrs. Matejcek-Ort sang a soprano solo, making a favorable impression upon all the listeners. Other remarkable items on the program were the following: piano solo by Miss Irene Minarik, a musical ditty sung by Mrs. Adamek-Trnka, a recitation by the youthful sisters, Marie and Bozena Pechous. The culminating feature of the program was a duet sung by Mesdames Ort and Adamek, both of whom were attired in charming national costumes. The solo singers were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Schnabl. After

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

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the regular part of the program was exhausted, the guests gave themselves over to a more general entertainment consisting mostly of dancing and conversation. The party lasted until the wee hours of the morning.....Ice cream and other refreshments were served....

The next session of the convention will be held this afternoon. The main business of the convention will terminate this afternoon. It is our belief that the convention itself could be ended today, but it is prolonged chiefly to prevent the delegates' from leaving for their homes before this coming Sunday. For that day the Bohemian Ladies' Union has arranged a splendid banquet in honor of the out-of-town delegates to the sixth convention of the Jednota. The Illinois Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies Union will act as host, and the banquet will be given in the....Sokol Chicago Hall, South Kedzie Avenue between 23rd and 24th Streets.

A fine program has been arranged for this banquet, and the entire responsibility

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

for it has been assumed by the entertainment committee, the chairman of which is the devoted national worker, Sister Bohumila Ludvik.

Other members of this committee are Sister Frantiska Schejbal, secretary, and Sister Josefina Sedlacek, treasurer. There will be orchestral music at the banquet furnished by the inmates of the Orphanage of the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). Mr. Rubringer, who is a conscientious teacher [of music] will conduct the orchestra.

The banquet will open with the playing of the American national anthem, and while the hymn is being played, the president of the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies Union and the representatives of the various lodges of the Union will appear on the stage bearing flags and accompanied by all of the presiding officers of the Jednota.

The guests will be greeted in the name of the Union by the president of the Grand Lodge, Sister Anna Brychta. The second item on the program will be a

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recitation by an inmate of the Bohemian Orphanage, followed by a soprano solo by....Miss Helena Weiner. Then our well-known dramatic artist, Sister O. Splavec, will give a reading. Mr. Milos Bezdek will sing a solo. The festive event will end with an address by the chairman of the festivities committee of the Union, Sister Bohumila Ludvik.

The final session of the convention will be held on Monday morning. At this time all of the unfinished business will be taken up, and all the minutes of the entire convention approved. In this final session, the newly elected members of the central committee will probably be installed in office. It is expected that the convention will be adjourned at noon.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SEVENTEENTH CONVENTION
OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

[Half-tone, five-column-quarter of a page, showing members of the Chicago delegation, and the Illinois delegation.]

The members of the Illinois delegation of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), among whom are also the delegates of the Chicago Spolky of this organization, leave today for their seventeenth convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. [Names of members of delegation are omitted in translation.]

The delegates who were duly elected by the members of the Spolky to represent them at the seventeenth convention of this oldest and largest fraternal organization....leave for Cleveland today.....[The names of members of the committees on constitution and by-laws, complaints, finance, audits, press and publicity,

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

resolutions, organization, charities, unification of benevolent societies, the program of the day, and accreditation are omitted in translation. The names of members of the above committees are contained in the previously omitted list.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN
SISTERHOOD
Seventh and Eighth Sessions

Yesterday the seventh and eighth sessions of the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) were held. The morning (seventh) session was opened by the president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek at 9 A.M. All of the officers and delegates were present. After repeating the slogan of the Jednota, the reading of the minutes of the previous sessions was to have taken place, but since printed copies of the minutes were not yet available, the reading was deferred until a later hour. Instead, such congratulatory messages as reached the convention [since yesterday] were read. Sister Anna Kother of the Laska K Vlasti (Patriotic Love) Lodge No. 1 of the Jednota sent her congratulations. At a sign from the president, who reminded the delegates that Sister Kother is a member of the mother lodge of the Jednota, a loud "Na Zdar!" (To Success) was voiced by the assemblage. [List of letters

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

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and telegrams from various lodges, societies, and individuals

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is omitted in translation.]

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Mr. A. J. Cejka, of St. Louis, Missouri, sent a message in verse. [Translator's note: I have not attempted to translate the verse and retain the original rhyme; instead I have given as close a translation of the twenty-nine lines in prose as possible to convey the full meaning:]

"Honored and dear sisters: The time of worthy labors and industry is past, and with it the manifold sorrows which life had allotted. For you that grand moment hath come this day in which the love of goodness can wonders perform. It is a love for people who suffer in their misery; a love for orphans who vainly call for their mothers. Condemned to be members of the poor classes, forever such, they [the orphans] see in you their dear benefactors. Robbed of their fathers who would give them their daily bread, these children now confront you. There is no one who would earn that bread for them but you.

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II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

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They would have to hunger were it not for you.

III A

IV

"Such love as you now show was never lacking among you; it did not cease to shine, as the rays of sun do not cease to shine. Because many among you cared for these poor orphans, your faces shine, adorned by their gratitude. And now you flew as so many bees around their hive to gather sweetness from your own blossoms, the sweetness of love which you are ready to bestow wherever needed, and if needs be to make the gift of love immediate. And that dear Mother country ['mother' was capitalized] of ours, she, too, rejoices far beyond the seas, enjoying with us all your fruitful work. You have saved her for a buoyant life. Now she, too, celebrates with you her family reunion, and cultivates anew your good and prideful work, a mighty work and a firm one, so full of beauty and so full of love which you will bequeath to your own children.

"Your admirer wishes you plenty of success!"

The convention rose to its feet to signify its appreciation for all of the

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messages.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

The work of amending the constitution and bylaws was resumed. A lively debate was started by the question of whether a convention delegate may represent more than one lodge. It was pointed out that a lodge which is not strong enough and the financial condition of which is not good enough to permit the sending of a delegate to a convention, could be represented at a convention by the central committee. The delegates decided [however] that this matter be allowed to remain as before. It was further decided that in case of the death of a lodge president, that office shall be filled by a vice-president. It was decided that the central committee should not consider and [use] the occasion of death [of a member] to collect funds for national purposes. This is to be done only by levying a special tax. When the question of duties of individual officers of the central committee came up for discussion, it was decided that the chairman [of that committee] be a deciding factor, and that she, together with the rest of the presiding committee, be responsible

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

for the transaction of the convention business and the induction and installation of new lodges into the Jednota.

The amount of bond which a treasurer of the central committee must furnish was fixed at \$5,000 instead of the previous \$3,000. The salaries of the future officers of the central committee shall be as follows: president, \$100; vice-president \$35; secretary, \$300; financial secretary, \$375; treasurer, \$50; sergeant at arms, \$15; custodian, \$15. In the committee on property (consisting of two members), each member shall receive \$20 annually, and the members of the auditing committee (three members) shall receive \$15 each for the same period. Hitherto the annual salaries of the above-mentioned officers were the following: president, \$75; vice-president, \$25; secretary, \$250; financial secretary, \$325; treasurer, \$40; sergeant at arms, \$10; custodian, \$10; members of the committee on property, \$15 each, members of the auditing committee, \$10 each.

It was further decided that country lodges be given the privilege of being represented in the Grand Lodge by a sister residing in the city in which the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

Grand Lodge is located. In case such country lodges should not have among its members a sister who resides in or near the place where the Grand Lodge is located, it must deal with the Grand Lodge directly. (As special examples the towns of Coal City, Illinois, East St. Louis, Illinois, and certain other such places located in the state of Ohio were cited.)

The seventh session ended at noon and the delegates repaired to the dining hall for a joint dinner. The eighth session was opened at 1 P.M. again by the convention president, Sister Marie Hajek. Immediately before the convention started, Mr. John A. Cervenka, president of the Pilsen Brewing Company, was introduced to the assembled delegates. He desired to say a few words to the assemblage, a request which was gladly granted. Mr. Cervenka greeted the delegates, especially the out-of-towners, and asked the sisters who are members of local lodges to co-operate with other organizations and clubs in propagandizing a protest mass meeting and demonstration to take place next Wednesday at the Coliseum in the interest of permitting the sale and manufacture of light wines and beers. The president of the convention expressed her hopes that the local

II D I

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

lodges will surely co-operate in this respect, and the chairman of the festivities committee thanked Mr. Cervenka in the name of all the delegates for his hospitality.

After raising the slogan banner, the roll was called. Every officer and delegate was in her place. [The work of] amending the constitution and bylaws was resumed. Chapter X included a new (seventh) article which reads as follows: "It will be the duty of the Grand Lodge to arrange for educational lectures and noble entertainment at appropriate times with the co-operation of local lodges. Should such work require financing, and should the majority of lodges agree that it be financed, it will be the duty of all local lodges to contribute equally to this end according to the number of members each such lodge will have. The Grand Lodge shall likewise have the right to use an appropriate sum of money for these purposes out of its own treasury, provided that the aforesaid purposes are for the good and the development of the Jednota."

The transactions were briefly interrupted at this time to admit the delegation

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

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of the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych (Federation of Bohemian Free-thinkers) which sought admittance. After being so admitted, the president of the Federation, Mr. A. Cada, gained the floor. He congratulated the convention upon its work and

expressed his good wishes for the [continued] growth of the entire Jednota. He thanked the delegates for the aid and support given to the Svaz and requested that it continue, for all such aid and support shall now be used chiefly for the publication of a weekly periodical titled Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason). The president of the convention thanked him for his remarks, whereupon another member of the delegation of the Svaz, Mr. Josef Musil addressed the assemblage in the name of the Illinois Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers. His remarks, too, were congratulatory. He was thanked by the president of the convention who also assured both speakers that the convention would deliberate upon the matter presented by them.

After this delegation left, the work of amending the constitution and bylaws continued. Chapter XI, descriptive of the duties of the officers of the Grand

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

Lodge, received few and imperceptible changes and corrections.

A hot debate ensued when the determination of the language to be used by the Jednota as its official medium for transacting business came up for discussion. Shall it be Bohemian or English?

The Cleveland delegates, especially, were strong for permitting the use of English as the official medium of transaction in certain lodges, and the right to organize new lodges in which the official language would be English. They declared that such lodges would benefit the entire Jednota. The opposition argued that if the Bohemian character of the Jednota was good for a Bohemian mother, the same Jednota must be good for the daughter of a Bohemian mother who....certainly should endeavor to have her English-speaking daughter speak Bohemian so that that language would not be forgotten. The president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek, who spoke in favor of retaining Bohemian as the transaction medium of the Jednota, put this matter to a vote. An overwhelming majority of the delegates voted that the language of all present lodges and all future ones too, as well as the official medium of transaction for the entire Jednota, remain Bohemian.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

In amending the constitution and bylaws, certain changes and corrections were made in sections dealing with the duties of officers of the Grand Lodge, the management of local lodges, and in part also the duties of local lodge officers. Some of these were to be changed, others merely to be corrected. The committee on constitution and bylaws is to work on these changes and suggested changes and will submit its draft to the convention today so that [further] action may be taken.The [eighth] session of the convention ended before 4 P.M. because of the great amount of work of individual committees.

Tonight, as we have already announced in our previous issue, there will be a soiree in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. This will be an affair arranged in honor of the delegates of the several lodges of the Jednota. [Names of lodges omitted in translation.] An interesting and varied program has been prepared for this soiree which will surely be found satisfactory by the guests.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD
Sixth Session

The sixth session of the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) was called to order by the president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek, at 9 A. M. yesterday. The slogan of the Jednota was repeated by the delegates, and the roll call revealed that all officers and delegates of the convention were present....Since printed copies of the minutes of the previous session were not yet distributed, the secretary read such congratulatory telegrams and letters according to the order of the day. List of letters and telegrams sent by various lodges, societies, and individuals is omitted in translation.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, alderman of the Twelfth Ward, sent a telegram congratulating the convention on its work and urging further activity of the Jednota. The convention was asked to rise and thus express its thanks for all the congratulatory messages.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

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The office of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council for Higher Education) of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sent the following letter to the convention:

"Honored convention: We take the liberty of calling your attention to the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani and recommend to your kind support this cultural institution of our Czechoslovak nationality in America. This year the Matice will celebrate its twentieth anniversary. During this period, the Matice, by aiding a great number of young men and women of Czechoslovak nationality in getting college and university education, has performed meritorious work. It also urged our young people to attain higher education by counseling them and giving them all kinds of information. This institution works quietly but persistently, and the results of its labors are noticeable among the numbers of educated men and women who have fitted themselves into the various professions, and who stand out among the American intelligentsia--a credit to our nationality. By reminding the convention of this foremost cultural institution of the American

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

Czechoslovaks, we wish to thank you for all the past favors and aid given us, and we believe that you will not deny such moral and material assistance to the Matice in the future. For the Matice,

"Mr. B. Simek, president,

"Mr. P. A. Korab, secretary."

This letter was referred to the resolutions committee which, no doubt, will recommend that the convention remember the Matice by some financial aid.

The work of amending the constitution and bylaws then continued. The question of fines on members and officers was discussed, and the individual articles, after some slight changes, were allowed to remain the same as in the old bylaws. It was emphasized that every member who by marriage changes her name and her domicile should in her own interest inform her lodge about these changes. [The printed copies of] the minutes, having just arrived, were read and approved.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

A rather lively debate was brought about by the discussion of the status of lodges of Cicero, Berwyn, and other places lying in the immediate vicinity of Chicago. The delegates from these suburban lodges pointed out the necessity of having certificates of transfer of membership issued to the members living in the suburbs. In making this recommendation, they mentioned the great distances which one is obliged to cover by going from such suburbs to Chicago; they also mentioned the double streetcar fare and the [annoying] time schedules which exist in the Cicero-Chicago and Chicago-Cicero connections. The presiding officer, on the other hand, pointed out that the community of Cicero will some day become a part of Chicago, and that the issuance of transfer certificates would therefore be unnecessary. The Cicero lodges should admit to membership the women and girls of Cicero and not those of Chicago. Chicago lodges, on the other hand, should not admit as members the inhabitants of Cicero. After a lengthy debate, everything remained as before, and there will be no membership transfers issued. Several articles concerning the issuance of such certificates were turned over to the committee on constitu-

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tion and bylaws for further elaboration, and that committee will

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later submit its newly drafted changes to the convention which will act upon them.

It was decided to leave Chapter VIII of the constitution and bylaws unchanged. That chapter deals with the committees of the Jednota, such as the central committee, the state executive committee, and the lodge committee. The officers of these committees are chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, sergeant at arms, custodian, a two-member committee on property, and a three-member auditing committee.

It was decided by vote that the auditing committee of the central committee be elected annually, the first election to be held at the next convention. The debate concerning the installation of individual lodges by the central committee, the said committee to pay all the expenses connected with that function, brought to light how little respect there is for any central and high authority among our

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Bohemian organizations. An indication of that was the fact that a large number of delegates was for having the installation of lodges performed by the nearest grand lodge committee, averring that by doing so the central committee of the Jednota could save a great deal of money. It was maintained, on the other hand, that the central committee would not have too great an expense by attending to the installation ceremonies itself. On the contrary, it would profit thereby because, equipped with expert authority, it could train the officers of newly formed lodges to work properly and thus be a credit to the whole Jednota. By attending to the function of installation itself, the central committee will gain in efficient service what it has lost in expense; its gains will be manifold. This question was therefore voted on....The motion stated that new lodges are to be installed by the officers of the central committee....

There were 448 votes for and 225 against the motion. The motion as indicated above was carried and the central committee will therefore be responsible for

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the installation of all newly formed lodges.

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The chairman of the festivities committee announced that dinner was ready....She also remarked that if there were any delegates or any sisters who would like to visit the Bridewell they must be ready at 2 P. M.; the warden of that prison--our countryman Mr. J. Siman--agreed to show us around. The chairman also called attention to a picnic to be held by the Jednota in the afternoon and in the evening, and asked everybody to attend, and wished everybody a good time.

In the afternoon visit to the Bridewell, about 125 sisters took part and among these there were a great many delegates. The visitors to the said institution were welcomed by our well-known countryman, Mr. J. Siman and his wife. He greeted the [sisters] with sincerity....and then invited them to inspect the institution. As guides assigned to the ladies were Mrs. Siman and Mr. Petrik, the latter being an assistant to Mr. Siman. Both of them went out of their way

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to make the trip through the prison as interesting as possible.

IV That the visitors were greatly interested themselves was proved by the many questions they showered upon their ciceroni. After having seen most of the institution, the ladies left with the feeling that the visit was thoroughly worth while. They assured themselves that the prison is well managed by its present warden, and that the latter is both conscientious and humane in caring for the inmates entrusted to him. He was warmly thanked for his invitation and for having his guests shown around.

From the Bridewell the ladies returned to Pilsen Park which by this time began to fill up with visitors, most of whom were members of the Jednota. At this point we cannot forbear mentioning the fact that the picnic of the Jednota was successful. The members of the Jednota themselves and among themselves sold a large number of tickets; how well liked the Jednota is by our freethinking people was fully attested by the large number of visitors.

It goes without saying that the picnic was also attended by many members of

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

other ladies' benevolent organizations, especially those of the Bohemian Ladies' Union. Mr. Brousek's excellent orchestra was engaged for the occasion.....His orchestra was especially appreciated during the evening when it accompanied the drill team of the Jednota in its allegorical evolutions and marches. These brought forth thunders of applause....The picnic committee served the visitors so well that they did not think of going home until late at night.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

NOTICE FROM THE WHITE LILY LODGE OF
THE BOHEMIAN LADIES' UNION

The members of the Sbor Bile Lilie cis. 68, Jednota Ceskych Dam (White Lily Lodge No. 68 of the Bohemian Ladies' Union) are reminded that the regular meeting of the Lodge, which was to be held this Sunday, has been postponed because of a banquet to be given in honor of the convention delegates of lodges of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood). The banquet is to be given by the Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies' Union in honor of the Jednota convention delegates. Our meeting is thereby postponed until August 31, 1922 (Thursday).

Mrs. Frantiska Pokorny, president;
Mrs. Katerina Gruenwald, secretary.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN UNION PREPARES FOR A PICNIC

The Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Americka Jednota (Bohemian-American Union) is a prospering organization and a well-liked one. Preparations are being made for the entire membership of the Union to meet in Mr. Firtik's garden, Lyons, Illinois, next Sunday to engage in an untrammelled and truly fraternal entertainment.

It is expected that besides the members of the Union there will be a great many friends in attendance, to say nothing of the general public which appreciates the meritorious work of the Union. The entertainment will assuredly be of the first class.

The Grand Lodge deserves to be recognized by the public, and this occasion will make such recognition possible. Nobody will regret having attended this

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 24, 1922.

pionio. The entertainment will start at 10 A.M., and from that time until late you may expect to have real brotherly fun and entertainment. Admission is only twenty-five cents per person.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE

BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD

Fourth and Fifth Sessions

The fourth session of the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood [hereafter referred to in this article as the Jednota]) was opened at 9 A.M. by the president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek. The delegates had previously received printed copies of the minutes of the last session. After the slogan of the Jednota had been repeated by the delegates, the roll call followed, and it appeared that all of the delegates were present. The sister secretary then read the minutes of the Monday sessions. The minutes were approved after certain corrections and explanations. Various congratulatory messages were then read. [List of societies, lodges, and individuals sending messages to the Jednota is omitted in translation.]

Dr. Alice G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, sent the

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following letter from Prague to the central committee of the
Jednota:

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"Honorable ladies! I had a conversation with Mrs. Hrycha about the great work which the Czechoslovak Red Cross could accomplish with your aid. Mrs. Hrycha will surely report to you and tell you how grateful we are to you for your sacrifices which made all the shipments doubly precious. 'Co laska poji more nerozdvoji (what by love is united cannot by ocean be separated), as old Mr. Naprstek used to say. And your work in our behalf proved that he was right. We assure you that we do not wish to be the recipients only, and that we cherish the hope of showing you our love in some effectual way. I greet you most heartily,

"Dr. Alice G. Masaryk."

Another letter was sent by the Americke Narodni Sdruzeni Cechoslovaku v Clevelande (American-Czechoslovak National Alliance of Cleveland). It was

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III C signed by Mr. K. Bernreiter, president, and Mr. Joza Havranek,
III H secretary. Congratulations were sent to the convention by the
Illinois Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies' Union. A wish was expressed in this congratulatory letter to....Sister M. Simak, who, as one of the founders of the Jednota, is attending the present convention, and who (it was hopefully expressed) will in good health be able to attend the next one. The Jednota was also remembered by the following: The Ohio State Grand Lodge of the Jednota Taboritu (Taborites), Cleveland (letter signed by the president, Josef Stibr, and the secretary, Marie Kvet);....the Premyslovna (Premyslite) Lodge No. 5 of the Bohemian Ladies' Union, Chicago; the Frantiska Gregorova Lodge No. 47 of the Jednota of Chicago. The Cleveland Post of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires transmitted its good wishes to the convention verbally.

All of the above congratulatory letters and telegrams were acknowledged in the convention by the delegates rising to their feet. Immediately thereafter the amending of certain articles of the constitution and bylaws was resumed

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as per recommendations made by the various lodges. The convention returned to the question of insurance policy provisions which was tabled in the previous session. A provision was made for cases in which the last wills and testaments of members were executed at a time during which the testator was mentally ill. The question of sick benefits was also debated for some time. It was further decided in this convention that any member in good standing may not only nominate but be nominated [for any office], provided she attend at least four regular meetings in a year. It was pointed out that a sister who does not regularly attend the meetings of her lodge does not manifest any great interest in the [work of the] Jednota.

The convention decided that any member who would wish to resign her membership or who would like to transfer her membership to another lodge, must first pay all of her past dues to the lodge of which she is a member. Any member who changes her membership in lodges on two successive occasions and then desires a transfer to another lodge, ceases in effect to be a member of the Jednota,

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and shall not be permitted to join for the third time. The article dealing with the support [of minors] in case of the death of a member, came up for discussion and was to be resumed in the afternoon session. The convention adjourned and the delegates were invited to attend a joint luncheon.

The fifth session was started in the usual manner at 1 P.M. All of the presiding officers and all the delegates were present as was ascertained by the roll call. The president of the convention stressed the point that all congratulatory telegrams and letters would be read in the morning sessions only. Consequently, the previously mentioned article, dealing with the support of beneficiaries in case of the death of a member, was taken up. The amount of such support was hitherto \$600. Fourteen lodges voted that the death benefit remain the same; six lodges favored an increase of \$100 in the benefit; ten lodges recommended that the amount be raised to \$800.

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Sister Stolf (secretary of the convention) was for raising the said death benefit to \$800, pointing out that such a raise would have its advantages while it would not require any great sacrifices on the part of any member. The Jednota would gain thereby, for by increasing the amount of its death benefits, a great number of new members would join who now feel that the death benefits are too low. This problem led to a lively debate in which the delegates interpreted not only the wishes and opinions of the members of their respective lodges, but also their own personal views of the matter. It was finally decided to put the matter to a vote, that is: Shall the present amount of the death benefit remain the same, or shall it be increased by \$200? A large majority of the delegates was for letting the old amount stand. The question of voting to increase the said amount by \$100 was, therefore, dropped entirely. The amount of the benefit shall stand at \$600.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 23, 1922.

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III C In the event that a member die and is survived by no blood

III H relations, the case is to be referred to the Czechoslovak consul who will institute a search for such relatives in the old homeland.

In case of the death of a member who leaves minor children, the money shall be delivered to their legally appointed guardian who must show proof of such guardianship (issued by the court) and a legal guarantee. Such legal guarantee must also be furnished by the father of such minor children. The death benefit shall be paid out within ninety days of the date on which the claim arises. An opinion was also held that it would be advisable to urge every member to make provisions for her own funeral, so that the amount of her insurance, for which she pays dues to her lodge, would cover her funeral expenses. It sometimes happens that after the death of a member, her husband is left with the bequest of only \$5 and the care of several minor children. Such a father then comes to the lodge to borrow \$50 for the funeral. The lodge is not covered since only \$5 was left to him, and the lodge has no right to touch the orphans' fund. The lodge officers were therefore counseled to carefully read the text of the insurance certificate before making a loan for a funeral.

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The question of making cash loans to the members was then taken up.

It was argued that since the Sisterhood is a benevolent and protective union, it should pay benefits to its members but make no loans. Also, in case of a sister who, harassed by age and misfortune, finds it impossible to continue to pay her lodge dues, and has no relatives, but was a member of the Jednota for more than twenty years, the lodge may pay the dues for such a member out of its fund, and in case of her death be reimbursed for the amount owed by her from the death benefit due her [estate]. In case of need, and after having investigated her case, a lodge may render financial aid to such a member from its own fund and according to circumstances. Should there be someone making claims of the death benefit of such a deceased sister, the person making such a claim shall pay to the lodge all unpaid dues of the old member. In the case of any member becoming insane and committed to a hospital for the insane, such a member shall, provided her lodge dues remain unpaid by her relatives after the expiration of three months from the time of her becoming insane, be excluded from the Jednota. All other provisions touching upon this matter shall remain in force as before. (The recommendation was made by the secretary of the convention.)

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Article 11 of chapter V, dealing with lost persons whose whereabouts are unknown, shall be stricken from the constitution and bylaws of the Jednota. Every lost sister who whereabouts, after a repeated search, remains unknown, and who fails to communicate with her lodge within the space of four months, shall, as indicated in one of the previous articles under the same heading, Chapter V be excluded from the Jednota as any other sister for nonpayment of dues, provided such payment is not made by some other person.

This concluded the fifth session. The deliberations will be resumed today. There will be no afternoon session because a large picnic arranged for the entire Jednota will consume both the afternoon and the evening. The picnic will be held in Pilsen Park. There is not the slightest doubt that the picnic will be attended not only by all of the members of the local Chicago lodges, but by all of the out-of-town members, be they delegates or not. The festivities

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and the picnic committees have made extensive preparations to

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provide good entertainment and a program full of varieties.

Mr. Brousek's orchestra will play. Consequently there will be many friends and admirers of the Jednota who will attend this picnic. Allegorical marches will be performed in the evening under the leadership of Sister Josefina Sedlacek and with the help of the local drill team of the Jednota. The admission for both afternoon and evening is 25 cents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE
BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD
Second and Third Sessions

The second session of the convention was opened yesterday at 9 A.M. by the chairman of the central committee and president of the convention, Sister Marie Hajek, of Cleveland. After the delegates repeated the slogan [of the Sisterhood], the secretary, Sister Stolf, read the roll call. It was ascertained in this manner that almost all of the delegates were present. The others arrived later. Sister Anna Churan (Lodge No. 49, Eleonora Kounic) was represented by the alternate, Sister Katerina Zahrobsky. Alternates also represented the Lodges Martha Washington No. 68 and Rozkvet Svobody (Blossoming of Freedom) No. 70, these alternates being Sisters Anna Sevcik and Frantiska Zahour [respectively]. After outlining the program for the day, the [central] committee made its recommendations. It was decided that the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

III A convention should be in session between the hours of 9 A.M. and
III C 12 noon, and 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. After pronouncing the slogan
[of the Sisterhood], the roll call is to follow and the absentees
noted. Then will come the reading of the minutes of the previous session,
followed by the reading of correspondence. Amendments to the constitution
will be next.

The committee, whose task it was to inspect the books and records of the central committee, reported that the books were in order....The convention secretary, Sister Stolf, then read the minutes of the Saturday session which were approved as read. The secretary announced also that she had found it impossible to have the minutes published in the daily [Bohemian] press, but that she would do so on the following Monday (yesterday) so that a copy of the minutes could be in the hands of every delegate on the following morning. The press committee, which had for its duty the printing of the minutes of the convention, reported that the job was awarded to the [Bohemian] afternoon daily, and that the work shall be done as ordered.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

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The reading of all incoming letters followed. These were chiefly congratulatory messages. [List of societies, lodges, and individuals sending messages to the Jednota is omitted in translation.] In regard to the letter sent by the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), we should like to add that its board of delegates, in addition to sending its best wishes to the convention, begs the Jednota to continue favoring and supporting the Utulna.

Mr. Zeman, who is a well-known national worker of Cleveland, sent the following letter from the spa at Podebrady, Czechoslovakia:

"To the sixth convention of the Jednota in session at Chicago, during the week of August 19, 1922:

Mesadames and dear sisters: During these most significant days of your great and serious work....I hasten to send you in the name of my dear spouse,

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Marie Zeman, my heartiest congratulations on your noble work already performed, wishing you the greatest possible success in your beneficent labors for the families of Bohemians, and in your philanthropic and cultural endeavors for our Bohemian colony in our new fatherland [America].

"Dear sisters, we feel with you and are proud of your activity, for it is the most shining example of the high degree of consciousness and comprehension which the Bohemian woman has for the noblest causes. Therefore, we hope that the Jednota will continue to prosper in its avowed ideal, and that its deliberations at the convention prove to be a blessing not only for all the dear sisters in convention assembled, but for the life of all the Czechoslovaks of America. Your work is, in its totality, appreciated by every noble heart and will surely be a mighty monument and example for future generations.

"Again wishing you the best of success, though far removed from you in our

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

native land, we remain

"Faithfully yours,

Marie Zeman,

"Secretary of the Central Committee of the Jednota

M. Zeman."

The Cechu Domov (Home of Bohemians) of Cleveland sent its best wishes, asking the convention to remember the Domov by some contribution, however small it be. This letter was laid aside to be acted on at the proper time. In response to all the congratulatory messages and at the request of the president of the convention, the delegates expressed their thanks by rising to their feet.

The amendments to the constitution and bylaws were then taken up. The recommendations had already been made and ordered printed. These recommendations were now read by the second assistant secretary. Debates ensued as to some individual paragraphs. The liveliest discussion concerned the admission

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

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of candidates and their national and citizenship status. The

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remarks made by the first secretary, Sister Anna Stolf, were very fine. She enjoined the assembled delegates not to permit, under

any circumstances, the use of any language but the Czech in all the transactions of the lodges of the Jednota, and to see to it--especially as regards the junior members--that the Jednota, which admits to its membership Bohemian and Bohemian-American women and girls remain Czech as long as possible. This opinion was fully shared by the convention president who likewise insisted on the characteristically Bohemian quality of the Jednota.

The question of age of applicants and the furnishing of proof of their actual ages was then debated. It was argued also that certain girls and women being of illegitimate birth would not be able to furnish a proof of their age when making applications for membership. Sister Stolf objected to this allusion and emphasized the fact that in this day and age it is unthinkable that anyone should concern himself with such a question.

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III A The matter of clubs was taken up. A great number of delegates

III C spoke in favor of clubs which would admit Czech girls between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. [These delegates] also recommended that any member of such club, upon reaching her eighteenth year, be admitted gratis into any lodge of the Jednota. This final recommendation was favorably received by the majority of the delegates; it was therefore moved and carried.

Another interesting amendment was that any member who, during the first year of her membership, is found to have given any incorrect information about herself at the time of making her application for admission, shall be excluded from the Jednota and all the fees paid by her to the Jednota shall be refunded.

After the noon recess, during which all the delegates had a joint luncheon to which they had been invited by the chairman of the festivities committee, Sister Marie Smrcek, the third session began at 1 P.M. The meeting was opened by the president of the sixth convention of the Jednota. There was

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another roll call, and all the delegates being in their places,

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the work of amending the constitution and bylaws was resumed.

The secretary remarked that during the noon recess, she thought about the proposed formation of [junior] clubs. She moved that these junior clubs bear no names but be designated only by numbers and the name of the state in which each is located. The clubs would then have for their common denominator the appellation of "Klub Sesterske Podporujici Jednoty" (Club of the Bohemian Sisterhood). These clubs may be established even in localities that have no lodges, and they should be under the supervision of the lodges established in the towns lying nearest to these localities. This added feature was considered correct and was approved.

Several recommendations were made concerning voting on the applications of **prospective members**. It was maintained that rejection of a candidate for purely personal reasons, brought on by personal animosity or revenge, should not be countenanced. It may often happen that a member may dislike this or that candidate and attempt to blackball her when ballots are cast. The secretary was instructed to so reword the paragraph touching upon this point as to

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be most suitable and acceptable. Likewise, it was recommended

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that a candidate who may be disqualified by the examining physician for reasons purely personal, may, upon the permission given by the Grand Lodge of the Jednota, be sent to another physician. This recommendation was not acted upon. On motion made by Sister Stolf, the matter concerning medical certificates was left to the conscientiousness and experience of practicing physicians.....

A debate was launched concerning the support of Bohemian Free Thought schools. Sister Vlach, of Cleveland, did not object to the supporting of such schools because her own lodge takes care of them by its fund. What she did object to was the taxing of every member by a certain amount. Sister Stolf recommended that the Jednota continue the support of the Bohemian Free Thought school system, and do so by a definite quarterly tax levied on every member; it was her belief that the support of educational activities was her foremost duty. The future of the Jednota depends on the children who attend those schools. She called the attention of the Cleveland delegates to the fact that funds must be

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collected by lodges for certain given causes, and that the funds

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collected for such causes must be used for the cause specified.

The Bohemian Free Thought school system shall continue to be supported by the Jednota, and this with its whole strength.

An important amendment was the one which dealt with the refusal of sick benefits of those members who willfully underwent an abortion. The committee that visits the sick shall consist of two members, and shall be appointed to serve one whole year. It shall be left to the discretion of individual lodges to pay or not to pay the expenses of the sick benefit committee; this provision also concerns the ability to pay compensation to the members of the said committee.

In regard to certain beneficiary provisions, it was decided, among other things, that any sister who lives separately (away from her husband) shall continue to consider him as her beneficiary, the amount allotted to him from her policy not to be less than \$5. In the case of a member not having any family or

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III A relatives, such member must specify which of her friends is to be

III C her beneficiary. This provision was made to forestall **any** possible legal disputes. The delegates were advised to instruct the

members of their lodges that they must not bequeath any sums, in whole or in part, to any enterprises, but must, first of all, remember, according to law, their blood relatives, especially members of their own immediate families. **After** these have been remembered in their wills, other sums may be bequeathed to persons who are in turn to be instructed to use the amount of the bequest for this or that enterprise or cause. It was further emphasized that every member should allot a certain sum of the policy to burial expenses and use the balance as a bequest to be divided among such of her beneficiaries as the law permits. This particular paragraph was discussed until 4 P.M., at which time the third session was declared to have ended. The chairman of the festivities committee, sister Marcek, then requested the assembly to repair to the rear hall for tea. The festivities committee and all of its helpers deserve much credit for caring so well for the comforts and entertainment of the convention delegates. On every day of the convention, the members of this committee

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prepare tasty home cooked dinners and teas, cooked and served in the pavilion. As we were told by the out-of-town delegates especially, the cooking done by local sisters was excellent, and they were very much satisfied with it. The festivities committee may, therefore, also feel satisfied with its workers and the recognition it receives all around. We wish to augment today's report by the remark that all of the convention delegates.....are really looking forward to the splendid picnic which is to be held in honor of the Jednota in Pilsen Park, tomorrow afternoon.....It is desirable that all of our countrymen attend this picnic and thus show that we appreciate and honor the work done by the Jednota.... The picnic will begin at 2 P.M. Admission is 25 cents.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1922.

THE SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD

As already announced in yesterday's issue, there was held on Saturday a festival of welcome for the delegates of the Sixth Convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood). The festival took place in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on 18th and May Streets....This welcoming festival was arranged by a festival committee consisting of the following members: Marie Smrcek, chairman; Marie Mitrovsky, alternate; Marie Stepanek, treasurer; Marie Hora, financial secretary; and Ruzena Lorenz, secretary. It was chiefly for the out-of-town delegates that this festival was arranged. Long before 9 P.M. the spacious upper hall was crowded. Together with the members, who gave evidences of joy at being so well received, a great many of the friends and admirers of the Jednota were also present. The hall soon took on the semblance of a veritable beehive.

The program arranged for this occasion consisted of musical numbers presented

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by the orchestra of our countryman, Mr. A. Brousek, who deserves great merit for the performance. Sister Smrcek welcomed the delegates,....pointing out their great interest in the Jednota, not only as regards their local units but also the central office, and stated that the success of the convention depended upon the work which the delegates, under the leadership of the officers of the convention, are to perform. She then expressed her conviction that the work will be well done, and that the results of the convention will be satisfactory. After greeting the delegates once more in the heartiest manner possible, Sister Smrcek yielded the floor to a drill team of the local units of the Jednota which was led by its captain, Sister J. Sedlacek. This team, consisting of thirty-two members, performed a series of allegorical marches to the strains of Mr. Brousek's music....The team was enthusiastically applauded. The next number was a solo by Sister Tyka, who was accompanied on the piano by her own sister. This was followed by an address made by Sister Anna Brychta, the chairman of the grand lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union).

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As a representative of that great sister organization, Mrs. Brychta greeted the ladies of the Jednota, and especially its out-of-town delegates, and expressed her pleasure at the growth and work of the Sisterhood, which has now convened for the sixth time. Very relevant and to the point was also the speech of the president of the central committee of the Sisterhood, Sister Marie Hajek of Cleveland, Ohio, who expressed thanks for the address of welcome, and indicated the amount of work still awaiting all of the members of the Jednota. She enjoined them to do their convention work well and to overlook nothing that could serve the good of the Jednota and bring benefit to the organization. The alternate of the grand lodge of the Jednota, Sister Marie R. Urbanek, spoke to the delegates in the same tenor as Sister Hajek, urging the members to bend all their efforts to one end, which is continually to increase the public's familiarity with the work which the Sisterhood is doing. The Sisterhood certainly deserves to be fully known and its work appreciated.

The addresses of all these speakers were not only attentively listened to,

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but the speakers themselves were warmly rewarded by long applause.

The vocal solo by Miss A. Sailer was very successful. Equally successful was the recitation given by the youthful Miss Jirina Roucek, who bids fair to become a talented ballet dancer. Mr. Brousek obliged the audience by a truly artistic and beautiful cornet solo. The good humor of the guests was considerably heightened by Sister R. Lorenz, whose comic poem, "Ve hvezdach to stoji psano" (It is Written in the Stars), was much appreciated. After listening to the program the whole assemblage repaired to the lower hall, where excellent cakes, cookies, sandwiches, coffee, and ice cream were served. The members of the party stayed until almost midnight, being detained by this most hearty and interesting entertainment.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates of the Jednota, especially the out-of-town ones, attended the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage), which was held in Pilsen Park, west 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. A goodly number of them came to the Pout, and it is certain that they contributed to the

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financial success of this venture; in this respect our tireless and self-effacing women workers have not been invited in vain. The day was concluded by a gala theatrical performance which was arranged especially for the delegates by the festival committee of the convention. The play chosen for this occasion, which also served as a rendezvous for the members of the Jednota and their friends, was Balda's musical burlesque "Bobecek pana ministra" (A Cabinet Minister's 'Sweetie-pie'). The play was brisk and well performed by the permanent stock company of the Ludivikovo Divadlo (Ludvik's Dramatic Association). The attendance, which was large, and the fine feeling which pervaded the audience, are proofs that the festivities committee pleased all those who came to see the play.

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THE SIXTH CONVENTION
OF THE SESTERSKA PODPORUJICI JEDNOTA

The Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), which may be justly regarded as one of the most active and self-sacrificing women's benevolent associations in Czechoslovak America, launched its sixth convention yesterday morning. Delegates from seventy-three separate lodges of the Jednota were in attendance. The convention, from which much is expected, is being held in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue.

There was much activity going on at the Park even at 8 A.M., when the delegates began to arrive. The Chicago members accompanied the out-of-town delegates, acting as hosts. Delegates from out-of-town were welcomed on Friday. On this day the members of the various local lodges spent their time in the Chicago railroad depots in order to meet the incoming guests. The....delegates were received with open arms and were housed by members

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of the local lodges. There can be no doubt that the local ladies will be helpful not only during the regular business sessions of the convention, but in every way, so that the out-of-town members may take away with them upon leaving Chicago the best impressions. Good impressions may be made on these out-of-town visitors by being as hospitable and obliging as possible to them when taking them around Chicago and particularly through the Czechoslovak sections of it. Thus it devolves upon all of us, and not merely on the members of the Sisterhood and the local branches of the Jednota, to care for the comforts of our guests during their stay here. The entire Czechoslovak population of Chicago must prove that it is cognizant of its duties as host of the Jednota.....

At 9:30 A.M. all the delegates were in their places, and....Mrs. Marie Hajek, as chairman of the central committee, opened the convention. She welcomed all those present with a few well-chosen and sincere words. (Representatives of the daily Bohemian press were present.) She expressed

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her best wishes for the success of the work of the convention, and pointed out that its success will be guaranteed if every delegate will pay strict attention to the business at hand. She then paid pious respect to all the workers of the Jednota who had passed away, and at her request the whole convention rose to its feet in their honor.

The president then introduced one of the founders of the Jednota--Mrs. Marie Simak of Cleveland, Ohio--and asked that lady to be seated at the president's table. No sooner did this happen than the whole convention rose to its feet cheering. Mrs. Simak, in spite of her seventy-six years, undertook the long journey to be present at the convention of the Jednota which she helped to found by joining the Laska Vlasti (Patriotic Love) Lodge No. 1, the nucleus of which consisted then of twenty-eight members.

At the request of the president the report of the last meeting of the central

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committee was read and approved....This was followed by the financial report of the Jednota covering the past six years. At this juncture also a report was made on the receipts of fees of the entire membership of the Jednota for the past six years, and since its last convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio on June 21, 1916. From this report it became apparent that the wealth of the Jednota is growing rapidly, as is also its membership. It was gratifying to learn that the Jednota, during the last six-year period, gave a rather large sum of money for various charitable and national causes. The president declared that the central committee did all it could, and if the financial state of the Jednota is not such as the committee would wish, the committee hopes that the Jednota will, in the near future, attain its aims with the co-operation of all its members.

The following delegates were present: [Translator's note: Names of participating lodges and their delegates omitted in translation.]

A motion was made to have the entire central committee sit in during the

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convention. The chairman of that committee is Sister Marie Hajek, the alternate Sister Anna Mulac, the second alternate, Sister R. Dvorak, and the treasurer, Sister Marie Ruzicka. Since the regular secretary is on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the moment, Sister Anna Stolf was elected secretary pro tem. Sister Kristina Huspasek was appointed assistant secretary. Sister Marie Wolf is sergeant-at-arms. The secretary was ordered to be responsible for all the reports of the convention and to have them published in the daily Bohemian press. The presiding committee of the convention hails from Cleveland, Ohio, with the exception of Sister Anna Stolf, who is a Chicagoan.

Various committees were then appointed. Thus, for instance, a five-member committee on the order of the day; a five-member committee for the auditing of books; a three-member committee for the inspection of credentials; a three-member committee on resolutions; and a committee on constitutional amendments.

On motion made by Sister Marie Liska the convention officers shall receive

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the same pay as they did at the last convention. The chairman shall receive for the whole duration of the convention the sum of \$60; the first and the second secretaries shall receive \$75; the assistant secretary, \$35; the alternate, \$25; the second alternate, \$15; the sergeant-at-arms, \$15. It is quite possible that this matter will be discussed again on Monday, that is, tomorrow, at which time a definite decision will be reached. After settling these matters....the session was temporarily adjourned.

At noon the chairman of the festival committee, Sister Smrcek, introduced Dr. Anton Mueller, asking that he be permitted to say a few words to the delegates. Dr. Mueller stated that he was grateful to be present in a hall which brought memories to him of the days of the war when the progressive and nationally conscious Czechoslovak women were so active and accomplished so much by their work....He introduced himself as the president of the Stredni Zupa Sokolska (Central District of the American Sokol Union), and after wishing the delegates great success in their work....he asked them

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to attend....the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) which is being held today, both afternoon and evening, in Pilsen Park. To explain the purpose of the festival he pointed out that the Baltimore Sokols have a summer athletic field and the Chicago Sokols need such a field also. He emphasized the fact that two thirds of the net proceeds of the Narodni Pout will go to the Sokols for the purchase of the needed athletic field, and he again asked the delegates to attend the Pout in the greatest possible numbers.

Dr. Mueller's brief talk was received....with enthusiastic applause.... Sister Smrcek then announced that dinner was waiting for all the delegates in the rear hall of the pavilion. This ended the first session of the convention which will reassemble next Monday morning. There was no session in the afternoon, the hall having been rented to another society. On Sunday evening the delegates were officially welcomed and introduced in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on West 18th and South May Streets. This was also a soiree

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given in their honor. Many beautiful addresses were delivered, and the entire evening program was characterized by a great variety of attractive numbers.

We wish to correct an error. This newspaper announced that there would be a banquet in honor of the delegates in the Sokol Chicago this afternoon.... The banquet, which is to be given by the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union) is to be given a week from today. We therefore remind the ladies not to come to the said hall this afternoon but to come one week from today. The festivities of the convention will continue tonight, when a gala performance will be given in Ludvik's theatre.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1922.

SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN
SISTERHOOD OPENS TOMORROW

The convention of the Bohemian Sisterhood will be opened tomorrow at 9 A.M. in the Pilsen Park pavilion on Albany Avenue and West 26th Street. Most of the delegates from other states will, by tonight, be safely ensconced in Chicago, and ready to begin their important convention proceedings. The convention committee has the task of meeting and welcoming members on their arrival. There will be representatives of lodges from the states of Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Michigan.....The housing and other comforts have been provided for by the Chicago members, who will take great care to make the sojourn of the delegates as pleasant as possible. Although the convention opens tomorrow, it is probable that the actual work will not begin until next Monday, and the convention will probably last until the end of the week. In tomorrow's session the convention officers will be elected and committees appointed....; it is possible that some business of the

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main branch will also be taken up in order that the way may be clear to start the actual work of the convention on Monday.....

The formal welcoming of all the delegates will take place tomorrow night, for which occasion all the necessary preparations have already been made. It will take place in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on West 18th and May Streets.

The following will be the program: 1. a musical overture played by Mr. Brousek's orchestra; 2. the official welcome to be extended to the delegates by the chairman of the festival committee. Mrs. Marie Smrcka; 3. a allegorical march of the local drill team of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) led by Mrs. J. Sedlacek; 4. a vocal solo by Miss Tyka; 5. an address by the chairman of the grand lodge of the Jednota, Mrs. A. Brychta; 6. recitation of a poem by the youthful Miss

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Jirinka Roucek; 7. an address by the chairman of the central committee of the Jednota, Mrs. Marie Hajek; 8. music by Mr. Brousek's orchestra; 9. an address by the delegate of the Illinois grand lodge of the Jednota, Dr. M. R. Urbanek; 10. a vocal solo by Miss Albina Sailer; 11. a cornet solo by Mr. A. Brousek; 12. "Ve hvezdach je to psano" (It is Written in the Stars), a song by Mrs. Ruzena Lorenz. The cost of admission to this soiree is but twenty-five cents. Refreshments and ice cream will be free.

Sunday will be a festive day for the delegates and for all the members of the Jednota. In the afternoon there will be a splendid banquet in the Sokol Chicago hall....in honor of the delegates, and here the Chicago members will have an opportunity to become acquainted with our dear guests; and since the program for this occasion will be varied and gay the entertainment will surely be a good one. In the evening the delegates will have another pleasant diversion. This will be a theatrical performance which, under the auspices of the festival committee, will be given by the Ludvik

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Dramatic Association. The play will be given on the stage of the Sokol Chicago and will be the timely and laughter-provoking comedy "Bobecek Pana Ministra" (The Cabinet Minister's Sweetie".) This play gained great popularity last season.....We are convinced that on both occasions (afternoon and evening) the Sokol hall will be filled with our people.

The convention of the Jednota is a significant event in which thousands of Bohemian-American women will be represented by their delegates, and the results of the convention work will, therefore, be meaningful and important for our entire Czech public.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1922.

THE SIXTH CONVENTION
OF THE BOHEMIAN SISTERHOOD

Delegates from seventy-two lodges of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) will meet in Chicago on August 19. Wholesale preparations are being made for this, their sixth convention, the importance of which is recognized by all the members of this widespread organization, as well as by the general public which knows how to appreciate the work of our women's organizations.

The convention will be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion and Chicago members of the Sisterhood have for some time been busy making extensive preparations to make the convention a success, and to provide for the comforts and pleasant sojourn of the delegates. The committee on festivities consists of Sisters Marie Smrcek, chairman; Marie Mirovsky, vice-chairman; Ruzena Lorenz, secretary; Marie Hora, financial secretary; and Marie Stepanek, treasurer. Translator's note: The names of the delegates of the individual

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1922.

lodges and the names of such lodges are omitted in translation. Seventy-two lodges represented by one hundred and thirty-seven delegates appear on the list, which is one column long.]

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Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1922.

A NEW LODGE ORGANIZED

A new lodge is being organized in Cicero, Illinois. It will be affiliated with the Lodge Rozkvet Svobody cislo 9 (Flowering of Freedom No. 9) of the Ustredni Jednota Cesko-Americkych Zen (Central Union of Bohemian-American Women). It is expected that the new organization will attract a great many members, and should any woman or girl wish to join this thriving Union, she may do so by communicating with the charter members and founders--Mesdames Marie Hora, 4833 West 22nd Street, or Alzbeta Pav, 3142 South 52nd Court, Cicero, Illinois. Applicants between the ages of 16 and 45 will be accepted.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1922.

FESTIVAL OF THE CZECHO-
SLAVONIC UNION

On June 4, 1922, at 3 P.M., a festival held by the Americka Ruze (American Rose) Lodge No. 26 of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union). This is the fourth new lodge established by the Union this year. The festival was held in the Town of Lake where, thanks to the efforts of the members residing in that part of the city, the event was entirely successful. It was noticeable from the large attendance that the interest in the Union was great.

The induction of the new members was performed by Dr. Neuman in the presence of all the chief officers of the Union. The doctor spoke in both the English and the Bohemian languages with great sincerity. Several other speakers followed him on the program; it should be said that most of them were ladies who are very active in this branch of the Jednota. The installation ceremony over, the new chairman took charge of the meeting, and by the sincerity of his speech, proved that he will be a worthy member of the new organization and fulfill the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1922.

duties of his office.

The program ended with the showing of motion pictures. The machine for this being rather expensive, it was decided to use it for other lodges of the Jednota, especially for the use of the children's sections. The Jednota has over one thousand children in its children's insurance plan. The movie operator, Mr. Vales, will see to it that appropriate pictures are shown on all such occasions. We wish the best of luck to the new organization!